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The Market Authority Since 1871

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May 13, 1929 Vol. 115: No. 20 12 Gold Street, New York, N. Y.

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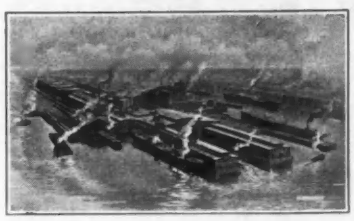

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The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

Alcohol Prices

Distillers are now offering carlot buyers of alcohol the privilege of contracting to the end of the year at the official schedule of prices for May deliveries. This concession of 3c. per gallon will permit the jobber to make more profit, jobbers having complained on this score.

Tin Salts Advanced

A steady upward march in tin prices which culminated at the close of last week in advance to 45c. per pound for Straits tin prompted producers of tin salts to announce advances amounting to ½c. on tin crystals, to 35c. per pound; ½c. on anhydrous tetrachloride, to 29¼c.; and ¼c. on bichloride, to 14½c. per pound.

Continued unseasonally cold and wet weather last week had a quieting influence on a majority of the insecticides. Both lead arsenate and calcium arsenate were available in some quarters of the trade at concessions of ½c. to 1c. per pound from the list prices at the end of the period. Blue vitriol was in limited demand.

Shellac Firm

Cables from London Saturday morning reported a firm shellac market at 197s. per hundredweight for August and 200s. for October.

Glycerin Lower

Quotations on gycerin were shaded Saturday morning. Chemically pure in drums was priced at 14½c. per pound; dynamite, 11c. to 11¼c. Crude was not openly changed but might be shaded, according to some. Slackness in demand for c. p. and dynamite grades brought the reduction.

Miscellaneous Oils Quiet

Chinawood oil was quiet Saturday, but offerings continued light and the market retained a firm tone, 13¾c. per pound in tankcars apparently being an inside figure; some sellers quoted 13⅞c. Linseed oil lacked change, but the market was steadier, crushers showing less inclination to shade prices in view of the proposed increase in the tariff. Tallow was easy, with buyers holding off. The general list of animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats and greases was quiet and steady.

Cottonseed Oil Closing Prices

Saturday prices advanced on the census bureau report showing 288,909 barrels were consumed during April.

Closing prices were:—

	May 11.	May 4.
May	9.90@10.30	9.90@—
June	9.90@10.05	9.90@—
July	9.95@10.02	10.13@—
August	10.00@10.15	10.15@10.28
September	10.20@10.22	10.30@10.34
October	10.20@—	10.28@10.29
November	9.90@10.10	10.00@10.15
December	9.95@10.15	10.05@10.07
Spot	9.80@—	9.80@—
Crude	8.00 bid	Nominal

Sales, 12,000 barrels; week's total, 54,100 barrels; since January 1, 1,020,800 barrels.

Tariff Schedules

Comparing the proposed rates with those of the existing act are printed on Page 40C of this issue

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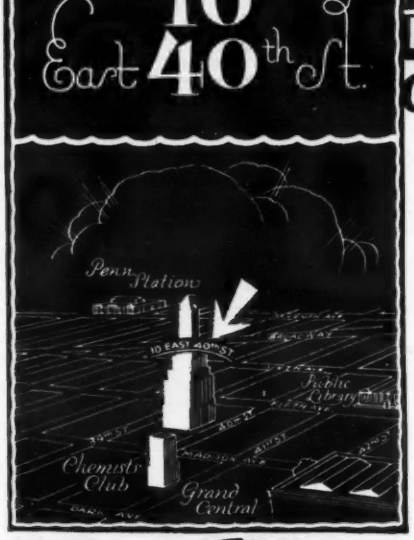

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After May 13th, 1929

Current Market Quotations

Where not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots

Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, drums.....lb. .18½@ .21
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels..lb. .21 @ —
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .36 @ .37
Acetin, technical, drums.....lb. .30 @ .32
Acetone, car lots, drums.....lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .16 @ .17
Methyl (see M).
Oil, barrels.....gal. 1.15 @ 1.25
Acetophenone, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
Acetphenetidin, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.35
contracts, barrels, kegs.....lb. 1.20 @ —
Acid:—
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 3.88 @ 4.13
carboys .....100 lbs. 4.38 @ 4.63
30 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 5.19 @ 6.44
carboys .....100 lbs. 5.69 @ 5.94
56 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 7.35 @ 7.60
carboys .....100 lbs. 7.85 @ 8.10
60 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 7.84 @ 8.09
carboys .....100 lbs. 8.34 @ 8.59
70 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 9.06 @ 9.31
carboys .....100 lbs. 9.56 @ 9.81
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs.10.34 @10.59
carboys .....100 lbs.10.84 @11.09
84 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs.10.83 @11.08
carboys .....100 lbs.11.33 @11.58
glacial, U.S.P., 99 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.13.68 @13.93
carboys .....100 lbs.14.18 @14.43
pure, 60 p.c., barrels..100 lbs. 9.19 @ 9.44
carboys .....100 lbs. 9.69 @ 9.94
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs.12.13 @12.38
carboys .....100 lbs.12.63 @12.88
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels... 100 lbs. 4.16 @ 4.41
carboys .....100 lbs. 4.66 @ 4.91
56 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 7.90 @ 8.15
carboys .....100 lbs. 8.40 @ 8.65
60 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 8.44 @ 8.69
carboys .....100 lbs. 8.94 @10.19
70 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs. 9.76 @10.01
carboys .....100 lbs.10.26 @10.51
80 p.c., barrels.....100 lbs.11.13 @11.38
carboys .....100 lbs.11.63 @11.88
Acetic anhydride, drums....lb. .28 @ .29
Acetylsalicylic, barrels.....lb. .85 @ .90
Anthranilic, refined, barrels..lb. .98 @ 1.00
technical, barrels.....lb. .80 @ —
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, white).
U.S.P., powdered, drums, kegs .....lb. .25 @ —
Benzoic, technical, kegs....lb. .57 @ .58
U.S.P., kegs.....lb. .60 @ .61
Battery, carboys.....100 lbs. 1.60 @ 3.00
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., car lots, sacks..lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
5 tons, sacks.....lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
less than 5 tons, sacks..lb. .06 @ —
barrels .....lb. .06¼@ —
kegs .....lb. .06¾@ —
U.S.P., car lots, bags.....lb. .06¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .06½@ —
5 tons, barrels.....lb. .06¾@ —
less than 5 tons, barrels..lb. .07 @ —
Broenner's, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ —
Butyric, 100 p.c. basis, carboys, lb. .85 @ .90
Camphoric, cans.....lb. 4.85 @ —
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Chlorosulphonic, drums.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums extra, lb. .20 @ .21
Cinnamic, refined, bottles..lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Citric, domestic, crystals, barrels..lb. .46 @ —
powder, barrels.....lb. .47 @ —
imported, kegs.....lb. .65 @ .70
Cleve's, barrels.....lb. .52 @ .54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks....lb. .11¾ Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks.....lb. .10¾ Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels.lb. .11 Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums gal. .58 @ .70
97-99 p.c., pale, drums...gal. .65 @ .78
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbita).
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys.lb. .11 @ —
less car lots, carboys....lb. .11¼@ .12
imported, carboys.....lb. .11 @ .12
Gallic, technical, barrels....lb. .50 @ .55
U.S.P., ...ls .....lb. .74 @ —
Gamma, barrels .....lb. .97 @ .99
H, barrels.....lb. .68 @ .72
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys..lb. .67 @ —
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys....lb. .19 @ —
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, works, cylinders, lb. .80 @ 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels.lb. .06 @ .06½
lead carboys.....lb. .8 @ .08½
48 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .10 @ .10½
52 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .11 @ .11½
60 p.c., lead carboys.....lb. .13 @ .13½
Hydrofluosilicic, 35 p.c., barrels..lb. .11 @ .12
Hypophosphorus, 30 p.c., U. S.P., demijohns..lb. .85 @ —
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels.lb. .04½@ .05
light, refined, barrels....lb. .05½@ .06
44 p.c., dark, barrels....lb. .09½@ .10
light, refined, barrels....lb. .11 @ .11½
U.S.P., X, carboys.....lb. .62 @ .64
Laurent's, barrels.....lb. .40 @ .42
Malic, powdered, kegs.....lb. .48 @ .60
Mixed, tanks....nitric unit.lb. .07 @ .07¼
tanks, sulphuric unit.lb. .008 @ .01
Monochloracetic, technical, barrels..lb. .18 @ .21
99 p.c., barrels.....lb. .25 @ .27
Monosulphonic, barrels....lb. 1.65 @ 1.70
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
20 deg., tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
carboys, car lots, works—, 100 lbs. 1.45 @ —
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs. 1.70 @ —
22 deg., tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
carboys, car lots, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 @ —
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .06 @ .07
6-lb. bottles .....lb. .98 @ .17
Naphthionic, barrels.....lb. No stocks
Neville and Winther's, barrels. lb. .85 @ .87

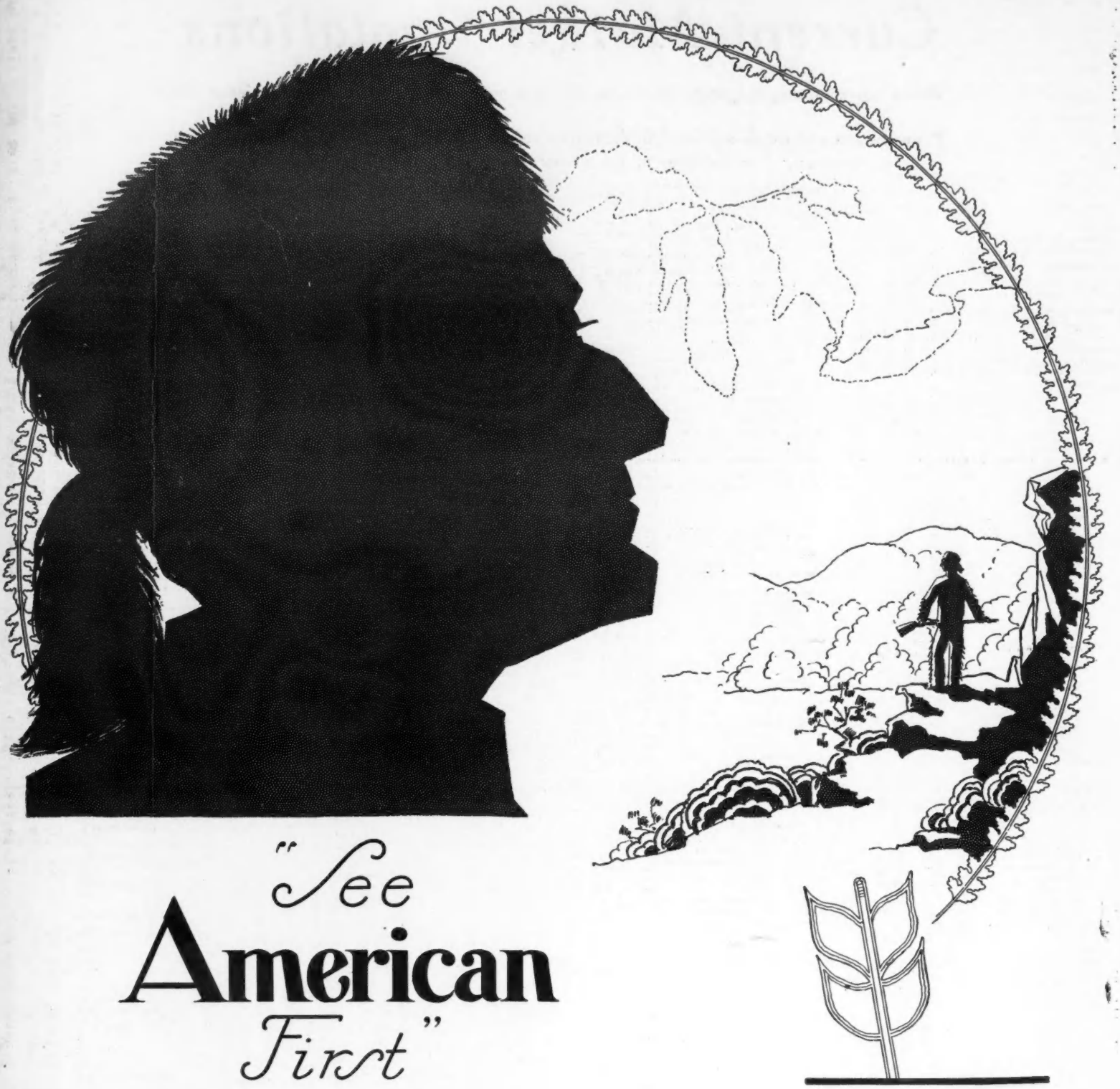
Acid:—
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 5.00 @ —
truckloads, delivered..... 100 lbs. 5.25 @ —
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works .....100 lbs. 5.50 @ —
truckloads, delivered..... 100 lbs. 5.75 @ —
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 6.00 @ —
truckloads, delivered..... 100 lbs. 6.25 @ —
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs. 6.50 @ —
truckloads, delivered..... 100 lbs. 6.75 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .11 @ .12
7-lb. bottles.....lb. .13 @ .23
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, domestic, barrels....lb. .11 @ .11½
imported, barrels..... lb. .12¼@ —
Phenylacetic, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 5.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phosphate (see Superphosphate).
Phosphoric, 50 p. c., U.S.P., carboys, demijohns...lb. .08½@ .09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P. (Spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns .....lb. .14 @ .15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns .....lb. .15 @ .16
Phthalic anhydride (see P).
Picramic, kegs.....lb. .65 @ .70
Picric, car lots, barrels.....lb. .30 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .40 @ 1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans...lb. 1.30 @ 1.40
resublimed, cans.....lb. 1.60 @ 1.70
Salicylic, technical, barrels..lb. .37 @ .42
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .40 @ .45
Stearic, double pressed, bags.lb. .16 @ .16½
single pressed, bags.....lb. .15½@ .16
triple pressed, bags.....lb. .17¾@ .18¼
Sulphanilic, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .16
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks, works..ton.11.00 @ —
66 deg., tanks, works....ton.15.50 @ —
carboys, car lots, works... 100 lbs. 1.35 @ —
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs. 1.60 @ —
98 p.c., tanks, works.....ton.16.50 @ —
chemically pure, carboys..lb. .06 @ .07
9-lb. bottles.....lb. .08 @ .17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks, works..ton.18.50 @ —
Tannic, technical, barrels...lb. .35 @ .40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels.....lb. .87 @ .93
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels.lb .38½@ —
fiber drums.....lb. .39½@ —
kegs .....lb. .39 @ —
powdered and granular, barrels .....lb. .38 @ —
imported, crystals, kegs.lb. .38 @ —
Tobias, barrels.....lb. .85 @ —
Trichloracetic, bottles.....lb. 2.75 @ —
kegs .....lb. 2.00 @ —
Tungstic, barrels.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
Aconite leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Root, U.S.P., bales.....lb. .20 @ .21
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials .....oz.20.00 @ —
crystals, vials.....oz.30.00 @ —
Adeps lanae, anhydrous, barrels, lb. .15½@ .16
hydrous, barrels.....lb. .14½@ .15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.45
No. 2, bales.....lb. No stocks
No. 3, bales.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
Agaric, white, bales.....lb. .48 @ .49
Albumen:—
Blood, barrels.....lb. .43 @ .48
Egg, edible, cases.....lb. .78 @ .83
technical cases.....lb. .75 @ .76
Milk, f.o.b. works, sacks.....lb. .05 @ .05½
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels..lb. .65 @ .70
Alcohol:—
Amyl, from fusel oil, drums..gal. 1.90 @ 2.10
from pentane, small lots, works..gal. 2.25 @ —
car lots, works, drums..gal. 1.67 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, drums..gal. 1.75 @ —
tanks, works.....gal. 1.65 @ —
Benzyl, bottles.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.35
Butyl, works, tanks.....lb. .16¾@ .17¾
car lots, drums.....lb. .17¼@ .18¼
less car lots, drums.....lb. .17¾@ .18¾
less than 100 gals., drums, gal. .19¾@ .20¼
cans .....lb. .21¼@ —
Cinnamic, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
*Denatured completely, No. 1, 188 proof, works, car lots, barrels..gal. .57 @ —
drums .....gal. .50 @ —
less car lots, barrels.gal. .60 @ .65
drums .....gal. .53 @ .58
tanks .....gal. .48 @ —
anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums, gal. .68 @ —
less car lots, drums.gal. .71 @ —
tanks .....gal. .66 @ —
completely, No. 5, 188 proof, works, car lots, barrels, gal. .56 @ —
drums .....gal. .49 @ —
less car lots, barrels.gal. .59 @ .64
drums .....gal. .52 @ .57
tanks .....gal. .47 @ —
(180 proof, C.D., 1c. per gal. less than 188 proof).
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, car lots, barrels, gal. .56 @ —
drums .....gal. .49 @ —
less car lots, barrels.gal. .59 @ .64
drums .....gal. .52 @ .57
tanks .....gal. .47 @ —
*Delivered prices in drums exceed works prices, according to freight distances, as follows:—
Zone 1.....1c. per gal.
Zone 2.....2c. per gal.
Zone 3.....3c. per gal.
Zone 4.....4c. per gal.
Diacetone, car lots, drums..gal. 1.42 @ 1.47
500 gallons or more.....gal. 1.55 @ —
100 gallons or more.....gal. 1.60 @ —
Ethyl, 190 proof (from molasses), barrels..gal. 2.67 @ 2.75
drums .....gal. 2.60 @ 2.67
(from grain), barrels...gal. 2.72 @ 2.80
drums .....gal. 2.65 @ 2.75
absolute, drums.....gal. 4.70 @ 4.80

Alcohol, isoamyl, primary, works, cans .....gal. 4.00 @ 4.50
drums .....gal. 3.50 @ —
Isopropyl, 91 p.c., drums...gal. 1.05 @ 1.35
98 p.c., drums.....gal. 1.30 @ 1.60
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bottles.....lb. 4.75 @ 5.75
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks.....gal. .85 @ .92
Aldol, technical, car lots, drums, lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .31 @ —
Aletris root, bags.....lb. .36 @ .37
Alizarin red (see Red, Alizarin).
Alkanet root, bales.....lb. .11 @ .13
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases...lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Cape, cases.....lb. .16 @ .17
Curacao, cases.....lb. .24½@ .25
gourds, barrels.....lb. .45 @ .50
Socotrine, kegs.....lb. .45 @ .50
Aloin, 1,000-lb lots, barrels, cans...lb. 1.60 @ —
10-lb. lots, barrels, cans....lb. 1.75 @ —
Alphanaphthol, refined, bbls..lb. .80 @ .85
technical, barrels.....lb. .60 @ .65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels..lb. .32 @ .34
Althea root, cut, cases.....lb. .33 @ .34
Alum:—
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .15 @ —
ground, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.35 @ 3.45
lump, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.60 @ 3.85
powder, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.65 @ —
Ammonia-chrome, barrels...lb. .05¼@ .05½
Potash, ground, barrels..100 lbs. 3.10 @ 3.20
lump, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.25 @ 3.50
powder, barrels.....100 lbs. 3.40 @ —
Potash-chrome, barrels.....lb. .04¾@ .06
Soda, barrels.....lb. .03½@ .04¼
Alumina chloride, 33-35 p.c., works, drums..lb. .03 @ .03¼
anhydrous, commercial, car lots, works, drums.....lb. .05 @ —
Hydrate, heavy, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .06¾
light, barrels.....lb. .16 @ .17
Oleate, precipitated.....lb. .21 @ .21¼
Palmitate, precipitated.....lb. .28 @ .28½
Resinate, precipitated.....lb. .16½@ .17
Stearate, precipitated .....lb. .25½@ .26
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs. 1.40 @ 1.55
less car lots, works, bags, barrels .....100 lbs. 1.65 @ 1.80
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 1.95 @ 2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels .....100 lbs. 2.40 @ 3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin.lb. .2430 @ —
powdered (see Bronze powder).
Salts (see Alumina).
Amaranth (see Red, amaranth).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.36.00 @40.00
Amidopyrine, cans.....lb. 4.15 @ 4.30
Ammonia, anhydrous, cylinders, lb. .14 @ .14¼
Acetate, kegs.....lb. .34 @ .36
Aldehyde, drums.....lb. .65 @ .70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys.....lb. .05¼@ —
drums, car lots.....lb. .03 @ .03¼
less than car lots.....lb. .03¼@ .03¾
tanks .....lb. .02½@ .02¾
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
contracts, barrels.....100 lbs. 5.15 @ —
Bifluoride, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .22
Borate, bottles.....lb. .35 @ —
Bromide, granular, barrels...lb. .48 @ .49
Carbonate, technical, domestic, barrels..lb. .12 @ .13
imported, casks.....lb. .08¼@ .10
U.S.P., lump, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .16
powder, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .17
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).
U.S.P., granular, barrels..lb. .13 @ .14
Citrate, kegs.....lb. .90 @ 1.30
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .21
Hypophosphite, barrels.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.20
Iodide, jars.....lb. 5.20 @ —
Nitrate, technical, casks....lb. .06½@ .12
Oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb. .30 @ .32
Persulphate, cases.....lb. .31 @ .34
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels..lb. .43 @ —
technical, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .16
monobasic, pure, barrels..lb. .40 @ .42
technical, barrels.....lb. .12½@ .13
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Sulphate, domestic, delivered Northern markets, bulk, bags..100 lbs. 2.30 @ —
Southern markets, bulk.. 100 lbs. 2.35 @ —
resale, bulk.....100 lbs. 2.40 @ —
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags....100 lbs. 2.30 @ —
single bags.....100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
imported, synthetic, c.i.f. Northern ports, bulk..ton.47.00 @ —
c.i.f. Southern ports, bulk ton.47.00 @ —
Sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia, imported, Northern ports, bags..ton.62.20 @ —
Southern ports, bags...ton.62.95 @ —
Sulphocyanide, kegs.....lb. .36 @ .48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac)
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 5.40 @ 5.50
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs. 5.90 @ 6.50
imported, casks.....lb. .05½@ .06
lump, imported, barrels...lb. .10½@ .11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works..100 lbs. 4.50 @ —
imported, casks.....100 lbs. 4.50 @ 4.80
Amyl acetate, works, tanks..gal. 1.70 @ —
car lots, works, drums...gal. 1.72 @ —
less car lots, freight allowed, gal. 1.80 @ 2.30
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl)
Butyrate, bottles.....lb. 1.60 @ 3.00
Chloride, normal, works, drums gal. 4.50 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 5.00 @ —
Chlorides, mixed, works, drums, gal. 2.50 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 3.00 @ —
Salicylate, cans.....lb. 1.15 @ 2.00
Amylene, works, drums.....gal. 2.50 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 3.00 @ —
Dichloride, works, drums..gal. 2.50 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 3.00 @ —
Anethol, bottles.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.50
Angostura bark, bales.....lb. .23 @ .25
Angelica root, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23

Anilin oil, drums.....lb. .15 @ .16
tanks .....lb. .14½@ .15
Oil for red, drums.....lb. .35 @ .40
Salt, barrels.....lb. .24 @ .25
Anise, Russian, bags.....lb. .11¼@ .12
Spanish, bags.....lb. .16½@ .17
Star, bags.....lb. .12 @ .12½
Anisic aldehyde, C.P., bottles.lb. 3.25 @ 3.75
Annatto paste, boxes.....lb. .34 @ .37
Seed, bags.....lb. .09 @ .11
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs..lb. .80 @ .90
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys..lb. .17 @ .18
imported, carboys.....lb. .14½@ —
Metal, bulk.....lb. .09½@ .09¼
Needle, powdered, barrels..lb. .10 @ .12
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .11¼@ .12½
Salt, 66 p.c., tins.....lb. .26½@ .27
Sulphuret, golden, barrels.lb. .16 @ .22
vermilion, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .42
White pigment, barrels.....lb. .16½@ .17
Antipyrine, bulk, cans.....lb. 1.45 @ 1.60
Apomorphine, cans.....oz.22.00 @22.70
Archil extract, concentrated, barrels..lb. .17 @ .19
double, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .14
triple, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .14
Areca nuts, bags.....lb. .09½@ .10
Arecoline hydrebromide, bottles, vials..oz. 7.75 @ 8.75
resale, bottles, vials.....oz. 6.50 @ 6.75
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks..lb. .07½@ .08
80 percent, casks.....lb. .17 @ .18
Aristol (see Thymol iodide)
Arnica flowers, bales.....lb. .80 @ .85
Root, bales.....lb. .45 @ .46
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., barrels..lb. .09 @ .10
Arsenic metal, cases.....lb. .50 @ .55
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb. 5.35 @ 6.35
Red, kegs.....lb. .09½@ .10
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous)
White, powdered, kegs.....lb. .04 @ .05
Arsenic-mercury iodide solution, bottles..lb. .25 @ —
Asafetida, cases.....lb. .22 @ .23
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .45 @ .50
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous)
Asphaltum, Barbados (Manjak), A, barrels..lb. .06½@ .07
AA, barrels.....lb. .13¾@ —
California, barrels.....ton.41.00 @49.00
Cuban, cases.....ton.60.00 @150.00
Egyptian, bags.....lb. .15 @ .16
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works..ton.33.00 @ —
ex warehouse, bags.....ton.55.00 @60.00
Maltha, barrels.....ton.53.00 @67.50
Mexican, barrels, drums...ton.21.00 @23.00
Texas, barrels, drums.....ton.15.00 @25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton.23.00 @35.00
varnish grade, barrels...ton.115.00 @120.00
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic)
Atropine alkaloid, vials.....oz. 6.50 @ 7.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz. 2.20 @ 2.40
Aubepine, liquid (see Anisic aldehyde)

B

Balm of gilead buds, bags....lb. .35 @ .50
Barbital, cases.....lb. 3.65 @ 3.90
Barium carbonate, domestic, bags ton.58.00 @60.00
imported, bags.....ton.60.00 @65.00
Chlorate, kegs.....lb. .14 @ .15
Chloride, C.P., barrels.....lb. .17 @ .18
technical, crystals, domestic, barrels, bags..ton.65.00 @73.00
imported, bags.....ton.72.00 @75.00
Dioxide, imported, drums...lb. .12 @ .13
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .20
Hydrate, barrels.....lb. .04¾@ .05½
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Nitrate, casks.....lb. .08¼@ .08½
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
x-ray, barrels.....lb. .14 @ .15
Barberry bark, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Root bark, bales.....lb. .17 @ .18
Barwood (see Red saunders wood).
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels..ton.30.50 @ —
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton.23.00 @ —
less car lots, barrels...ton.34.50 @35.50
Southern, off color, works, bulk..ton.12.00 @20.00
imported, barrels.....ton.27.00 @34.00
Bauxite, mines, bulk.....ton. 5.00 @ 8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, domestic, barrels..gal. .70 @ .75
imported, barrels.....gal. .80 @ .85
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Wax (see Wax, bayberry)
Beeswax (see Wax, bees)
Belladonna leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .15
Root, bales.....lb. .15 @ .20
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb. .60 @ .65
U.S.P., IX, drums.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
U.S.S., X, drums.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.60
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums..gal. .28 @ —
tanks .....gal. .23 @ —
nitration, works, drums...gal. .31 @ —
tanks .....gal. .26 @ —
pure, works, drums.....gal. .28 @ —
tanks .....gal. .25 @ —
Benzidin base, barrels.....lb. .67 @ .74
Benzin (see Gasoline)
Benzol (see Benzene)
Benzoyl chloride, drums.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
Benzyl acetate, P.F.C., bottles, lb. .95 @ 1.25
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, A.M.A., P.F.C., tins..lb. 1.20 @ 1.44
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums..lb. .30 @ .35
technical, drums.....lb. .25 @ —
Formate, cans.....lb. 3.15 @ 4.00
Benzylidin acetone, bottles..lb. 3.25 @ 3.75
Berberis aquifelium root, bales, lb. .11 @ .12
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb. .55 @ .60
technical, car lots, barrels.lb. .22 @ —
less car lots, barrels ..lb. .24 @ —
Benzoate, boxes, kegs.... .lb. 2.35 @ 2.50
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed, kegs..lb. 1.25 Nom.
technical, kegs.....lb. .60 @ .65
Beth root, bales.....lb. .16 @ .17
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes.lb. 2.75 @ 3.00



"See American First"

EVERY manufacturer, because he is a manufacturer, will appreciate the significance of "American" plant-organization. It gives force to "American's" prime objective—that of furnishing Alcohol characterized by the strictest purity.

Each of the three "American" plants is a self-contained unit. Every building in every unit is designed for its particular purpose in the production of good Alcohol. And this scientific layout is completed with the latest types of equipment.

The purity of "American" Alcohol is derived from scientific distillation processes. That, and an exclusive process, originated in our laboratories. Sound reasoning prompts us to say, "See American First" for Alcohol.

This is number 5 of a series depicting historical periods in the development of America

WE of America owe a debt to the pioneers, whose courage and tenacity in the face of dangers and hardships was typified by Daniel Boone. Alone, and at the peril of his life, he scouted the rich lands beyond the Alleghenies. Under his guidance the "Long Knives", the Indian name for the Virginians, eventually made the country safe for white settlement.

"SEE AMERICAN FIRST"

COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL CORPORATION

420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Plants:

Pekin, Ill. Philadelphia, Pa. Gretna, La.

AMERICAN BRAND DENATURED ALCOHOL — AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL CORPORATION

Bismuth glycerite, N.F., demijohns	lb.	.71	@ .76
Hydroxide, boxes, fiber drums,	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.70	@ —
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	1.85	@ 1.90
Oxide, powder, boxes, fiber drums	lb.	3.45	@ 3.50
Oxychloride, boxes, fiber drums	lb.	3.10	@ 6.15
Subbenzoate, boxes, fiber drums	lb.	3.25	@ 3.30
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.20	@ 2.25
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	3.15	@ 3.20
Subgallate, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.50	@ 2.55
Subiodide, bottles, fiber drums,	lb.	4.25	@ 4.30
Subnitrate, cones, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
powder, bottles, fiber drums,	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
resale, bottles, drums	lb.	1.55	@ —
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.90	@ 2.95
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.50	@ 5.55
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22	@ .50
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags, cases	lb.	.12	@ —
f.o.b. Texas works, bags,	lb.	.08	@ —
Louisiana works, bags	lb.	.0610	@ —
varnish grade, highest, bags,	lb.	.35	@ .55
medium, bags	lb.	.16	@ .26
Charcoal (see C)			
Coach, in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
in japan, cans	lb.	.48	@ .50
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
Iron oxide, commercial, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
grinders blue-tone, barrels.	lb.	.12	@ .18
litho, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .24
special high-grade, barrels	lb.	.40	@ —
velvet, barrels	lb.	.11	@ —
in oil, cans	lb.	.44	@ .45
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide)			
(Black dyes are listed under Dye)			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Root bark, bales	lb.	.27	@ .28
Black indian hemp root, bales.	lb.	.18	@ .19
Blanc fixe, dry, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
less car lots, works, barrels.	lb.	.04½@	—
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.00	@ 2.35
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.15	@ 2.60
Blood, dried, domestic, 15@17 p.c. ammonia, bags	unit	4.50	@ —
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	unit	4.60	@ 4.75
imported, May shipment	bags. unit	4.50	@ —
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans	lb.	.52	@ .54
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Ultramarine, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .30
in oil, cans	lb.	.46	@ .48
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye)			
Blueflag root, bales	lb.	.17½@	.18
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs.	lb.	1.02	@ 1.06
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol)			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	6.00	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	6.15	@ 7.00
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	42.00	@ —
South American, to arrive	ton.	37.00	@ —
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	28.50	@30.00
soft, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	26.50	@27.00
South American, to arrive.	ton.	34.50	@ —
Meal, steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate bags	ton.	35.00	@ —
f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	30.00	@35.00
imported, bags	ton.	28.00	@30.00
Boneset, leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .12
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Borax, crystals, car lots, freight allowed, barrels	lb.	.03	@ —
kegs	lb.	.03½@	—
sacks	lb.	.02¾@	—
granular and powder, car lots, freight allowed, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
kegs	lb.	.03¼@	—
sacks	lb.	.02½@	—
Bordeaux mixture, paste, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .10¼
powder, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11½
Borneol, bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.00
Brazilwood, sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, cases	lb.	.45	@ .47
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.80	@ 1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, bulk,	lb.	.65	@ 1.20
Gold, bulk	lb.	.60	@ 1.25
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.12½
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.12½
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.30	@ .32
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.03	@ —
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¾@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
raw, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.25	@ .27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.27	@ .29
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.04	@ .05½
sulphate, cans	oz.	.04	@ .05½
Bryonia root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.30	@ .35
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
berries, bags	lb.	.32	@ .33
Burdock root, bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Burgundy pitch, domestic, stands,	lb.	.04¾@	.07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	@ .11
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Butyl acetate, domestic, car lots, drums	gal.	1.37	@ 1.47
less car lots, drums	gal.	1.40	@ 1.50
tanks	gal.	1.35	@ 1.42
imported, drums	gal.	1.37	@ 1.47
tanks	gal.	1.35	@ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.37	@ .44
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.23	@ .25
works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .27
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Butyric ether, cans	lb.	1.10	@ 1.20

C

Cadmium bromide, jars, bottles.	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.80	@ —
Metal, cases	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
Sulphide, boxes	lb.	.95	@ 1.75
Caffeine alkaloid, cans, cases	lb.	2.85	@ 3.00
Citrated, cans	lb.	2.00	@ 2.40
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.80	@ 5.00
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.22	@ .28
Calamus root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
bleached, cases	lb.	.55	@ .60
Calcium acetate, bags	100 lbs.	4.50	@ —
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
Bromide, jars	lb.	.65	@ .69
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05	@ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated, and Whiting)			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.94	@ 2.00
drums	100 lbs.	1.94	@ 2.00
car lots, works, drums	ton.	25.00	@ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	22.50	@24.00
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	1.69	@ 1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	20.00	@ —
imported, shipments, casks,	ton.	18.00	@19.00
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40	@ 1.55
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60	@ .85
Hypochlorite (see Bleaching powder)			
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.90	@ .95
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.35	@ —
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.53	@ .54
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .06½
Resinate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16½
Stearate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.25½@	.28
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris)			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½@	.24
luminous, tins	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	1.60	@ 1.75
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.05	@ —
Camphor, refined, Japanese, slabs, cases	lb.	.60	@ .61
tablets, tins	lb.	.75	@ .76
powdered, barrels	lb.	.62	@ .63
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.85	@ 1.95
Camwood bark, ground, barrels.	lb.	.18	@ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
Morocco, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
Spanish, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Candles:—			
Adamantine, 6s, 16 oz., 20-set cases	set	.14½@	.15¾
40-set cases	set	.14	@ .14½
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.11	@ .11¼
6s, 12 oz., 40-set, cases	set	.09	@ .09¼
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
Patent ends	set	.17½@	.18
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain, cases.	set	.16¾@	.17
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.30	@ .32
Cannabis, domestic, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.21	@ .27
Cantharides, Chinese, cases	lb.	.42	@ .45
powdered, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .70
Russian, cases	lb.	.50	@ .55
powdered, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .70
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.10½@	.11
Carbazole, barrels	lb.	.45	@ .50
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums,	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
secondary, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Diethyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Dimethyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Isobutyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums.	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.08
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06	@ .08
Tetrachloride, car lots, drums,	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½@	.10
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases.	lb.	1.30	@ 1.80
decorticated, cases	lb.	1.47	@ 1.55
green, bags	lb.	1.13	@ 1.25
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.75	@ 4.00
Cascara sagrada bark, old crop, four years, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
one year, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
two years, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.16	@ —
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.16½@	.17
Argentine, fine ground, car lots, bags	lb.	.16½@	.17
standard ground, car lots, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
French, 20-30 mesh, bags	lb.	.15¾@	.16½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.13½@	.13¾
No. 3, bales	lb.	.10	@ .10¼
shortstick, bales	lb.	.12	@ .12¼
China, selected, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10
broken, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
extra, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08¼
Saigon, cases	lb.	.28	@ .28½
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.17	@ .17½
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.11	@ .12
Castile soap, white	case.	15.00	@ —
Castoreum, cans	lb.	15.00	@16.00
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.17½@	.18
Celluloid, scrap, black	lb.	.05	@ .08
colored, single	lb.	.08	@ .12
mixed	lb.	.01	@ .02
transparent	lb.	.20	@ .25
white, opaque	lb.	.16	@ —
translucent	lb.	.08	@ .12
shavings, amber	lb.	.14	@ .16
colored, mixed	lb.	.05	@ —
ivory	lb.	.20	@ .25
white	lb.	.16	@ .17
Cellulose acetate, bags	lb.	1.20	@ 1.25
Scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cerium oxalate, barrels	lb.	.32	@ .33
Chalk, grinders, powdered, barrels	ton.	12.00	@ —
precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.04½
heavy, casks	lb.	.02	@ .03½
light, casks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.22	@ .24
Roman, bales	lb.	.42	@ .60
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .02½
tanks	lb.	.01½@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00	@ 9.00
powdered, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.58	@ .60
Chloramine, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	1.50	@ 2.50
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, works, cylinders	lb.	.04½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.04½@	—
2,000 lbs. or more, cylinders.	lb.	.07½@	—
less than 2,000 lbs., cylinders	lb.	.08½@	—
tanks, works, prompt	lb.	.03	@ —
contracts	lb.	.03	@ —
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.18	@ .20
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.30	@ —
resale, drums	lb.	.27	@ .28
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05½
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	12.50	@ —
colors (see Green, etc., also Dye).			
Oxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.46	@ .51
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.51	@ .56
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.59	@ .60
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	3.90	@ 4.25
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags	lb.	.58	@ .60
long, cases	lb.	.65	@ .75
broken, bags	lb.	.22½@	.28
chips, bags	lb.	.20	@ .24
Cinchonidine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.60	@ .65
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.35	@ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.38	@ .43
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.25	@ —
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	3.75	@ —
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	3.80	@ 4.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales.	lb.	.50	@ .52
No. 2, bales	lb.	.46	@ .47
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	2.75	@ 4.00
Citrine ointment, jars, tubs	lb.	.67	@ —
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	2.75	@ 4.00
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	3.50	@ 5.00
Clove, Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.36½@	.37
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.11	@ .15
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	10.00	@10.50
Colors (see Dye).			
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.85	@ .90
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.75	@ 1.85
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	2.25	@ 2.30
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.40	@ .42½
solid, barrels	lb.	.47	@ .48
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	2.10	@ 2.20
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12½@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16½
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.42	@ .42½
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50	@ 8.75
Cochineal, black, bags	lb.	No stocks	
gray, bags	lb.	.95	@ —
Teneriffe silver, bags	lb.	.95	@ —
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.28	@ .32
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.30	@ .31
fingers, cases	lb.	.40	@ .45
Coculus indicus (see Fish berries).			
Codeine alkaloid, cans	oz.	10.20	@12.25
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.20	@ 9.25
Nitrate, cans	oz.	9.20	@ 9.25
Phosphate, cans	oz.	7.75	@ 7.80
Salicylate, cans	oz.	7.75	@ 7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.25	@ 8.30
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
blue, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	20.00	@ —
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.75	@ .80
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.22	@ .23
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.24	@ .25
Colocynth pulp, bales	lb.	.31	@ .32
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
Copaiba balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.31	@ .32
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.33	@ .34
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.18	@ —
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.19	@ .25
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .27
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.50	@ .55
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.22	@ 6.27
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .28½
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.22½@	.28
red, kegs	lb.	.24	@ .32
Resinate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Stearate, precipitated, barrels,	lb.	.35	@ .40
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	15.00	@16.00
barrels	ton.	17.00	@18.00
bulk	ton.	13.00	@14.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags	lb.	.04	@ .04½
bleached, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08½
Russian, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Corn syrup, 42 deg., barrels, 100 lbs.		3.91	@ 4.16
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	3.96	@ 4.21
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	1.65	@ 1.80
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.12½@	.13
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
resale, cans	lb.	3.40	@ 3.50
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.35	@ .48
so-called, bales	lb.	.08½@	.07½
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Cream tartar, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.27½@	.28
fiber drums	lb.	.29	@ —
kegs	lb.	.28½@	—
imported, barrels	lb.	.26½@	.27
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.40	@ .42
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.40	@ 1.77
Oil, grade I, works, tanks	gal.	.15	@ .16
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.13	@ .14
III, works, tanks	gal.	.13	@ .14
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.14	@ .17
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36	@ —
Cubeb berries, XX, bags	lb.	.36	@ .37
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.40	@ .41
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	@ .25
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Cumin seed, Malta, fair, bags	lb.	.12½@	.13
Morocco, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.08	@ .06½
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.14	@ .16
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums,	lb.	.15½@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.17½@	—

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.25	@ .26
Russian, bales	lb.	.20	@ .21
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Degras, common, domestic, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.05½
works, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¾
English, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .05½
German, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.09¼
English, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.09
German, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Dextrin, British gum, bags	100 lbs.	4.97	@ 5.07
corn, bags	100 lbs.	4.62	@ 4.83
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.06	@ .09
tapioca, bags	lb.	.03½@	.09
Diamyl ether, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots	gal.	5.00	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.23	@ —
Diamylene, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots	gal.	5.00	@ —
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	3.00	@ 3.10
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.26½@	.27
Diethyl carbonate, 90 p.c., drums	gal.	1.35	@ 1.40
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.60	@ —
Diethylaniliin, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works,	lb.	.10	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11	@ .13
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ .20
Monobutyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.28	@ .30
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.46	@ .50
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
cleaned, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Dimethylaniliin, drums	lb.	.27	@ .28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.15¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.35	@ .36
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .34
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.17	@ .13
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42	@ .48
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums	gal.	.26	@ .30
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	.90	@ 1.15
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.40	@ —
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.30	@ .35
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
Divi-divi, shipment, bags	ton.	60.00	@ —
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, bbls	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Doggrass root, cut, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Dogwood bark, domestic, baleg,	lb.	.06	@ .07
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.09	@ .13
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.45	@ 2.50
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.55	@ .95
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	.90	@ .95
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	30.00	@ —
Dye, coaltar:—			

Color Index No.			
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	1.35 @ 1.40
20	Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.50 @ .55
24	Sudan I	lb.	1.00 @ 1.25
27	Orange G	lb.	.66 @ .75
31	Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50 @ .55
36	Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65 @ .70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 @ .55
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.60 @ 1.00
57	Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.35 @ .45
73	Sudan II	lb.	1.00 @ 1.25
79	Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50 @ .60
88	Bordeaux B	lb.	.90 @ .95
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.70 @ .85
d51	Orange II	lb.	.25 @ .35
165	Lake red C	lb.	1.15 @ 1.25
176	Fast red A	lb.	.65 @ .75
179	Azo rubin	lb.	1.00 @ 1.05
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 @ 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 @ .90
189	Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00 @ 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.40 @ .45
204	Chrome black A	lb.	1.75 @ 2.00
208	Fast acid blue R	lb.	1.75 @ 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 @ 2.00
234	Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75 @ .85
235	Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75 @ .80
240	Acid black 10B	lb.	.50 @ .75
252	Brilliant crocein	lb.	.90 @ 1.00
258	Sudan IV	lb.	1.00 @ 1.25
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 @ .80
280	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 @ 1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.45 @ .50
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 @ .85
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00 @ 2.25
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	.40 @ .45
332	Bismarck brown 2R	lb.	.40 @ .45
364	Paper yellow	lb.	.50 @ .80
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.50 @ .60
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	2.00 @ 2.10
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 @ 1.80
394	Direct violet N	lb.	1.25 @ 1.35
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.80 @ 1.00
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25 @ .30
415	Direct orange R	lb.	.75 @ .80
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.75 @ .80
420	Direct brown M	lb.	1.00 @ 1.15
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.25 @ .30
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.50 @ .75
502	Direct azurin G	lb.	.75 @ .80
512	Direct blue RW	lb.	.80 @ 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10 @ 1.25
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50 @ 1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75 @ 1.00
561	Direct black BW	lb.	.25 @ .30
562	Direct black RX	lb.	.35 @ .40
593	Direct green B	lb.	.75 @ .80
594	Direct green G	lb.	1.00 @ 1.05
602	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	1.00 @ 1.05
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 @ 1.30
636	Fast light yellow 3G	lb.	3.00 @ 3.25
668	Acid green B	lb.	1.50 @ 1.75
680	Methyl violet	lb.	2.00 @ 2.25
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00 @ 3.00
702	Phosphin	lb.	1.50 @ 1.75
812	Primulin	lb.	.80 @ .90
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 @ 2.25
865	Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.50 @ .55
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20 @ .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.50 @ 1.50
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 @ 1.00
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.80 @ 1.25
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 @ .30
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.50 @ 1.00
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.75 @ 2.00
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.15 @ .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 @ 1.10
	Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75 @ 1.00
Dye, natural (see name of article)			

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.24	@ .25
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.70	@ .75
spray, cases	lb.	.82	@ .84
Elder flowers, bales	lb.	.32	@ .35
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.06	@ .08
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.20	@ .21
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.29	@ .30
Emetine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	35.00	@36.00
resale, bottles, vials	oz.	21.00	@23.00
Ephedra vulgaris, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.70	@ 1.90
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@ —
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
less car lots, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 2.60
imported, technical, bags	100 lbs.	1.15	@ 1.25
U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	1.95	@ 2.00
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.55	@ .56
Spanish, bags	lb.	.65	@ .80
Ergotin, jars	lb.	18.00	@18.50
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials	oz.	40.00	@ —

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less car lots, drums....gal.	1.00	@	—
tanks .....gal.	.96	@	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums, gal.	1.17	@	—
less car lots, drums....gal.	1.20	@	—
tanks .....gal.	1.15	@	—
Bromide, pure, bottles.....lb.	.85	@	.95
technical, drums.....lb.	.50	@	.55
Chloride, drums.....lb.	.22	@	.24
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb.	3.50	@	4.50
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	6.35	@	—
Lactate, works, tanks.....lb.	.24½	@	—
car lots, works, drums....lb.	.25	@	—
less car lots, works, drums.. lb.	.26	@	.29
Oxybutyrate, drums, works.lb.	.30½	@	.32½
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums.....lb.	.97	@	1.00
Ethylene dibromide, drums...lb.	.70	@	—
Dichloride, drums.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums.lb.	.25	@	.30
technical, cans.....gal.	3.60	@	3.75
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.24	@	—
less car lots, works, drums. lb.	.25	@	.27
tanks, works.....lb.	.23	@	—
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.17	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.18	@	.20
tanks, works.....lb.	.16	@	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.20	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.21	@	.23
tanks, works.....lb.	.19	@	—
Ethylidinanilin, drums.....lb.	.60	@	.66
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums..lb.	.30	@	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..lb.	.65	@	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels..lb.	.70	@	—
Eucalyptol, cans.....lb.	1.00	@	1.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bales.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Eugenol, cans.....lb.	3.65	@	4.00
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales....lb.	.10	@	.12

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk. ton.	15.00	@	21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....lb.	.16	@	.17
German, large, bags.....lb.	.22½	@	.25
small, bags.....lb.	.13	@	.14
Fenugreek seed, bags.....lb.	.06¼	@	.06½
Fir balsam, Canada, cans...gal.	11.00	@	11.25
Oregon, barrels.....gal.	1.00	@	1.50
Fish berries, bags.....lb.	.05	@	.06
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, factory, bulk... unit-ton	4.25	&	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags..ton.	65.00	@	—
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, unit-ton	3.75	&	.50
Flake white, barrels.....lb.	.12¼	@	—
Fleaseed, black, bags.....lb.	.20	@	.21
brown, bags.....lb.	.10	@	.10½
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 percent, works...ton.	41.00	@	46.00
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c., bags..ton.	36.00	@	40.00
ground, car lots, bulk, works..ton.	43.50	@	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk..ton.	32.50	@	—
bags .....ton.	36.50	@	—
No. 2, lump, works.....ton.	20.00	@	—
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works..ton.	18.00	@	—
ground, bags, works...ton.	31.00	@	31.50
imported, 65 and 5, ground, bulk..ton.	20.40	@	20.65
Formaldehyde, car lots, barrels, works..lb.	.09½	@	—
less car lots, barrels.....lb.	.09¾	@	.10
Formaldehydeanilin, drums...lb.	.37½	@	.42½
Fringetree bark, bales.....lb.	.21	@	.22
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk..ton.	15.00	@	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags..ton.	25.00	@	30.00
Furfural, drums.....lb.	.19½	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.16¾	@	—
works, drums.....lb.	.17½	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.15	@	—
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels. lb.	.18	@	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb.	.08	@	.10
42 deg., barrels.....lb.	.07	@	.09
solid, drums.....lb.	.14	@	.16
Sticks, shipment.....ton.	25.00	@	28.00

G

G salt, barrels.....lb.	.45	@	.50
Galangal root, bales.....lb.	.12½	@	.13
Gall extract, barrels.....lb.	.18	@	.20
Gambier, common, bags.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
plantation, bags.....lb.	.07½	@	.07¾
Singapore, cubes, bags....lb.	.09	@	.09½
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels. lb.	.08	@	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. motor, tanks..gal.	.09	@	.09¼
58-60, 437 e.p., navy, export, bulk..gal.	.09	@	—
cases .....gal.	.2640	@	—
61-63, export, bulk....gal.	.10¼	@	—
64-66, export, bulk....gal.	.10½	@	—
66-68, export, bulk.....gal.	.12½	@	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p..gal.	.08½	@	—
Gulf Coast, navy, export, bulk..gal.	.08½	@	—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk, gal.	.09¾	@	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk, gal.	.10	@	—
Louisiana-Arkansas, 58-60, 450 e.p..gal.	.07½	@	.07¾
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. motor, gal.	.07¾	@	.08
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal.	.08½	@	.08¾
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p., gal.	.07	@	.07½
50-52, 450 e.p.....gal.	.07	@	.07½
56-58, 450 e.p.....gal.	.07	@	.07¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 140 i.b.p., U. S. motor..gal.	.07¾	@	.07½
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.07¾
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.07¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.08
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08½
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08½
grade A, 68-70, 375 e.p..gal.	.07¾	@	—
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal.	.07½	@	—
C, 86-88, 350 e.p.....gal.	.07¼	@	—
Oklahoma, 50-52, 450 e.p..gal.	.07¼	@	.07¾
56-58, 450 e.p.....gal.	.07¼	@	.07¾
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal.	.07¼	@	.07¾
58-60, 437 e.p., 140 i.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal.	.07½	@	.07¾
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.07¾
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.07¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.08
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08¾
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08¾
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p..gal.	.07¾	@	—
AA, 80-87.9, 99 p.c. recovery..gal.	.07¾	@	—
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal.	.07½	@	—
BB, 84-92, 85 p.c. recovery..gal.	.07½	@	—
C, 80-88, 350 e.p.....gal.	.07¼	@	—
Pennsylvania, 52 gravity..gal.	.09¾	@	.09¾
54 gravity.....gal.	.09¾	@	.09¾
56 gravity.....gal.	.09¾	@	.09¾
58 gravity.....gal.	.09¾	@	.09¾
60 gravity.....gal.	.10¼	@	.10¼
62 gravity.....gal.	.11¼	@	.11¾

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

Tankwagon and service station prices of gasoline include State taxes of 6c. per gallon in South Carolina; 5c. per gallon in North Carolina, New Mexico, Arkansas, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Montana and Kentucky; 4c. per gallon in Arizona, Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Nevada, South Dakota, Maryland, Vermont, Wyoming, Ohio; 3½c. per gallon in Utah; 3c. per gallon in Delaware, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Pennsylvania and Oregon; 2c. per gallon in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Washington, North Dakota, District of Columbia, Missouri, Texas and Massachusetts. Gulfport, Miss., prices include Harrison county privilege tax of 2c. per gallon in addition to the State tax; Florida prices, ½c. per gallon; Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo., ½c. local tax; Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., 1c. local tax. Outside the Chicago district, in Standard Oil of Indiana territory, the following quantity discounts from the service station price are allowed on monthly sales of gasoline:—2,000 gallons or less, 2c.; more than 2,000 and less than 6,000 gallons, 2½c.; more than 6,000 gallons, 3c. Discounts are allowed each month and are not cumulative. Delivery tickets showing date and quantity delivered must be returned to the seller before the 10th of each month to secure the discount on the previous month's purchase.

	Per gal. T.W.	S.S.
C. F. A. territory:—		
Chicago, Ill.	.14	.15
Cincinnati, Ohio	.18	.19
Cleveland, Ohio	.18	.19
Columbus, Ohio	.17	.18
Davenport, Iowa	.185	.205
Dayton, Ohio	.17	.18
Decatur, Ill.	.142	.162
Detroit, Mich.	.173	.188
East St. Louis, Ill	.134	.144
Evansville, Ind.	.17	.18
Fort Wayne, Ind.	.174	.184
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.177	.187
Indianapolis, Ind.	.172	.182
Joliet, Ill.	.144	.154
La Crosse, Wis.	.172	.182
Madison, Wis.	.163	.173
Milwaukee, Wis.	.171	.191
New Albany, Ind.	.173	.183
Peoria, Ill.	.142	.149
Saginaw, Mich.	.179	.189
South Bend, Ind.	.174	.184
Toledo, Ohio	.18	.20
Intermountain territory:—		
Albuquerque, N. M.	.22	.25
Boise, Idaho	.215	.245
Butte, Mont.	.235	.265
Casper, Wyo.	.20	.23
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.21	.24
Clovis, N. M.	.20	.225
Denver, Colo.	.14	.17
Grand Junction, Colo.	.215	.245
Helena, Mont.	.235	.265
Pueblo, Colo.	.16	.19
Salt Lake City, Utah	.22	.25
Twin Falls, Idaho	.245	.275
New England territory:—		
Augusta, Me.	.20	.22
Bennington, Vt.	.19	.21
Boston, Mass.	.18	.20
Bridgeport, Conn.	.17	.18
Burlington, Vt.	.19	.21
Hartford, Conn.	.18	.20
Manchester, N. H.	.20	.22
New Haven, Conn.	.17	.18
New London, Conn.	.20	.22
Portland, Me.	.19	.20
Providence, R. I.	.17	.18
Somerville, Mass.	.18	.20
Springfield, Mass.	.18	.20
Worcester, Mass.	.18	.20
Pacific coast territory:—		
Los Angeles, Cal.	*.185	.245
Phoenix, Ariz.	*.24	.26
Portland, Ore.	*.195	.245
Reno, Nev.	*.24	.30
San Francisco, Cal.	*.185	.255
Seattle, Wash.	*.185	.245
Spokane, Wash.	*.225	.285
Tacoma, Wash.	*.185	.245

* 3c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Southeastern territory:—		
Atlanta, Ga.	.21	.23
Augusta, Ga.	.21	.23
Birmingham, Ala.	.18	.20
Charlotte, N. C.	.19	.23
Charleston, S. C.	.20	.24
Columbia, S. C.	.20	.24
Danville, Va.	.19	.23
Hickory, N. C.	.18	.22
Jacksonville, Fla.	.22	.24
Macon, Ga.	.21	.22
Miami, Fla.	.23	.25
Mobile, Ala.	.21	.23
Montgomery, Ala.	.22	.24
Mt. Airy, N. C.	.19	.23
Norfolk, Va.	.19	.23
Pensacola, Fla.	.23	.25
Petersburg, Va.	.19	.23
Raleigh, N. C.	.18	.22
Richmond, Va.	.19	.23
Roanoke, Va.	.19	.23
Salisbury, N. C.	.18	.20
Savannah, Ga.	.20	.22
Tampa, Fla.	.22	.24
Southern territory:—		
Bristol, Tenn.	.20	.23
Charleston, W. Va.	.18	.22
Chattanooga, Tenn.	.195	.235
Clarksdale, Miss.	.21	.23
Covington, Ky.	.20	.21
Gulfport, Miss.	.225	.245
Jackson, Miss.	.20	.22
Keyser, W. Va.	.18	.22
Knoxville, Tenn.	.20	.24
Lexington, Ky.	.20	.22
Louisville, Ky.	.20	.22
Memphis, Tenn.	.18	.22
Nashville, Tenn.	.19	.23
Natchez, Miss.	.205	.225
Parkersburg, W. Va.	.18	.22
Vicksburg, Miss.	.205	.225
Wheeling, W. Va.	.16	.22
Southwestern territory:—		
Alexandria, La.	.16	.19
Austin, Texas	.15	.19
Baton Rouge, La.	.15	.18
Bartlesville, Okla.	.155	.165
Dallas, Texas	.16	.20
El Paso, Texas	.17	.20
Fort Smith, Ark.	.15	.19
Fort Worth, Texas	.13	.16
Helena, Ark.	.18	.21
Houston, Texas	.16	.20
Joplin, Mo.	.156	.166
Kansas City, Mo.	.169	.179
Lake Charles, La.	.165	.195
Little Rock, Ark.	.18	.21
Muskogee, Okla.	.15	.17
New Orleans, La.	.165	.195
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.16	.18
San Antonio, Texas	.13	.17
Springfield, Mo.	.168	.178
St. Joseph, Mo.	.165	.175
St. Louis, Mo.	.159	.169
Shreveport, La.	.17	.20
Texarkana, Ark.	.16	.20
Tulsa, Okla.	.17	.19
Wichita, Kan.	.145	.166

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

	Per gal. T.W.	S.S.
Trunk line territory:—		
Albany, N. Y.	.15	.16
Allentown, Pa.	.19	.21
Altoona, Pa.	.19	.21
Annapolis, Md.	.18	.22
Atlantic City, N. J.	.16	.20
Baltimore, Md.	.18	.22
Binghamton, N. Y.	.16	.17
Buffalo, N. Y.	.16	.17
Cumberland, Md.	.18	.22
Dover, Del.	.19	.21
Erie, Pa.	.19	.21
Hagerstown, Md.	.20	.22
Harrisburg, Pa.	.19	.21
Newark, N. J.	.16	.20
New York, N. Y.	.19	.21
Philadelphia, Pa.	.19	.21
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.19	.21
Rochester, N. Y.	.16	.17
Scranton, Pa.	.19	.21
Syracuse, N. Y.	.16	.17
Trenton, N. J.	.16	.20
Utica, N. Y.	.15	.17
Warren, Pa.	.19	.21
Washington, D. C.	.16	.20
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.19	.21
Wilmington, Del.	.18	.20
Western trunk line territory:—		
Bismarck, N. D.	.189	.199
Davenport, Ia.	.175	.185
Des Moines, Ia.	.175	.185
Duluth, Minn.	.172	.192
Fargo, N. D.	.189	.199
Huron, S. D.	.193	.203
Keokuk, Iowa	.175	.185
McCook, Neb.	.1975	.2175
Minneapolis, Minn.	.182	.192
Norfolk, Neb.	.1875	.2075
North Platte, Neb.	.1975	.2175
Omaha, Neb.	.1825	.2025
St. Paul, Minn.	.182	.192
Scott's Bluff, Neb.	.1975	.2175
Sioux City, Iowa	.181	.191
Sioux Falls, S. D.	.191	.219

Gelatin, silver, cases.....lb.	.56	@	.57
Gelsemium root, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.10¼
Gentian root, bales.....lb.	.09¼	@	.10
ground, barrels, boxes....lb.	.11¼	@	.12
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.	.12½	@	.13½
Geraniol, cans.....lb.	1.35	@	5.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles.....lb.	2.50	@	3.00
Ginger root, African, No. 1, bags lb.	.18¼	@	.18¾
Cochin, abc, bags.....lb.	.17½	@	.18
lemon, bags.....lb.	.17½	@	.17¾
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.lb.	.28	@	.29
medium, bold, bags....lb.	.21	@	.22
grinding, dark, bags...lb.	.17	@	.17½
bright, bags.....lb.	.17¾	@	.18¼
Japanese, bags.....lb.	.14	@	.14½
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases.. lb.	8.00	@	12.00
wild, Southern, cases.....lb.	8.50	@	10.00
Fibers, cases.....lb.	3.75	@	4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bags.100 lbs.	1.00	@	—
less car lots, bags..100 lbs.	1.15	@	1.60
barrels .....100 lbs.	1.20	@	1.65
imported, bags.....100 lbs.	.70	@	.80
anhydrous, domestic, bbls.lb.	.03	@	.03½
imported, barrels.....lb.	.02¼	@	.02¾
Glue:—			
Common, bone, barrels.....lb.	.17	@	.18
Fish, liquid, barrels.....gal.	1.90	@	2.85
French, barrels.....lb.	.21	@	.26
Hide, cabinet, high grade, barrels..lb.	.25	@	.30
low grade, barrels.....lb.	.22	@	.26
White, extra, barrels.....lb.	.22	@	.29
medium, barrels.....lb.	.21	@	.27
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra..lb.	.14½	@	.15
cans .....lb.	.16	@	.16½
dynamite, drums included..lb.	.11	@	.11¼
saponification, loose, drums.lb.	.08¼	@	.08½
soaplye, loose, drums.....lb.	.07	@	.07¼
30 degrees, yellow, drums...lb.	.14½	@	.15
Golden seal root, bales.....lb.	3.20	@	3.30
powdered, boxes.....lb.	3.85	@	3.90
Grains of paradise, bags.....lb.	.65	@	.68
Graphite, amorphous, barrels.lb.	.04	@	.15
flake, barrels.....lb.	.06	@	.30
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk).			
Grease:—			
Brown, tierces.....lb.	.07	@	.07¼
House, tierces.....lb.	.07½	@	.07¼
White, tierces.....lb.	.07¾	@	.07½
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras)			
Yellow, tierces.....lb.	.07½	@	.07¼
Green:—			
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels.lb.	.30	@	.33
light, barrels.....lb.	.27	@	.31
medium, barrels.....lb.	.28	@	.31
in japan, cans.....lb.	.48	@	.50
Chrome oxide, domestic, kegs. lb.	.30	@	.32
barrels .....lb.	.27	@	.28½
imported, kegs.....lb.	.54	@	.44
Commercial, barrels.....lb.	.06¼	@	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans.....lb.	.27	@	.29
Grinders', barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Jobbers', barrels.....lb.	.06¼	@	.07
Limeproof, kegs.....lb.	.09¼	@	.15
Paris (see P).			
Verdigris (see V).			
(Green dyes are listed under Dye).			
Grindelia, robusta, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Guaiac resin, cases.....lb.	.32	@	.33
strained, cases.....lb.	.70	@	.71
Wood .....lb.	.04	@	.06
Guaiacol, liquid, bottles, demijohns..lb.	1.80	@	1.95
Carbonate, boxes, kegs.....lb.	1.55	@	1.65
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb.	3.00	@	3.50
Gum:—			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.50
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb.	.16	@	.18
first sorts, bags.....lb.	.28	@	.29
second sorts, bags.....lb.	.25	@	.26
white, bags.....lb.	.25	@	.28
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb.	.23	@	.24
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cases.....lb.	1.15	@	1.50
Sumatra, cases.....lb.	.38	@	.39
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, bags.....lb.	.58	@	.60
Copal, Congo, dark amber, bags..lb.	.07¾	@	.08
sorts, bags.....lb.	.06	@	.06¼
water white, bags.....lb.	.37	@	.45
East Indian, pale, bold, cases, lb.	.21	@	.21½
nubs, bags.....lb.	.16½	@	.17
chips, bags.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
black, bold, scraped, bags, lb.	.06¾	@	.07¼
unscraped, bags.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
nubs and chips, bags...lb.	.05½	@	.05½
Manila, bright amber, cases, lb.	.16	@	.16¼
dark, hard, cases.....lb.	.16½	@	.17
pale, chips, bags.....lb.	.11¼	@	.11½
nubs, bags.....lb.	.15¼	@	.15½
standard, sorts, bags...lb.	.08¾	@	.09¼
Pontianak, genuine, selected bold, cases..lb.	.19	@	.19½
chips, small, bags.....lb.	.13¾	@	.14
split, bags.....lb.	.17	@	.17¼
nubs, No. 1, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.15½
mixed, cases.....lb.	.12½	@	.13
Dammar, Batavia, cases....lb.	.23	@	.23¼
seeds, cases.....lb.	.15¾	@	.16
Singapore, No. 1, cases...lb.	.28	@	.28½
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.22	@	.22½
No. 3, bags.....lb.	.11¼	@	.12
Elemi, No. 1, cans.....lb.	.13½	@	.14
No. 2, cans.....lb.	.12½	@	.13
No. 3, cans.....lb.	.10½	@	.11
Gum:—			
Ester, dark, barrels.....lb.	.03½	@	.03½
light, barrels.....lb.	.03¾	@	.09
Euphorbium, cases.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Galbanum, cans.....lb.	1.05	@	1.15
Gamboge, mass or pipe, cases, lb.	1.10	@	1.15
powdered, barrels.....lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Ghatti, soluble, bags.....lb.	.17	@	.19
superior, bags.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Guaiac (see G)			
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums..lb.	.12	@	.20
Kauri, bright, dust, cases...lb.	.16	@	.17
brown, BX, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.50
B 1, cases.....lb.	.32	@	.35
B 2, cases.....lb.	.21	@	.24
B 3, cases.....lb.	.16½	@	.17
chips, extra, cases.....lb.	.22	@	.24
ordinary, cases.....lb.	.10½	@	.12
dust, cases.....lb.	.06	@	.10
pale, fine, cases.....lb.	.75	@	1.50
No. 1, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.55
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.30	@	.35
No. 3, cases.....lb.	.14	@	.17
dust, cases.....lb.	.07	@	.08
white, chips, ordinary, cases. lb.	.19	@	.26
dust, ordinary, cases.....lb.	.11½	@	.14
Kino, tins.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Mastic, cases.....lb.	.60	@	.62
Myrrh, cases.....lb.	.38	@	.39
Olibanum, siftings, cases....lb.	.12	@	.12½
tears, cases.....lb.	.17	@	.28
Opium (see O)			
Paracoumarone (see P)			
Rosin (see R)			
Sandarac, casks.....lb.	.66	@	.70
Scammony, cases.....lb.	1.20	@	1.35
Senegal, picked, bags.....lb.	.22	@	.24
sorts, bags.....lb.	.11	@	.12½
Storax (see S)			
Thus, barrels.....bbl.	16.50	@	—
strained, barrels.....bbl.	16.50	@	—
Tragacanth, Aleppo, No. 1, cases, lb.	1.23	@	1.40
No. 2, cases.....lb.	1.23	@	1.35
No. 3, cases.....lb.	1.00	@	1.25
No. 4, cases.....lb.	.90	@	1.00
No. 5, bags.....lb.	.80	@	.90
No. 6, bags.....lb.	.60	@	.70
sorts, bags.....lb.	.50	@	—
Turkish, No. 1, cases.....lb.	1.00		Nom.
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.70	@	.75
No. 3, bags.....lb.	.50	@	.55
No. 4, bags.....lb.	.35	@	.40

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb.	1.75	@	4.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb.	.11	@	.12
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb.	.14	@	.18
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb.	.03½	@	.04¼
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags..lb.	.04	@	.04½
Henbane leaves, bales.....lb.	.19	@	.21
Henna leaves, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.11
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.	.14	@	.15
Hexalin, drums.....lb.	.60	@	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, lb.	.56	@	.62½
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.	13.50	@	14.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago.unit-ton	3.75	@	—
imported, to arrive....unit-ton	3.75	@	3.85
Hops, bales.....lb.	.25	@	.28
Horehound, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Hydrangea root, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz.	20.50	@	21.00
resale, vials.....oz.	19.00	@	20.00
Hydrochloride, vials.....oz.	20.50	@	21.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz.	23.00	@	—
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, barrels...lb.	.04	@	—
bottles .....gross	7.75	@	13.50
Hydroquinone, kegs.....lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials..oz.	35.00	@	65.00
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.	25.00	@	—
Hydrobromide, vials.....oz.	25.00	@	—
Sulphate, vials.....oz.	25.00	@	—
Hypernic, solid, drums.....lb.	.17	@	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb.	.11	@	.15

I

Iceland moss, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.12
Ichthyol, bottles.....lb.	4.00	@	4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, Madras, barrels.....lb.	1.25	@	1.29
synthetic, liquid, barrels....lb.	.12	@	—
Indol, C.P., bottles.....lb.	2.60	@	9.50
Infusorial earth, white, bags, ton.	35.00	@	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, resublimed, kegs.....lb.	4.63	@	4.70
Iodoform, kegs.....lb.	6.00	@	6.05
Ionone, bottles.....lb.	5.00	@	14.00
Ipecac root, Cartagena, bags..lb.	2.90	@	3.00
powdered, boxes.....lb.	3.20	@	3.25
Rio, bags.....lb.	2.90	@	3.00
powdered, boxes.....lb.	3.20	@	3.25
Irish moss, ordinary, bales...lb.	.07	@	.08
bleached, prime, bales.....lb.	.13½	@	.15
Iron chloride, crystals, technical barrels..lb.	.04½	@	.07
U.S.P., barrels.....lb.	.06	@	.08
solution, U.S.P., carboys..lb.	.05½	@	.07
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, cans..lb.	.94	@	.99
Hyposulphite, cans.....lb.	1.60	@	1.65
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	4.30	@	4.40
syrup, demijohns.....lb.	.35	@	.95
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb.	.02½	@	.03
true, kegs.....lb.	.09	@	.09½
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb.	.52	@	.53
scales, cans.....lb.	.90	@	.91
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).			
Phosphate, ferric, cans.....lb.	.55	@	.60
ferrous, cans.....lb.	.30	@	.34
Pyrophosphate, cans.....lb.	.74	@	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb.	.65	@	.75
Sulphate, technical (see Copperas).			
U.S.P. crystals, barrels...lb.	.04½	@	.06
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb.	.67	@	—
green scales, cans.....lb.	.62	@	.68
Oxalate, barrels, kegs.....lb.	.28½	@	.30
Iron-potash oxalate, kegs.....lb.	.45	@	.46
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs, lb.	.28½	@	.30
Isinglass, Russian, cases.....lb.	4.75	@	5.00
Isoeugenol, bottles.....lb.	4.75	@	5.00
Isopentane, works, drums...gal.	2.50	@	—
small lots.....gal.	3.00	@	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
Jalap root, bales.....lb.	.24	@	.27
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.	.29	@	.30
Juniper berries, bags.....lb.	.07	@	.07½

K

Kamala, tins.....lb.	1.45	@	1.50
Kava kava root, bales.....lb.	.14½	@	.15
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S. W. export, bulk, gal.	.08	@	—
cases .....gal.	.17	@	—
W.W. bulk.....gal.	.08½	@	—
export, bulk.....gal.	.09¾	@	—
cases .....gal.	.18	@	—
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk..gal.	.07¾	@	—
water white, bulk.....gal.	.08¾	@	—
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 water white..gal.	.06½	@	.06½
North Texas, 41-43 water white..gal.	.06½	@	.06½
42-44 water white.....gal.	.06½	@	.06½

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- Resublimed

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MERCURIC OXIDE
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MERCUROUS CHLORIDE
MERCUROUS SULFATE
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PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE
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- Bromide
- Chloride
- Chromate
- Hydrate
- Iodide
- Nitrite
- Oxalate
- Persulfate
- Phosphate
- Sulfate

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- Bisulfate
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- Chloride
- Hydrate
- Iodide
- Molybdate
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Pennsylvania, 45 water white.....gal. .07¼@ .07¾
46 water white.....gal. .07¾@ .07¾
47 water white.....gal. .08 @ 08¼
Tankwagon prices per gallon:—
C. F. A. territory:—
Chicago, Ill..... .13 @ —
Cincinnati, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Cleveland, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Columbus, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Davenport, Iowa..... .133 @ —
Dayton, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Decatur, Ill..... .131 @ —
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Grand Rapids, Mich..... .146 @ —
Indianapolis, Ind..... .142 @ —
Joliet, Ill..... .133 @ —
La Crosse, Wis..... .14 @ —
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Milwaukee, Wis..... .129 @ —
New Albany, Ind..... .133 @ —
Peoria, Ill..... .131 @ —
Saginaw, Mich..... .146 @ —
South Bend, Ind..... .144 @ —
Toledo, Ohio..... .13 @ —
Intermountain territory:—
Albuquerque, N. M..... .17 @ —
Boise, Idaho..... .19 @ —
Butte, Mont..... .19 @ —
Casper, Wyo..... .18 @ —
Cheyenne, Wyo..... .145 @ —
Clovis, N. M..... .11 @ —
Denver, Colo..... .145 @ —
Grand Junction, Colo..... .18 @ —
Helena, Mont..... .19 @ —
Pueblo, Colo..... .145 @ —
Salt Lake City, Utah..... .17 @ —
Twin Falls, Idaho..... .19 @ —
New England territory:—
Augusta, Me..... .15 @ —
Bennington, Vt..... .15 @ —
Boston, Mass..... .15 @ —
Bridgeport, Conn..... .15 @ —
Burlington, Vt..... .15 @ —
Hartford, Conn..... .15 @ —
Manchester, N. H..... .16 @ —
New Haven, Conn..... .15 @ —
New London, Conn..... .15 @ —
Portland, Me..... .15 @ —
Providence, R. I..... .15 @ —
Somerville, Mass..... .15 @ —
Springfield, Mass..... .15 @ —
Worcester, Mass..... .15 @ —
Pacific Coast territory:—
Los Angeles, Cal..... .155 @ —
Phoenix, Ariz..... .205 @ —
Portland, Ore..... .165 @ —
Reno, Nev..... .19 @ —
San Francisco, Cal..... .155 @ —
Seattle, Wash..... .165 @ —
Spokane, Wash..... .205 @ —
Tacoma, Wash..... .165 @ —
Southeastern territory:—
Atlanta, Ga..... .165 @ —
Augusta, Ga..... .155 @ —
Birmingham, Ala..... .13 @ —
Charlotte, N. C..... .13 @ —
Charleston, S. C..... .13 @ —
Columbia, S. C..... .13 @ —
Danville, Va..... .13 @ —
Hickory, N. C..... .13 @ —
Jacksonville, Fla..... .145 @ —
Macon, Ga..... .165 @ —
Miami, Fla..... .165 @ —
Mobile, Ala..... .15 @ —
Montgomery, Ala..... .165 @ —
Mt. Airy, N. C..... .13 @ —
Norfolk, Va..... .13 @ —
Pensacola, Fla..... .145 @ —
Petersburg, Va..... .13 @ —
Raleigh, N. C..... .13 @ —
Richmond, Va..... .13 @ —
Roanoke, Va..... .13 @ —
Salisbury, N. C..... .13 @ —
Savannah, Ga..... .155 @ —
Tampa, Fla..... .145 @ —
Georgia prices include tax of 1 cent per gallon; Alabama, ⅛ cent per gallon; Florida, ⅛ cent per gallon.
Southern territory:—
Bristol, Tenn..... .14 @ —
Charleston, W. Va..... .13 @ —
Chattanooga, Tenn..... .16 @ —
Clarksdale, Miss..... .125 @ —
Covington, Ky..... .155 @ —
Gulfport, Miss..... .14 @ —
Jackson, Miss..... .13 @ —
Keyser, W. Va..... .13 @ —
Knoxville, Tenn..... .16 @ —
Lexington, Ky..... .155 @ —
Louisville, Ky..... .15 @ —
Memphis, Tenn..... .125 @ —
Nashville, Tenn..... .16 @ —
Natchez, Miss..... .14 @ —
Parkersburg, W. Va..... .13 @ —
Vicksburg, Miss..... .14 @ —
Wheeling, W. Va..... .13 @ —
Southwestern territory:—
Alexandria, La..... .16 @ —
Baton Rouge, La..... .145 @ —
Bartlesville, Okla..... .115 @ —
Dallas, Texas..... .12 @ —
El Paso, Texas..... .16 @ —
Fort Smith, Ark..... .13 @ —
Fort Worth, Texas..... .12 @ —
Helena, Ark..... .14 @ —
Houston, Texas..... .13 @ —
Joplin, Mo..... .123 @ —
Kansas City, Mo..... .116 @ —
Lake Charles, La..... .16 @ —
Little Rock, Ark..... .13 @ —
Muskogee, Okla..... .12 @ —
New Orleans, La..... .16 @ —
Oklahoma City, Okla..... .12 @ —
San Antonio, Texas..... .11 @ —
Springfield, Mo..... .125 @ —
St. Joseph, Mo..... .122 @ —
St. Louis, Mo..... .123 @ —
Shreveport, La..... .15 @ —
Texarkana, Ark..... .13 @ —
Tulsa, Okla..... .10 @ —
Wichita, Kan..... .118 @ —
Trunk line territory:—
Albany, N. Y..... .15 @ —
Allentown, Pa..... .14 @ —
Altoona, Pa..... .14 @ —
Annapolis, Md..... .13 @ —
Atlantic City, N. J..... .13 @ —
Baltimore, Md..... .12 @ —
Binghamton, N. Y..... .15 @ —
Buffalo, N. Y..... .14 @ —
Cumberland, Md..... .13 @ —
Dover, Del..... .14 @ —
Erie, Pa..... .14 @ —
Hagerstown, Md..... .13 @ —
Harrisburg, Pa..... .14 @ —
Newark, N. J..... .13 @ —
New York, N. Y..... .15 @ —
Philadelphia, Pa..... .14 @ —
Pittsburgh, Pa..... .14 @ —
Rochester, N. Y..... .13 @ —
Scranton, Pa..... .14 @ —
Syracuse, N. Y..... .12 @ —
Trenton, N. J..... .13 @ —
Utica, N. Y..... .14 @ —
Warren, Pa..... .14 @ —
Washington, D. C..... .13 @ —
Wilkes-Barre, Pa..... .14 @ —
Wilmington, Del..... .14 @ —
Western trunk line territory:—
Des Moines, Iowa..... .133 @ —
Duluth, Minn..... .139 @ —
Fargo, N. D..... .159 @ —
Huron, S. D..... .147 @ —
Keokuk, Iowa..... .133 @ —

Kerosene, tankwagon prices per gallon:—
Western trunk line territory:—
Lincoln, Neb..... .1325@ —
McCook, Neb..... .1475@ —
Minneapolis, Minn..... .139 @ —
Norfolk, Neb..... .1375@ —
North Platte, Neb..... .145 @ —
Omaha, Neb..... .1325@ —
Pierre, S. D..... .134 @ —
St. Paul, Minn..... .139 @ —
Scott's Bluff, Neb..... .1425@ —
Sioux City, Iowa..... .129 @ —
Sioux Falls, S. D..... .144 @ —
Kola nuts, bags..... lb. .13 @ .14

L

Lady slipper root, bales..... lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae)
Lard, city, tierces .....100 lbs. 11.75 @ —
compound, tierces.....100 lbs. 11.50 @ 11.75
Middle Western, tierces. 100 lbs. 12.10 @ —
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs. 14.00 Nom.
prime Western, tierces. 100 lbs. 12.25 @ —
Larkspur seed, bags..... lb. .39 @ 40
Laurel berries, bales..... lb. .06 @ .09
Leaves, Greek, bales..... lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Italian, bales..... lb. .04½ Nom.
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bales lb. .25 @ .30
select, bales..... lb. .40 @ .44
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .13 @ .13½
white, broken, barrels.....lb. .14½@ .15
crystals, barrels.....lb. .14 @ .14½
granular, barrels.....lb. .14½@ .15
powdered, barrels.....lb. .14¾@ .15¼
Arsenate, powdered, drums..lb. .13 @ .13½
Carbonate (see Lead, white)
Iodide, jars..... lb. 3.20 @ —
Linoleate, solid, barrels.....lb. .25 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels..... lb. .13½@ .17
Red, dry, casks..... lb. .10½@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs. .....lb. .13¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1240@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1191@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1148@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1118@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .15¼@ —
500 lbs.....lb. .1375@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1321@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1273@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons..lb. .1240@ —
Resinate, precipitated, barrels, lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .08½@ —
(See also Lead, white)
White, basic carbonate, American, dry, casks..lb. .09 @ —
basic sulphate, dry, casks.lb. .08½@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .13¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1240@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1191@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1148@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons..lb. .1118@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .09½@ .11
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .26
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales..... lb. .06 @ .08
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb. .09 @ .10
selected, cases..... lb. .13 @ .16
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk .....ton 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder)
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-nitrogen, 15½ p.c. nitrogen, 28 p.c. lime, imported, Northern ports, bags.. ton No prices
Southern ports, bags ton. 43.00 @ —
Lime-sulphur solution, barrels.. gal. .15 @ .15½
Lime-urea, 34 p.c. nitrogen, 41 p.c. ammonia, gross for net, Northern ports, bags..ton. 87.25 @ —
Southern ports, bags. ton. 88.00 @ —
Linalol, cans..... lb. 3.00 @ 5.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles..... lb. 3.50 @ 7.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .24 @ .25
without leaves, bales.....lb. .30 @ .32
Linseed cake, bags.....ton. 43.00 @ —
Meal, bags..... ton. 50.00 @ —
Litharge, assayer's, casks....lb. .09 @ —
commercial, powdered, casks. lb. .09½@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .1375@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1240@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1191@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1148@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons..lb. .1118@ —
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Citrate, barrels..... lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.40 @ —
Lithopone, domestic, car lots, bags..lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05½@ —
less car lots, bags.....lb. .05½@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .05¼@ .05½
ex warehouse, barrels.....lb. .05¾@ .06
Liverwort, leaves, bales.....lb. .17½@ .18
Lobelia, bales..... lb. .13 @ .14
Seed, bags..... lb. .45 @ .50
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .14 @ .18
liquid, 51 deg., barrels...lb. .07 @ .08¼
solid, boxes..... lb. .12 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment..ton. 24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales.lb. .25 @ .40
imported, bales..... lb. .25 @ .36
Lupulin, N. F., tins..... lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Lycopodium, cases..... lb. .63 @ .65

M

Mace, Banda, bags..... lb. .95 @ .96
Batavia, No. 2, cases..... lb. .60 @ .61
Penang, No. 2, cases..... lb. .90 @ .92
Madder, Dutch, bags..... lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia carbonate, technical, bags..lb. .06 @ .07
barrels .....lb. .07 @ .08
U.S.P., barrels..... lb. .08 @ .09
Calcined, U.S.P. barrels.....lb. .45 @ .60
Chloride, flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton. 36.00 @37.00
imported, barrels.....ton. 31.75 @33.50
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Peroxide, drums..... lb. 1.00 @ 1.50
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .09¾@ .10¼
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, calcined, barrels. ton. 50.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales..lb. .45 @ .50
blue, bales..... lb. .45 @ .50
Leaves, bales..... lb. .13 @ .14
Manaca root, bales..... lb. .24 @ .25
Mandrake root, bales..... lb. .11 @ .12
Manganese borate, high grade, barrels..lb. .19 @ —
technical, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels..... lb. .08 @ .09
Dioxide, technical, drums..lb. .04½@ .06
85 p.c., barrels..... lb. .04 @ .04¼
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs..lb. .40 @ .50
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans lb. 2.90 @ 3.10
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 6.40 @ —
Linoleate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Manganese ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels..lb. .03 @ .03½
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .05 @ .05½
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Peroxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Resinate, fused, barrels....lb. .08¼@ .08¾
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .13¼@ .14½
Sulphate, works, barrels....lb. .08 @ .08½
anhydrous, barrels.....lb. .08¼@ .08½
Mangrove bark, African, shipment, bags..ton. 31.00 @ —
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels...lb. .06 @ —
Manna flakes, large, cases....lb. .73 @ .74
small, cases..... lb. .48 @ .49
Marble flour, bags.....ton. 14.00 @15.00
Marjoram, French No. 1, bales. lb. .17 @ .17½
German, bales..... lb. .22 @ .23
Matico leaves, bales..... lb. .28 @ .30
Menthol, imported, cases....lb. 5.25 @ 5.50
synthetic, tins..... lb. 3.00 @ 3.75
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans.....lb. .91 @ —
33¼ p.c., cans..... lb. .94 @ —
50 p.c., cans..... lb. 1.28 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.63 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, green, jars, kegs...lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
red, jars, kegs..... lb. 4.89 @ 5.05
yellow, jars, kegs..... lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, fiber drums, kegs lb. 3.95 @ 4.20
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, technical, domestic, barrels .....lb. 2.11 @ —
imported, barrels, cases. lb. 2.00 @ 2.05
U.S.P., drums, kegs....lb. 2.57 @ 2.72
Mercury and chalk, fiber drums, kegs .....lb. .92 @ —
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 1.50 @ 1.60
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 10.50 @11.50
imported .....pkg. 10.25 @10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 11.50 @13.00
4 x4 in.....pkg. 14.50 @14.70
5⅜x5⅜ in.....pkg. 17.50 @18.50
3⅞x5⅞ in.....pkg. 18.25 @19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.75
4x4 in.....pkg. 3.00 @ —
Metallic pigment (see Brown and Red).
Metanitroanilin, kegs.....lb. .70 @ .72
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels. lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs..lb. .84 @ —
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs...lb. .70 @ —
Methanol, crude, delivered, tanks..gal. .40 @ —
denaturing grade, tanks...gal. .65 @ .70
95 p.c., barrels.....gal. .64 @ —
drums .....gal. .68 @ —
tanks .....gal. .55 @ —
97 p.c., barrels.....gal. .66 @ —
drums .....gal. .69 @ —
tanks .....gal. .57 @ —
purified, barrels.....gal. .69 @ —
drums .....gal. .63 @ —
tanks .....gal. .60 @ —
synthetic, car lots, drums.gal. .63 @ —
less car lots, drums.....gal. .66 @ —
tanks, w orks, frt. allid...gal. .60 @ —
Methyl acetate, domestic, drums, gal. .85 @ .96
imported, drums.....gal. .85 @ .96
Acetone, drums.....gal. .83 @ .85
tanks .....gal. .80 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.40
Benzoate, bottles..... lb. 1.85 @ 2.25
Chloride, cylinders..... lb. .45 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles..... lb. 3.50 @ 5.00
Salicylate, drums..... lb. .40 @ .43
tins .....lb. .42 @ .46
resale, tins..... lb. .40 @ .41
Methylanthraquinone, kegs...lb. .85 @ .96
Methylheptenone, bottles.....lb. 9.00 @10.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bottles, lb. 20.00 @26.00
Methylene blue, medicinal, kegs, lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Mica, dry ground, works, bags, ton. 65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton. 110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs..... lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, barrels, lb. .10 @ .12
unskimmed, barrels..... lb. .26 @ .28
Millet seed, bags..... lb. .03¾@ .04¼
hulled, bags..... lb. .06¼@ 07¾
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Monoethylanilin, drums..... lb. 1.05 @ 1.06
Monoethylorthotoluidin, drums.. lb. .70 @ .75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums .....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles, vials, oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Alkaloid, cans..... oz. 8.65 @ 9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials...oz. 9.25 @ 9.30
Hydrobromide, cans..... oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Hydrochloride, cans..... oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Sulphate, cans..... oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Mullein flowers, cans..... lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Leaves, bales..... lb. .07 @ .09
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz. 20.00 @22.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz. 28.00 @30.00
pods, bottles.....oz. 20.00 @21.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 6.00 @ 6.75
ketone, cans..... lb. 7.25 @ 8.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans..... lb. 2.15 @ 2.75
Musk root, bales..... lb. .08¼@ .09
Mustard seed, Bari, brown, bags, lb. .11¼ Nom.
Californian, brown, bags..lb. .11 @ .11¼
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .07¾@ .07¾
English, yellow, bags.....lb. .08¼@ .08½
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .06½@ .06¾
Sicilian, brown, bags.....lb. .11 @ .11½
Myrobalans, J1, shipment, bags, ton. 39.50 @ —
J2, shipment, bags.....ton. 28.50 @ —
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., barrels, lb. .03¾@ .04¼
powdered, 53 p.c., barrels..lb. .05 @ .05½

N

Naphtha (see Gasoline).
painters' (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, ball, barrels....lb. .05½@ .06¼
crude, bags..... lb. .02½@ .02¾
dyestuff, bags..... lb. .04¾@ .05¼
flake, barrels..... lb. .04¼@ .05¼
Neroli, crystals, cans..... lb. 1.40 @ 2.65
Nickel chloride, barrels..... lb. .20 @ —
kegs .....lb. .21½@ —
Oxide, barrels..... lb. .38 @ .40
Salt, double, barrels..... lb. .13 @ .17
single, barrels..... lb. .13 @ .17
Nicotine, 95 p.c., tins.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Sulphate, tins.....10 lbs. 9.85 @ —
Niter cake, works, bulk.....ton. 14.00 @ —
barrels .....ton. 23.00 @25.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks .....lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
prompt shipment, drums..lb. .09½@ .11
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .08¼@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .10 @ —
Nitrocellulose, dehydrated, ½-second, works, barrels...lb. .36 @ —
15-20 seconds, works, barrels, lb. .33 @ —
regular, works, drums.....lb. .40 @ —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, c.f.f. Atlantic ports. unit-ton 4.00 @ —
shipment .....unit-ton 3.65 @ 3.75
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .25 @ —
Nitrotoluene, works, drums...lb. .14 @ .15
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .15½@ .16
Chinese, shipment, cases...lb. .12 @ .13
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .39 @ .40
110s, bags, cases.....lb. .30 @ .31
grinding, bags, cases.....lb. .24½@ .30
Nux vomica, bales.....lb. .05 @ .05¼
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .08 @ .09

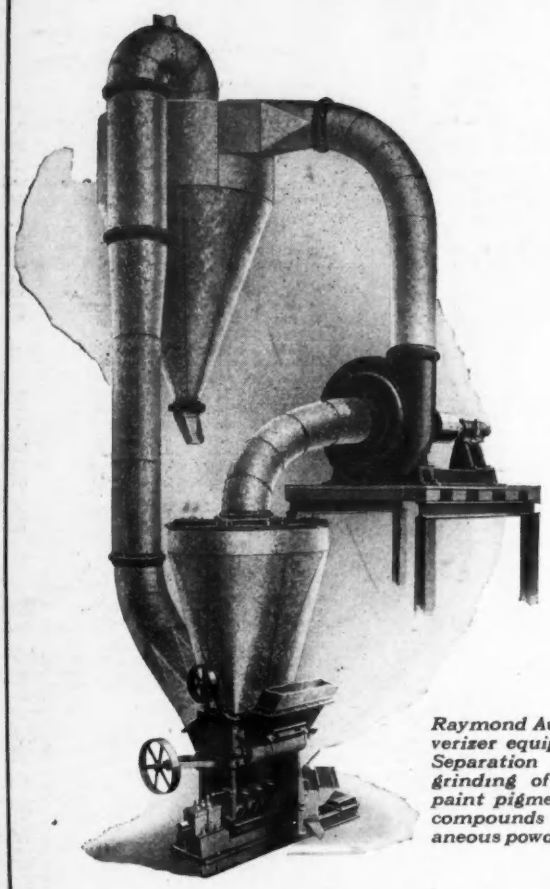
O

Oak bark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04¼@ .04½
Ocher (see Yellow).
Oil:—
Acetone (see A).
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
s.p.a., bottles.....lb. 2.90 @ 3.00
sweet, true (expressed), bottles..lb. .70 @ .72
Amyris, tins..... lb. 2.25 @ 2.50
Angelica root, bottles.....lb. 18.00 @19.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead-free, U.S.P., tins.lb. .68 @ .70
Apricot kernel, drums.....lb. .38 @ .40
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.60
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 2.00 @ 3.25
natural, Messina, coppers..lb. 4.25 @ 5.50
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .13 @ .14
rectified, tins.....lb. .45 @ .50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins.lb. 1.50 @ 1.65
Cayenne, tins..... lb. 2.15 @ 2.25
Cade, U.S.P., tins..... lb. .25 @ .26
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .75 @ .80
U.S.P., IX, tins..... lb. .75 @ .77
U.S.P., X, tins..... lb. 1.15 @ 1.30
Calamus, tins..... lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, lb. .19½@ .20
white, drums..... lb. .18 @ .20
Cananga, native, tins..... lb. 3.00 @ 3.10
rectified, tins..... lb. 3.40 @ 3.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans..... lb. 3.00 @ 3.15
Caraway, U.S.P., tins..... lb. 1.75 @ 1.85
Cardamom seed, bottles....lb. 26.00 @28.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans..lb. 1.60 @ 1.75
Castor, blown, car lots, drums, lb. .15¾@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .16 @ —
medicinal, car lots, bbls..lb. .13¾@ —
cases .....lb. .14¾@ —
drums .....lb. .13½@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .14 @ —
cases .....lb. .15 @ —
drums .....lb. .13¾@ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels.....lb. .13½@ —
cases .....lb. .14¾@ —
drums .....lb. .13 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .13½@ —
cases .....lb. .14½@ —
drums .....lb. .13¾@ —
Cedarleaf, tins..... lb. 1.00 @ 1.15
Cedarwood, drums, tins.....lb. .20 @ .25
Celery seed, bottles..... lb. 7.75 @ 8.50
Chinawood, drums, barrels..lb. .14¾@ .15
Coast, spot, tanks..... lb. .13¾@ .13¾
futures, tanks..... lb. .13¾@ —
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles..lb. 10.00 @10.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans....lb. .45 @ .46
drums .....lb. .43 @ .44
Java(drums..... lb. .50 @ .52
Clove, U.S.P., cans..... lb. 2.60 @ 2.65
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels, lb. .08¼@ —
Coast, tanks..... lb. .07 @ —
Cochin grade, barrels.....lb. .08¼ Nom.
Manila, barrels..... lb. .08¼@ —
tanks .....lb. .07½@ .07¾
coast, tanks..... lb. .07 @ —
Cod, British, east coast, barrels..gal. .56 @ —
Newfoundland, barrels...gal. .62 @ .64
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls..bbl. 29.00 @31.00
Newfoundland, barrels...bbl. 38.00 @ —
Coriander seed, bottles..... lb. 7.60 @ 7.75
Corn, crude, barrels..... lb. .10¾ Nom.
mills, tanks..... lb. .08¼@ .08¾
refined, barrels..... lb. .11¾ Nom.
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report)
Creosote (see C)
Croton, U.S.P., tins..... lb. .95 @ .96
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins..... lb. 2.75 @ 2.85
Cumin, bottles..... lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 2.00 @ 2.05
California, 27 plus.....bbl. 1.15 @ —
Dip (see D)
Dill, bottles..... lb. 3.75 @ 5.75
Distillate (see Oil, furnace)
Erigeron, tins..... lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, cs..lb. .55 @ .56
drums .....lb. .54 @ .55
Fennel seed, sweet, tins....lb. .95 @ 1.10
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker..bbl. .95 @ .99
Gulf Coast..... bbl. .90 @ 1.00
Kansas, 24-26..... bbl. .76 @ .80
Louisiana-Arkansas, 18-20.bbl. .70 @ .75
18-20 .....bbl. .70 @ .75
New York and New Jersey terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 @ —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .76 @ .75
26-30 .....bbl. .75 @ .80
Oklahoma, 14-16.....bbl. .47½@ .50
18-22 .....bbl. .52½@
22-26 .....bbl. .55 @ .60
24-26 .....bbl. .65 @ .67½
26-30 .....bbl. .70 @ .72
28-30 .....bbl. .85 @ .90
Pennsylvania, 30-40.....gal. .04¾@ —
36-40 .....gal. .05¼@ —
Furnace, delivered, 400 gals. or more, bulk..gal. .10 @ —
50 to 399 gals., bulk....gal. .10½@ —
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .03¼@ .03½
Louisiana-Arkansas, 38-40 light straw..gal. .03¼@ .03½

Problems in Pulverizing - No. 15

Preparing Powdered Products for Special Manufacturing Processes

Flexibility of application is one of the many advantages of Raymond pulverizing machinery. In fact, there are scores of special grinding operations throughout the paint, chemical and allied industries, in which Raymond Automatic Pulverizers play an important and indispensable part in preparing the material for a difficult manufacturing process.



Raymond Automatic Pulverizer equipped with Air Separation for the fine grinding of all kinds of paint pigments, chemical compounds and miscellaneous powdered products

An interesting installation of this character is in an Eastern plant that specializes in making high grade carbon brushes for use on commutators in electrical equipment. The raw material consists of carbon flour, obtained from petroleum coke and pitch, combined with either graphite or lampblack.

The ingredients are mixed in a steam-jacketed mixer. The resulting product cakes upon cooling. In the re-grinding of this material the Raymond Pulverizer performs an important operation. The lump material is shoveled into the hopper and then fed automatically into the grinding chamber. Here it is pulverized so fine that 65 per cent will pass a 200-mesh screen. This is sufficient for the purpose, but on experimental work, the Raymond Pulverizer has demonstrated its ability to grind this substance to a fineness of 75 per cent through 320-mesh.

As fast as ground, the fine particles are drawn away by air-separation and carried through piping to the cyclone collector. By this method, elevators and conveyors are dispensed with, and completely dustless operation is secured. The Raymond system gives close control over the fineness and uniformity of the product, so that the carbon brushes, molded from it, show an even texture and superior quality.

There are similar operations found in many of the chemical and process industries, not only in preparing materials for molding compounds, but in refining pigments, chemicals and filter press products. In all such cases, Raymond pulverizing and air-separation machinery offers practical and profitable advantages. Frequently, it provides the only economical method of performing a difficult pulverizing process.

If you are interested in improving your production of any special material that requires pulverizing, you can secure valuable engineering data on the subject by conferring with Raymond engineers.

For de ailed description of Raymond equipment, write for a copy of the Raymond *Pulverizer* Catalog.

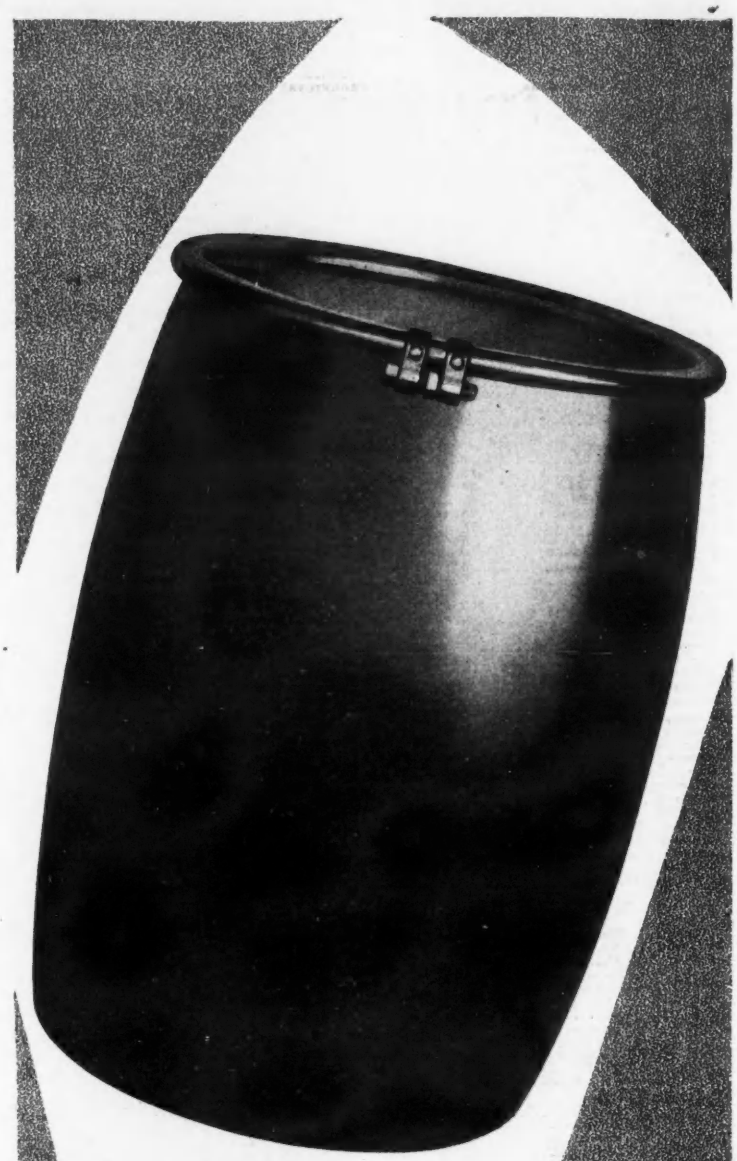
RAYMOND BROS. IMPACT PULVERIZER CO.

Subsidiary of International Combustion Engineering Corporation

Main Office and Works:
1317 NORTH BRANCH STREET, CHICAGO

342 Madison Ave. [New York | Guardian Bldg. Cleveland | Subway Terminal Bldg. Los Angeles

A Paint Barrel That Can Be Cleaned Clean



There are no seams, rivets, cracks, crevices, rough spots or inward projections in Hackney Paint Barrels to catch and hold the paint pigments. The sides and bottom are pressed from one piece of steel. The upper rim curves outwardly. And the full removable head gives easy, unobstructed access to the inside. No wonder Hackney Barrels are so easy to clean *clean*.

Write for complete information

PRESSED STEEL TANK COMPANY

1143 Continental Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
1319 Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., New York
5721 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hackney
MILWAUKEE

Oil, furnace, Oklahoma, 35-37, gal.	.02½@	.02⅝
36-38 gal.	.02¾@	.03
38-40 gal.	.03½@	.03⅝
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk..gal.	.05½@	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36.....gal.	.03⅞@	.04
Kansas, 32-36.....gal.	.03¼@	.03½
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36.gal.	.03¼@	.03½
North Texas, 32-36.....gal.	.03 @	.03½
Oklahoma, 32-36.....gal.	.03 @	.03¼
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).		
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins, lb.	4.15 @	4.50
Bourbon, tins.....lb.	4.75 @	5.00
Turkish, tins.....lb.	3.10 @	3.25
Ginger, distilled, bottles.....lb.	5.75 @	6.00
Haarlem, domestic, bottles.... gross	3.25 @	3.30
imported, bottles.....gross	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins.....lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Herring, coast, tanks.....gal.	.40	Nom.
Horse, barrels.....lb.	.09½	Nom.
Juniper berries, terpeneless, tins..lb.	14.00	@16.00
U.S.P., tins.....lb.	2.40 @	3.00
Wood, tech, not U.S.P., tins..lb.	.50 @	.75
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs.	12.25 @	—
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs.	12.00 @	—
extra, barrels.....100 lbs.	13.00 @	—
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs.	12.75 @	—
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs.	13.50 @	—
prime, barrels.....100 lbs.	15.25 @	—
Lavender flowers, French, U.S.P., tins..lb.	2.60 @	5.00
garden, tins.....lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Spanish, technical, tins..lb.	.90 @	1.10
Lemon, American, tins.....lb.	3.90 @	4.00
Messina, coppers, tins....lb.	4.25 @	6.50
Lemongrass, native, tins....lb.	80 @	.85
Lime, distilled, tins.....lb.	7.75 @	8.00
expressed, tins.....lb.	20.00 @	21.00
Linaloe wood, cases.....lb.	2.50	Nom.
Linseed, boiled, tanks.....lb.	.0970@	—
car lots, barrels.....lb.	.1050@	—
less car lots, barrels..lb.	.1090@	—
less than 5 barrels.....lb.	.1130@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels..lb.	.1160@	.1170
raw, tanks.....lb.	.0930@	—
car lots, barrels.....lb.	.1010@	—
less than car lots, barrels..lb.	.1050@	—
less than 5 barrels.....lb.	.1090@	—
Calcutta, barrels.....lb.	.1590@	—
refined, barrels.....lb.	.1080@	.1120
varnish grade, barrels..lb.	.1100@	.1140
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light..gal.	.46 @	.47
cylinder, filtered, D 600, gal.	.39 @	.40
E 600.....gal.	.33 @	.34
unfiltered, 600 s. r...gal.	.31 @	.32
650 s. r.....gal.	.35 @	.36
600 flash, s. r.....gal.	.36 @	.37
630 flash, s. r. ....gal.	.41 @	.42
motor, 600, No. 6 color, gal.	.37 @	.38
500, No. 7 color.....gal.	.35 @	.36
400, No. 6½ color...gal.	.33 @	.34
300, No. 6 color.....gal.	.32 @	.33
200, No. 3½ color...gal.	.26 @	.27
pale, 100 vis., No. 2½ color..gal.	.13 @	—
180 vis., No. 3¼ color, gal.	.20 @	.20½
230 vis., No. 3½ color, gal.	.24 @	.24½
red, 200 vis., No. 6 color, gal.	.16½@	.17
250 vis., No. 6 color, gal.	.17½@	.18
300 vis., No. 6½ color, gal.	.18½@	.19
California, 180 vis., 2½ to 3 color..gal.	.09 @	.10
200 vis., 2½ to 3 color..gal.	.10 @	.10½
300 vis., 3 to 3½ color..gal.	.10½@	.11
350 vis., 3½ to 4 color..gal.	.11 @	.12
400 vis., 3½ to 4 color..gal.	.13 @	.13½
200 vis., 4½ to 5 color..gal.	.08½@	.09
300 vis., 5 to 6 color....gal.	.09 @	.09½
400 vis., 5 to 6 color....gal.	.11 @	.11½
500 vis., 4½ to 5 color..gal.	.11¼@	.12
500 vis., 6 to 6½ color..gal.	.11 @	.11¼
600 vis., 6½ plus color..gal.	.12 @	.12¼
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color..gal.	.06¼@	.06½
100 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.06½@	.06⅝
150 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.07¼@	.07⅝
150 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.07¼@	.07⅞
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.09 @	.09¼
180 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.08¾@	.09
180 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.08½@	.08¾
200 vis., No 3 color....gal.	.09½@	.09¾
200 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.09¼@	.09½
200 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.08¾@	.09
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.11 @	.11
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.10¾@	.11½
220 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.09¾@	.10¾
240 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.12½@	.13
240 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.12 @	.12½
240 vis., No. 6 color....gal.	.11 @	.11½
280 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.14 @	.14½
280 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.13 @	.13½
280 vis., No. 5½ color..gal.	.12 @	.12⅝
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color..gal.	.22 @	.22½
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.26 @	.26½
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.29 @	.29½
250 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.32 @	.32½
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.25½@	.26
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.29½@	.30
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.32 @	.32½
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock, gal.	.29 @	.29½
600 D cyl. stock.....gal.	.32 @	.33
600 cold test (bright filt.), gal.	.41½@	.42
600 cold test (dark filt.), gal.	.38½@	.39½
South Texas, 100 vis., No. 2 color, unfiltered..gal.	.07 @	.07¾
200 vis., No. 3 color, unfiltered..gal.	10¼@	.10¾
500 vis., No. 3½ color, unfiltered..gal.	.13¼@	.13¾
200 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.08½@	.08¾
300 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.09¼@	.09¾
500 vis, No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.10¾@	.11¼
750 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.13½@	.14
Mace, distilled, tins.....lb.	1.80 @	1.90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks..gal.	No prices	
refined, light, pressed, barrels..gal.	.71 @	.73
white, bleached, barrels.gal.	.76 @	.78
yellow, bleached, barrels.gal.	.73 @	.75
Mustard, distilled, artificial, U.S.P., bottles..lb.	1.70 @	1.80
natural, U.S.P., bottles...lb.	9.00	@10.00
expressed, barrels.....gal.	.95 @	—
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels 100 lbs.	18.75 @	—
extra, barrels.....100 lbs.	12.75 @	—
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs.	12.50 @	—
pure, barrels.....100 lbs.	14.75 @	—
Oil, neroli, bigarde, bottles...lb.	75.00	@100.00
petale, bottles.....lb.	86.00	@110.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins.....lb.	1.80 @	1.90
Olive, denatured, barrels..gal.	1.25 @	1.30
edible, barrels.....gal.	2.25 @	2.40
foots, green, barrels.....lb.	.10 @	.10¼
Oleo, No. 1, barrels....100 lbs.	11.25	@11.50
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs.	10.50	@10.75
No. 3, barrels.....100 lbs.	10.25	@10.50
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins.lb.	4.00 @	4.25
expressed, American, tins..lb.	5.90 @	6.50
Messina, U.S.P., coppers, lb.	5.65 @	7.00
West Indian, tins.....lb.	5.50 @	6.00
Origanum, commercial, tins..lb.	.25 @	.50
Palm, Lagos, casks.....lb.	.08½@	—
shipment, casks.....lb.	.07½@	—
Niger casks.....lb.	.08 @	—
shipment, casks.....lb.	.07¼@	—
Palm kerenel, casks.....lb.	.08½@	.08¾
Palmarosa, tins.....lb.	3.10 @	3.25
Patchouli, bottles.....lb.	5.75 @	6.00
Peanut, crude, barrels.....lb.	.11½	Nom.
mills, tanks.....lb.	.08¾@	.09
refined, barrels.....lb.	.13¼@	Nom.
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins..lb.	1.65 @	1.70
imported, tins.....lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Peppermint, natural, cases..lb.	3.00 @	3.10
redistilled, U.S.P., tins....lb.	3.15 @	3.25
Perilla, barrels.....lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins..lb.	1.85 @	1.90
Petrolatum (see Oil, white medicinal)		
Pimento berries, tins.....lb.	2.65 @	4.00
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels.....gal.	.62 @	.63
water white, barrels...gal.	.65 @	.66
Pine needle, Siberian, cans..lb.	.65 @	.70
Poppyseed, barrels.....gal.	1.70 @	—
Rapeseed, blown, barrels..gal.	1.04 @	1.06
refined, barrels.....lb.	.82 @	.83
Red, distilled, barrels.....lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
tanks .....lb.	.10¼@	—
saponified, barrels.....lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
tanks .....lb.	.10¼@	—
turkey (see Oil, turkey red)		
Rose, artificial, bottles.....oz.	2.00 @	2.00
natural, coppers.....oz.	11.50	@15.50
Rosemary, technical, tins...lb.	.32½@	.35
U.S.P., tins.....lb.	.45 @	.50
Rosin, first rectified, drums.gal.	.56½@	.60
second rectified, drums...gal.	.59 @	.62
third rectified, drums....gal.	.68 @	.70
Rubberseed, drums.....lb.	.09¼@	—
works, tanks..lb.	.07½@	—
Salmon, coast, tanks.....gal.	.44	Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., tins, lb.	8.00 @	8.25
W.I. (see Oil, amyris)		
Sardine, coast, tanks.....gal.	.45	Nom.
Sassafras, artificial, drums..lb.	.34 @	—
natural, tins.....lb.	.80 @	1.15
Savin, tins.....lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Sesame, refined, drums.....lb.	.12½@	.14
Soya bean, blown, barrels..lb.	.13¼@	.13½
crude, barrels.....lb.	.11¾	Nom.
shipment from Orient, coast, tanks .....lb.	.08¾@	.09
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases....lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels.gal.	.84 @	.85
natural, f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels .....gal.	.78 @	.80
Spruce, tins.....lb.	.95 @	1.00
Sulphonated (see Oil, turkey red)		
Sweet birch, Northern, tins.lb.	2.25 @	2.75
Southern, tins.....lb.	1.70 @	1.80
Tallow, acidless, bbls..100 lbs.	11.25 @	—
Tansy, tins.....lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Tar, commercial, barrels...gal.	.42 @	—
refined, barrels.....gal.	.50 @	-
Tar acid (see T)		
Teaseed, coast, barrels.....lb.	.10¾	Nom.
Thyme, red, tins.....lb.	.70 @	.80
white, tins.....lb.	.85 @	.90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).		
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums..lb.	.07¾@	.08
75 p.c., barrels, drums....lb.	.10 @	.12
Turpentine (see T).		
Vetiver, bourbon, bottles....lb.	6.00 @	6.75
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, Tanks..lb.	.07	Nom.
(No. 2, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06½	Nom.
natural, barrels.....gal.	.78 @	—
refined, winter, bleached, barrels..gal.	.80 @	—
extra, barrels.....gal.	.82 @	—
White medicinal, domestic, 890@895 s. g., drums.gal.	1.00 @	1.05
875@880 s.g., drums..gal.	.75 @	.80
865@870 s.g., drums..gal.	.70 @	.75
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 80-85 vis., drums..gal.	.70 @	.75
870@875 s.g., 150-155 vis., drums..gal.	.75 @	.80
875@880 s.g., 180-185 vis., drums..gal.	.80 @	.85
885@890 s.g., 325-330 vis., drums..gal.	.85 @	.90
Wintergreen leaf, Northern, tins..lb.	7.00 @	8.50
Southern, tins.....lb.	3.50 @	3.75
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, tins.....lb.	1.80 @	1.90
Wormwood, tins.....lb.	30.00	@32.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, lb.	10.00	@13.00
Manila, bottles.....lb.	30.00	@36.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases.....lb.	12.00	@13.00
granulated, U.S.P., cans....lb.	13.00	@14.00
powdered, U.S.P., cans.....lb.	13.00	@14.00
Orange mineral, American, casks lb.	.12½@	.13⅝
French, Tours, casks.....lb.	.16½@	—
kegs .....lb.	.17½@	—
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, bales..lb.	.10 @	.11
sweet, bales.....lb.	.13 @	.14
Orange flowers, cases.....lb.	.24 @	.25
Orris root, Florentine, bags...lb.	.26	Nom.
fingers, cases.....lb.	1.05 @	1.25
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb.	.27 @	.28
Verona, bales.....lb.	.22 @	.23
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb.	.26 @	.27
Orthochloranilin, drums.....lb.	.65 @	.75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels.....lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels.....lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums.....lb.	.50 @	.55
Orthocresol, drums.....lb.	.17 @	.28
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums..lb.	.08 @	.10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs.lb.	.30 @	.32
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins, lb.	.70 @	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs.....lb.	.85 @	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums.....lb.	.16 @	.18
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs..lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums.....lb.	.27 @	.30
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels..lb.	.07 @	.07½

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Papain, powdered, cases.....lb.	2.85 @	3.00
Paprika, extra fancy, bags...lb.	.29½@	.30
fair, bags.....lb.	.28 @	.28½
fancy, bags.....lb.	.28½@	.29
medium, bags.....lb.	.27 @	.27½
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs...lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls..lb.	1.00 @	1.03
hydrochloride, barrels.....lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Parachlorophenol, drums.....lb.	.50 @	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums .....lb.	.07 @	.12
Paradichlorobenzene, drums...lb.	.18 @	—
kegs .....lb.	.17 @	.25
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
124@126 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.03⅝@	.03⅝
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., bags .....lb.	.03 @	.03½
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags, lb.	.04½@	—
cases .....lb.	.04⅝@	—
123@125 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04⅜@	—
cases .....lb.	.04½@	—
125@127 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04⅜@	—
cases .....lb.	.04⅝@	—
128@130 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04½@	—
cases .....lb.	.04⅞@	—
130@132 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.05¼@	—
cases .....lb.	.05½@	—
133@135 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.06¼@	—
cases .....lb.	.06½@	—
135@137 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.06⅜@	—
cases .....lb.	.06⅝@	—
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bags, lb.	.04⅝@	—
111@115 A.m.p., bags....lb.	.05¼@	—
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122@124 A.m.p., bags.....lb.	.03¾@	—
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags,, lb.	.03¼@	.03½
124-126, bags.....lb.	.03¾@	.03¼
Paraformaldehyde, kegs.....lb.	.45 @	.47¼
Paraldehyde, technical, drums..lb.	.20½@	.23
U.S.P., carboys.....lb.	.48 @	.50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs.....lb.	.52 @	.54
Paranitroanilin, kegs.....lb.	.55 @	—
contract, kegs.....lb.	.51 @	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs..lb.	.25 @	.26
Paranitrophenol, kegs.....lb.	.50 @	.52
Paranitrotoluene, kegs.....lb.	.29 @	.31
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls...lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, barrels..lb.	.70 @	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels..lb.	.55 @	—
Paratoluidin, casks.....lb.	.38 @	.42
Pareira brava root, bales.....lb.	.11 @	.12
Paris green, bulk.....lb.	.25 @	.37½
Passion flower herb, bales....lb.	.42 @	.43
Patchouli leaves, bales.....lb.	.23 @	.24
Pellitory root, bales.....lb.	.15 @	.16
Pennyroyal, bales.....lb.	.07 @	.08
Pentane, normal, works, drums, gal.	1.50 @	—
small lots, works.....gal.	2.00 @	—
Pentanes, mixed, works, drums, gal.	1.50 @	—
small lots, works.....gal.	2.00 @	—
Pepper, black, Aleppey, bags.lb.	.035½@	.36
Lampong, bags.....lb.	.35½@	.36
Singapore, bags.....lb.	.36 @	.37
Tellicherry, bags.....lb.	.38 @	.39
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, bags..lb.	.17 @	.20
Mombassa, bags.....lb.	.35 @	.40
white, Muntok, bags.....lb.	.57 @	.58
Singapore, bags.....lb.	.56 @	.57
Peppermint leaves, bales.....lb.	.50 @	.55
Persian berry extract, barrels.lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru, balsam, drums.....lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels..lb.	.03¾@	.03¼
light, car lots, barrels..lb.	.03¾@	.03⅞
cream, car lots, barrels...lb.	.06¾@	.06⅞
dark green, car lots, barrels.lb.	.01½@	.02
lily white, car lots, barrels..lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
snow white car lots, barrels.lb.	.08¾@	.06⅞
veterinary, car lots, barrels.lb.	.02½@	.03

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Standard Oil Company of California and Union Oil Company of California)

Athens, Rosencrans, Dominguez:—

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
24-24.9 deg.	1.01	.89
25-25.9 deg.	1.05	.90
26-26.9 deg.	1.09	.92
27-27.9 deg.	1.13	.94
28-28.9 deg.	1.17	.96
29-29.9 deg.	1.21	.98
30-30.9 deg.	1.25	1.00
31-31.9 deg.	1.30	1.03
32-32.9 deg.	1.35	1.06
33-33.9 deg.	1.41	1.09
34-34.9 deg.	1.47	1.12
35-35.9 deg.	1.53	1.15
36-36.9 deg.	1.59	1.18
37-37.9 deg.	1.65	1.21
38-38.9 deg.	1.71	1.24
39-39.9 deg.	1.77	1.27
40-40.9 deg.	1.83	1.30
41-41.9 deg.	1.89	1.33
42-42.9 deg.	1.95	1.36

Coyote Hills:—

14-17.9 deg.	.70	.86
18-18.9 deg.	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.	.84	.85
21-21.9 deg.	.88	.86
22-22.9 deg.	.91	.87
23-23.9 deg.	.94	.88
24-24.9 deg.	.97	.89
25-25.9 deg.	1.00	.90
26-26.9 deg.	1.04	.91
27-27.9 deg.	1.08	.92
28-28.9 deg.	1.12	.93
29-29.9 deg.	1.16	.94
30-30.9 deg.	1.20	.95

Kern River:—

11-11.9 deg.	.45	.75
12-12.9 deg.	.50	.75
13-13.9 deg.	.50	.75
14-19.9 deg.	.50	.75
Kettleman Hills, 55 deg. and above.....	1.65	—

Midway - Sunset - Elk Hills, Lost Hills, Newhall*, McKittrick*, Buena Vista Hill:—

14-19.9 deg.	.50	.75
20-20.9 deg.	.68	.77
21-21.9 deg.	.74	.79
22-22.9 deg.	.80	.81
23-23.9 deg.	.85	.83
24-24.9 deg.	.90	.85
25-25.9 deg.	.95	.87
26-26.9 deg.	1.00	.89
27-27.9 deg.	1.05	.91
28-28.9 deg.	1.10	.93
29-29.9 deg.	1.16	.96
30-30.9 deg.	1.22	.99
31-31.9 deg.	1.28	1.02
32-32.9 deg.	1.34	1.05
33-33.9 deg.	1.40	1.08
†34-34.9 deg.	1.46	1.11

* Newhall and McKittrick are posted only to 19.9 degrees; Midway, Sunset, Elk Hills and Buena Vista Hills to 33.9 degrees.
† Posted only on Lost Hills crude.

Santa Fe Springs:—

21-21.9 deg.	.89	.85
22-22.9 deg.	.92	.85
23-23.9 deg.	.95	.85
24-24.9 deg.	.98	.85
25-25.9 deg.	1.01	.86
26-26.9 deg.	1.04	.87
27-27.9 deg.	1.07	.88
28-28.9 deg.	1.10	.89
29-29.9 deg.	1.13	.91
30-30.9 deg.	1.16	.93

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California, Santa Fe Springs:—

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
32-32.9 deg.	1.30	.97
33-33.9 deg.	1.35	.98
34-34.9 deg.	1.40	1.01
35-35.9 deg.	1.45	1.03
36-36.9 deg.	1.50	1.06
37-37.9 deg.	1.55	1.09
38-38.9 deg.	1.60	1.12
39-39.9 deg.	1.65	1.15

Seal Beach, Alamitos Heights, Signal Hill, Huntington Beach, Inglewood*, Olinda-Brea Canyon, Torrance†, Richfield‡:—

14-14.9 deg.	.70	.85
15-15.9 deg.	.70	.85
16-16.9 deg.	.70	.85
17-17.9 deg.	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.	.85	.85
21-21.9 deg.	.89	.89
22-22.9 deg.	.96	.97
23-23.9 deg.	.97	.98
24-24.9 deg.	1.01	.99
25-25.9 deg.	1.05	.99
26-26.9 deg.	1.09	.94
27-27.9 deg.	1.13	.94
28-28.9 deg.	1.17	.94
29-29.9 deg.	1.21	1.00
30-30.9 deg.	1.25	1.06
31-31.9 deg.	1.30	1.06
32-32.9 deg.	1.35	1.06

* Olinda-Brea Canyon to 30.9 degrees.
† Torrance posted only to 26.9 deg.
‡ Richfield posted only to 30.9 deg.

Wheeler Ridge*, Coalinga:—

14-19.9 deg.	.50	.73
20-20.9 deg.	.68	.76
21-21.9 deg.	.74	.78
22-22.9 deg.	.80	.80
23-23.9 deg.	.85	.79
24-24.9 deg.	.88	.80
25-25.9 deg.	.91	.81
26-26.9 deg.	.94	.82
27-27.9 deg.	.98	.83
28-28.9 deg.	1.02	.85
29-29.9 deg.	1.06	.87
30-30.9 deg.	1.10	.89
31-31.9 deg.	1.14	.91
32-32.9 deg.	1.18	.93
33-33.9 deg.	1.22	.94
34-34.9 deg.	1.26	.97
35 deg. and above...	1.30	.99

* Wheeler Ridge posted only to 27.9 deg.

Whittier, La Habra:—

14-19.9 deg.	.70	.85
20-20.9 deg.	.84	.85
21-21.9 deg.	.88	.85
22-22.9 deg.	.91	.85
23-23.9 deg.	.95	.85
24-24.9 deg.	.98	.86
25-25.9 deg.	1.01	.86
26-26.9 deg.	1.04	.87
27-27.9 deg.	1.07	.88
28-28.9 deg.	1.10	.89
29-29.9 deg.	1.13	.90
30-30.9 deg.	1.16	.91

Canada:—
(Posted by Imperial Oil Company)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Oil Springs	2.12	2.02
Petrolia	2.05	1.95

Gulf Coast:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Corporation, Texas Company, Sun Pipe Line Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Evangeline	1.15	1.15
Goose Creek, Hull, Liberty, West Columbia, Orange, Boling, Sour Lake, Pierce Junction, Spindletop Junction:—		
Grade A	1.10	1.20
Grade B, below 25 deg	1.06	1.15
25-25.9 deg.	1.07	1.15
26-26.9 deg.	1.09	1.17
27-27.9 deg.	1.11	1.19
28-28.9 deg.	1.13	1.21
29-29.9 deg.	1.15	1.23
30-30.9 deg.	1.17	1.25
31-31.9 deg.	1.19	1.27
32-32.9 deg.	1.21	1.29
33-33.9 deg.	1.23	1.31
34-34.9 deg.	1.25	1.33
35-35.9 deg.	1.27	1.35
*36-36.9 deg.	1.29	1.37
37-37.9 deg.	1.41	1.39
38-38.9 deg.	1.43	1.41
39-39.9 deg.	1.45	1.43
40 deg. and above...	1.47	1.45

* 36 deg. and above posted only by Texas Company.

High Island	1.00	....
Jennings, La.	1.05	1.05
Laredo	.95	.95
Piedras Pintas	1.85	1.85
Saratoga, Batson, Dayton	1.20	1.20

Indiana, Illinois:—
(Posted by Ohio Oil Company).

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Illinois	1.60	1.50
Indiana	1.42	1.32
Plymouth, Ill.	1.18	1.28
Princeton, Ind.	1.60	1.50
Waterloo	1.50	1.20
Saginaw, Mich.	1.90@2.05	1.95@2.05

Kentucky, Tennessee:—
(Posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Ragland	.95	.95
Somerset grade, in Cumberland lines....	1.65	1.45

Louisiana, Arkansas:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Bellevue	1.20	1.20
Bull Bayou, Caddo, Haynesville, El Dorado, Homer, Crichton, De Soto:—		
28 deg and below...	.78	.91
28-28.9 deg.	.84	.94
29-29.9 deg.	.90	1.01
30-30.9 deg.	.94	1.06
31-31.9 deg.	1.03	1.11
32-32.9 deg.	1.08	1.16
33-33.9 deg.	1.11	1.19
34-34.9 deg.	1.14	1.22
35-35.9 deg.	1.17	1.25
36-36.9 deg.	1.20	1.28
37-37.9 deg.	1.23	1.31
38-38.9 deg.	1.26	1.34
39-39.9 deg.	1.29	1.37
40-40.9 deg.	1.32	1.40
41-41.9 deg.	1.35	1.43
42-42.9 deg.	1.38	1.46
43-43.9 deg.	1.41	1.49
44 deg. and above...	1.44	1.52@1.76
*Calion	.90	.90

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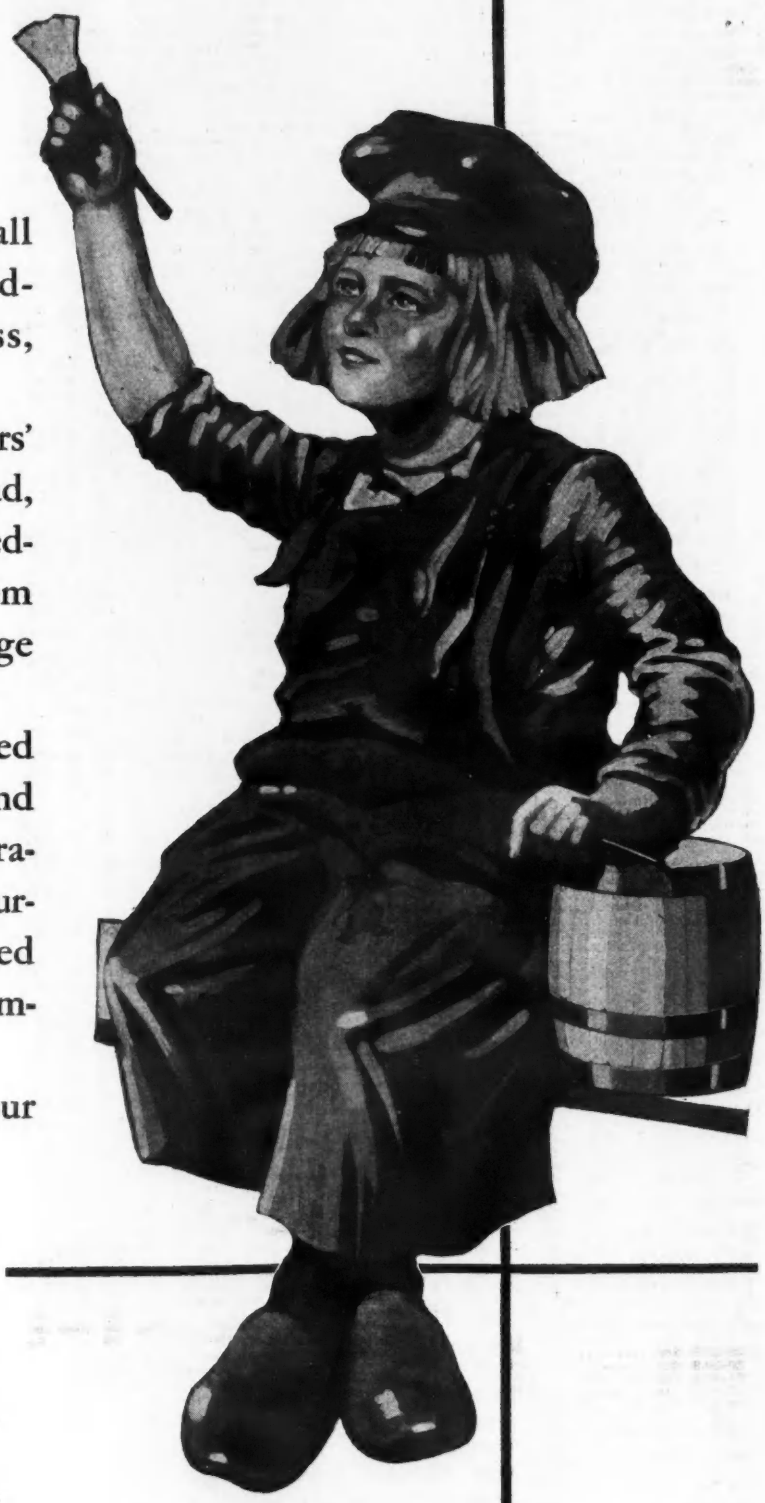

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Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
Louisiana-Arkansas:—

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Cotton Valley:—		
below 28 degrees	.81	.75
28-28.9 deg.	.88	.76
29-29.9 deg.	.95	.78
30-30.9 deg.	1.02	.75
31-31.9 deg.	1.09	.76
32-32.9 deg.	1.16	.75
33-33.9 deg.	1.21	.75
34-34.9 deg.	1.26	.76
35-35.9 deg.	1.31	.76
36-36.9 deg.	1.20	.75
37-37.9 deg.	1.26	.75
38-38.9 deg.	1.26	.75
39-39.9 deg.	1.29	.75
40-40.9 deg.	1.32	.75
41-41.9 deg.	1.35	.75
42-42.9 deg.	1.38	.76
43-43.9 deg.	1.41	.75
Pine Island	1.44	1.40
Smackover:—		
below 24 deg.	.75	.75
24 deg. and above	.90	.90
Starks Dome, La.*	1.40	1.40
Stephens:—		
below 28 deg.	.70	1.00
28-28.9 deg.	.74	1.02
29-29.9 deg.	.78	1.04
30-30.9 deg.	.82	1.06
31-31.9 deg.	.86	1.08
32 deg. and above	.90	1.10
Urania†	1.00	.75

*Posted by Gulf Pipe Line Company only.
†Posted by Paragon Development Company.

Mexico:—
(F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
	1.18	1.10
Panuco	15.668c	15.873c
Tax	.92	.92
Tuxpan	21.988c	26.35c
Tax		

Oklahoma, Kansas, North, East and Central Texas:—
(Posted by Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, Cosden Pipe Line Company, Champlin Refining Company, Gypsy Oil Company, Mariand Oil Company, Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Texas Company, Carter Oil Company. Inside prices posted only by Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Corsicana, heavy	.80	1.25
East Lulling†	1.00	—
Midcontinent*:—		
below 25 deg.	.60	.76
25-25.9 deg.	.65@ .66	.81
26-26.9 deg.	.65@ .72	.86
27-27.9 deg.	.70@ .78	.91
28-28.9 deg.	.75@ .84	.96
29-29.9 deg.	.80@ .90	1.01
30-30.9 deg.	.90@ .96	1.06
31-31.9 deg.	1.00@1.02	1.11
32-32.9 deg.	1.05	1.16
33-33.9 deg.	1.11	1.19
34-34.9 deg.	1.14	1.22
35-35.9 deg.	1.17	1.25
36-36.9 deg.	1.20@1.40	1.28
37-37.9 deg.	1.26	1.31
38-38.9 deg.	1.26	1.34
39-39.9 deg.	1.29	1.37
40-40.9 deg.	1.32	1.40
41-41.9 deg.	1.35	1.43
42-42.9 deg.	1.38	1.46
43-43.9 deg.	1.41	1.49
44 deg. and above	1.44	1.52@1.76

*Includes Boggy Creek and Corsicana light.
†Posted by gun Pipe Line Co.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Cabell, W. Va.	1.50	1.35
Corning, Ohio	1.75	1.55
Gaines, Pa.	2.25	2.25
Keister, Pa.	1.20	1.10
Lima*	1.65	1.55
Pensylvania:—		
Bradford, in National transit lines	4.10	2.80
Other fields, in Buckeye lines	3.85	2.35
Eureka lines	3.90	2.40
National Transit lines	4.00	2.65
New York Transit lines	4.10	2.80
Southwest Penn lines	4.00	2.65
Wooster, Ohio*	1.75	1.57

*Posted by Ohio Oil Company

Rocky Mountain:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company only)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Artesia, N. M.	1.08	1.00
Big Muddy†	1.28	1.25
Byron	1.48	1.33
Cat Creek*	1.48	1.33
Elk Basin†	1.36	1.33
Ferris	1.60	1.60
Florence, Colo.	1.60	1.60
Grass Creek†, heavy	.90	.90
light	1.36	1.33
Greybull*	1.48	1.33
Hamilton Dome	.85	.85
Hogback, N. M.*	1.38	1.38
Kevin	1.20	1.20
Lance Creek†	1.38	1.33
Lander	.80	.80
Lake Basin	1.48	2.20
Lost Soldier	.95	.95
Moffatt, Colo.	.85	.85
Mule Creek	1.10	1.10
Notches	.65	.65
Osage*	1.48	1.35
Pedro	1.25	....
Pilot Butte	1.75	1.75
Poison Spider	1.00	1.00
Rex Lake	1.10	1.10
Rock Creek†	1.18	1.25
Salt Creek*:—		
28-28.9 deg.	.84	.96
29-29.9 deg.	.90	1.01
30-30.9 deg.	.96	1.06
31-31.9 deg.	1.02	1.11
32-32.9 deg.	1.08	1.22
33-33.9 deg.	1.11	1.25
34-34.9 deg.	1.14	1.28
35-35.9 deg.	1.17	1.31
36-36.9 deg.	1.20	1.34
37-37.9 deg.	1.23	1.37
38-38.9 deg.	1.26	1.37
39-39.9 deg.	1.29	1.37
40-40.9 deg.	1.32	1.37
41-41.9 deg.	1.35	1.37
42-42.9 deg.	1.38	1.37
43-43.9 deg.	1.41	1.37
44 deg. and above	1.44	1.37
Simpson Ridge	.80	.80
South Casper Creek	1.00	1.00
Sunburst	1.25	1.50
Torchlight	1.48	1.35
Tow Creek, Colo.	.72	.72

* Posted by Midwest Refining Company.
† Posted by Midwest Refining Company and Ohio Oil Company.

South, Central, and Southwestern Texas:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texpata Pipe Line Company, Humble Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—
South, Central, and Southwestern Texas:—

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Callinan	1.75	1.75
Cedar Creek	1.00	...
Luling	1.00	1.00
Lytton Springs—		
below 33 deg.	1.05	1.05
33-33.9 deg.	1.07	1.07
34-34.9 deg.	1.09	1.09
35-35.9 deg.	1.11	1.11
36-36.9 deg.	1.13	1.13
37-37.9 deg.	1.15	1.15
38-38.9 deg.	1.17	1.17
39-39.9 deg.	1.19	1.19
40-40.9 deg.	1.21	1.21
41-41.9 deg.	1.23	1.23
42-42.9 deg.	1.25	1.25
43-43.9 deg.	1.27	1.27
44-44.9 deg.	1.29	1.29
45-45.9 deg.	1.31	1.31
46-46.9 deg.	1.33	1.33
47-47.9 deg.	1.35	1.35
48-48.9 deg.	1.37	1.37
49-49.9 deg.	1.39	1.39
50-50.9 deg.	1.41	1.41
51-51.9 deg.	1.43	1.43
52 deg. and above	1.45	1.45
Mirando	.80	1.00
Rockdale, Minerva:—		
below 38 deg.	1.25	1.25
38-38.9 deg.	1.27	1.27
39-39.9 deg.	1.29	1.29
40 deg. and above	1.31	1.31
Salt Flat	1.00	...
Somerset*:—		
32-32.9 deg.	1.05	1.05
33-33.9 deg.	1.07	1.07
34-34.9 deg.	1.09	1.09
35-35.9 deg.	1.11	1.11
36-36.9 deg.	1.13	1.13
37-37.9 deg.	1.15	1.15
38 deg. and above	1.17	1.17

Thrall (prices same as Midcontinent, less 19½c. per 100 pounds freight.)

*Posted by Grayburg Pipe Line Company and Pioneer Oil & Refining Company.

Texas Panhandle:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Kay County Gas Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Carson County, Hutchinson County:—		
below 32 deg.	.72	.60@ .65
32-32.9 deg.	.78	.70
33-33.9 deg.	.81	.73
34-34.9 deg.	.84	.76
35-35.9 deg.	.87	.79
36-36.9 deg.	.90	.82
37-37.9 deg.	.93	.85
38-38.9 deg.	.96	.88
39-39.9 deg.	.99	.91
40-40.9 deg.	1.02	.94
41-41.9 deg.	1.05	.97
42-42.9 deg.	1.08	1.00
43-43.9 deg.	1.11	1.03
44-44.9 deg.	1.14	1.06
Gray County:—		
below 29 deg.	.69	.60@ .70
29-29.9 deg.	.75	.75
30-30.9 deg.	.81	.80
31-31.9 deg.	.87	.85
32-32.9 deg.	.93	.90
33-33.9 deg.	.96	.93
34-34.9 deg.	.99	.96
35-35.9 deg.	1.02	.99
36-36.9 deg.	1.05	1.02
37-37.9 deg.	1.08	1.05
38-38.9 deg.	1.11	1.08
39-39.9 deg.	1.14	1.11
40-40.9 deg.	1.17	1.14
41-41.9 deg.	1.20	1.17
42-42.9 deg.	1.23	1.20
43-43.9 deg.	1.26	1.23
44 deg. and above	1.29	1.26
Panola County*:—		
32-32.9 deg.	.96	.96
33-33.9 deg.	.98	.98
34-34.9 deg.	1.00	1.00
35-35.9 deg.	1.02	1.02
36-36.9 deg.	1.04	1.04
37-37.9 deg.	1.06	1.06
38 deg. and above	1.08	1.08
Wheeler County:—		
below 30 deg.	.70	.60@ .65
30-30.9 deg.	.76	.70
31-31.9 deg.	.82	.75
32-32.9 deg.	.88	.80
33-33.9 deg.	.91	.85
34-34.9 deg.	.94	.86
35-35.9 deg.	.97	.89
36-36.9 deg.	1.00	.92
37-37.9 deg.	1.03	.95
38-38.9 deg.	1.06	.98
39-39.9 deg.	1.09	1.01
40-40.9 deg.	1.12	1.04
41-41.9 deg.	1.15	1.07
42-42.9 deg.	1.18	1.10
43-43.9 deg.	1.21	1.13
44 deg. and above	1.24	1.16

* Posted by Sun Oil Company, National Refining Company.

West Texas:—
(Posted by Kay County Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Crane, Upton, Winkler, Pecos and Crockett Counties, all gravities	.65	.80
Glasscock County	.60@ .80	.60@ .80
Iatan, all gravities	.93	.93

Western Kentucky:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Indian Refining Company, Ohio Oil Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Clay County, Tenn.*	1.50	1.50
Cumberland, Barren, Monroe Counties*	1.60	1.50
Oil City, Ky.,† in lines of Stoll Refining Company	1.65	1.50
Western Kentucky, all gravities	1.68	1.33

*Posted by Paragon Development Company.
†Posted by Stoll Oil Refining Company.

Petroleum jelly (see Petrolatum).
Spirits, works, tanks gal. .11½@ —
steel barrels gal. .17 @ —
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums lb. .12½@ .13
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums lb. 1.10 @ 1.20
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles lb. 5.00 @ 8.25
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, bottles lb. 9.00 @ —

Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines ton. 6.50 @ —
land pebble, 68 p.c. minimum, mines ton. 3.10 @ 3.25
70 p.c., mines ton. 3.75 @ 3.90
72 p.c., mines ton. 4.25 @ 4.35
75 p.c. basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines ton. 5.25 @ 5.50
75 p.c. minimum, mines ton. 5.75 @ —
77 p.c. basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines ton. 6.25 @ —
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines ton. 5.00 @ —
75 p.c., mines ton. 5.50 @ —
Phosphorus, red, casks lb. .55 @ .60
yellow, casks lb. .35 @ .40
Oxychloride, cylinders lb. .35 @ .40
Sesquisulphide, cases lb. .44 @ —
Trichloride, cylinders lb. .35 @ —
Phthalic anhydride, refined, barrels lb. .20 @ .21
technical, barrels lb. .18 @ —
Pichi leaves, bags lb. .13 @ .14
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials oz. 3.25 @ 3.50
resale, vials oz. 2.35 @ 2.50
Nitrate, bottles, vials oz. 3.25 @ 3.50
Pimento, bags lb. .28½@ .29
Pinkroot, true, bales lb. .60 @ .62
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
hardwood, works, one-time container ton. 40.00 @45.00
pine, barrels bbl. 7.50 @ 8.50
Plaster of paris, common, bags ton. 28.00 @29.00
barrels 100 lbs. 3.40 @ 3.50
dentists', barrels 100 lbs. 3.75 @ —
Pleurisy root, bales lb. .22 @ .23
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins lb. 4.25 @ 4.30
Poke root, bales lb. .07 @ .08
Pomegranate bark, bags lb. .35 @ .40
Root bark, bags lb. No stocks
Poppy flowers, red, bales lb. .60 @ .61
Heads, barrels lb. .55 @ .60
Seed, Dutch, bags lb. .08¼@ .08½
Russian, bags lb. .07½@ .08
Potash acetate, barrels lb. .29 @ .30
Potash, Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels lb. .13 @ .14
granular, barrels lb. .14 @ .15
Bichromate, casks lb. .09 @ .09¾
Binoxalate, drums lb. .14 @ .22
Bisulphate, kegs lb. .50 @ —
Bromide, barrels lb. .42 @ .43
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks lb. .07¼@ .08¼
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks lb. .06½@ .07
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks lb. .05¾@ .06¾
hydrated, shipment, casks lb. .05¾@ .06¼
U.S.P., granular, barrels lb. .13 @ —
powdered, barrels lb. .16 @ —
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, casks lb. .07½@ .07¾
imported, casks lb. .07½@ .07¾
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, casks, 100 lbs. 8.05 @ 8.30
less car lots, casks lb. .08½@ .09
imported, car lots, casks lb. .07½@ .07¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks lb. .06½@ —
imported, car lots, casks lb. .07½@ .07¾
U.S.P., granular, kegs lb. .16 @ .17
powdered, kegs lb. .11 @ .14
Chloride, crystals, barrels lb. .05½@ .05½
(See also Potash Muriate)
Chromate, kegs lb. .23 @ .32
Citrate, barrels lb. .51 @ .53
Cyanide, cases lb. .55 @ .57½
Glycerophosphate solution, 75 p.c., barrels, cans lb. 1.35 @ 1.50
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans lb. 1.70 @ 2.35
Hypophosphite, cans lb. .80 @ .85
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums lb. 3.50 @ 3.55
resale, drums lb. 3.85 @ 3.40
Kainit, 12.4 p.c., bags ton. 12.10 @ —
bulk ton. 9.10 @ —
14-16 p.c., bags ton. 12.60 @ —
bulk ton. 9.60 @ —
Manure salts, 20 p.c., bags ton. 15.50 @ —
bulk ton. 12.50 @ —
30 p.c., bags ton. 21.95 @ —
bulk ton. 18.95 @ —
double (see Potash-magnesia sulphate.)
Metabisulphite, barrels lb. .13 @ —
Muriate, 80-85 p.c., basis 80 p.c., bags ton. 36.75 @ —
bulk ton. 35.15 @ —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs lb. .28 @ .29
technical, barrels lb. .20 @ .24
Perchlorate, works, casks lb. .11 @ .11½
Permanganate, technical, drums lb. .16 @ .16½
U.S.P., drums lb. .16 @ .17
Prussiate, red, barrels lb. .39 @ .41
yellow, barrels lb. .18½@ .21
Sorts, casks lb. .08½@ .09
Sulphate, N. F., barrels lb. .13 @ .16
technical, 90-95 p.c., basis 90 p.c., bags ton. 47.75 @ —
bulk ton. 46.15 @ —
Xanthate, tanks lb. .12 @ —
car lots, drums lb. .14 @ —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, 48-52 p.c., basis 48 p.c., bags ton. 27.50 @ —
bulk ton. 25.90 @ —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs lb. .21 @ .22
Prickly ash bark, bales lb. .15 @ .20
Berries, bales lb. .17 @ .18
Prince's pine, herb, bales lb. .14½@ .15
Pulsatilla, bales lb. .12 @ .13
Pumice stone, lump, casks lb. .06 @ .07
powdered, pure, barrels lb. .02½@ .04
Pumpkin seed, bags lb. .11 @ .25
Putty, commercial, tubs lb. .03½@ —
linseed oil, kegs lb. .05½@ —
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs lb. .44 @ .45
half closed, barrels, kegs lb. .42 @ .43
open, barrels, kegs lb. .38 @ .39
with stems, barrels, kegs lb. .23 @ .28
Pyridin, drums gal. 1.75 @ 2.00
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk unit ton .13 @ .13¼

Q

Quassia chips, bales lb. .06 @ .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels lb. .03¾@ .04
solid, 63 p.c., bags lb. .05½@ .05¾
clarified, 64 p.c., bags lb .05¾@ —
Queen of the meadow, bags lb. .06 @ .07
Root, bags lb. .08 @ .09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels lb. .05½@ .06½
solid, drums lb. .09½@ .10¾
Quicksilver, 76-lb. flasks, net per flask. 123.50@124.00
Quince seed, bags lb. .70 @ .90
Quinidine alkaloid, cans oz. .70 @ .75
Sulphate, cans oz. .80 @ —
Quinine acetate, cans oz. .78 @ —
Alkaloid, cans oz. .55 @ —
Arsenate, cans oz. .78 @ —
Arsenite, cans oz. .78 @ —
Benzoate, cans oz. .73 @ —
Bisulphate, cans oz. .40 @ —
Japanese, tins oz. .40 @ —
resale, tins oz. .38 @ .39
Swiss, tins oz. .40 @ —
Citrate, cans oz. .51 @ —
Dihydrobromide, bottles oz. .54 @ —
Dihydrochloride, bottles oz. .54 @ —
Quinine ethylcarbonate, cans oz. .58 @ —
Ferrocyanide, cans oz. .78 @ —
Formate, cans oz. .73 @ —
Glycerophosphate, cans oz. .80 @ —
Hydrobromide, cans oz. .50 @ —
Hydrochloride, cans oz. .50 @ —
Hydrochloresulphate, cans oz. .54 @ —
Hydroiodide, cans oz. .78 @ —
Hypophosphite, cans oz. .70 @ —
Lactate, cans oz. .66 @ —
Phosphate, cans oz. .62 @ —
Salicylate, cans oz. .52 @ —
Sulphate, domestic, tins oz. .40 @ —
Dutch, tins oz. .40 @ —
Japanese, tins oz. .40 @ —
Swiss, tins oz. .40 @ —
Sulphocarbolate, cans oz. .70 @ —
Tannate, cans oz. .41 @ —
Tartrate, cans oz. .78 @ —
Valerate, cans oz. .78 @ —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans, oz. .54 @ —

R

R salt, barrels lb. .44 @ .46
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags lb. .07 @ .07½
German, bags lb. .06½@ .07
South American, bags lb. No stocks
Raspberries, dried, barrels lb. .46 @ .47
Red:—
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs, lb. .50 @ 1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs lb. 1.50 @ 2.10
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins lb. 6.00 @ 7.00
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels lb. .03 @ .05
Eosin, kegs lb. .65 @ .70
Indian, dry, American, ordinary, barrels lb. .04 @ .08
pure, barrels lb. .10 @ .14
English, ordinary, barrels lb. .06 @ .08
pure, barrels lb. .11 @ .14
in oil, cans lb. .31 @ .33
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks lb. .04 @ .14
Lithol toner, kegs lb. .90 @ .95
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels lb. 2.11 @ —
imported, cases, barrels lb. 2.00 @ 2.05
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels ton. 37.00 @45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels lb. .02 @ .04½
Spanish, barrels lb. .03 @ .04½
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs lb. .75 @ .80
reduced, 10 percent, kegs lb. .10 @ .13
Purple lake, kegs lb. .60 @ 2.00
Rose pink, barrels lb. .15 @ .35
Lake, barrels lb. .20 @ .30
Scarlet lake, kegs lb. .35 @ .90
Toluidin toner, kegs lb. 1.55 @ 1.75
Tuscan, barrels lb. .15 @ .40
in oil, cans lb. .41 @ .43
Venetian, barrels lb. .01½@ .05
in oil, cans lb. .17 @ .20
Vermilion, American, barrels lb. .15 @ .25
English quicksilver, kegs, barrels lb. 1.85 @ 2.05
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)
Red precipitate, fiber drums, kegs lb. 2.16 @ —
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels lb. .18 @ —
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
contracts, works, cans lb. 1.15 @ —
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs lb. 1.65 @ —
Rhatany root, bags lb. .12 @ .14
Rhodinol, bottles lb. 6.25 @20.00
Rhubarb root, high dried, cases, lb. .36 @ .37
powdered, barrels, kegs lb. .41 @ .42
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs lb. .23 @ —
powdered, barrels, kegs lb. .23 @ —
Rose flowers, red, bales lb. 1.55 @ 1.90
Water, triple demijohn 5.50 @ 6.75
Rosemary flowers, bales lb. .30 @ .31
Leaves, bales lb. .04½@ .05
Rosin, gum:—
B, barrels 280 lbs. 7.55 @ —
D, barrels 280 lbs. 7.75 @ —
E, barrels 280 lbs. 8.40 @ —
F, barrels 280 lbs. 8.40 @ —
G, barrels 280 lbs. 8.42½@ —
H, barrels 280 lbs. 8.47½@ —
I, barrels 280 lbs. 8.50 @ —
K, barrels 280 lbs. 8.50 @ —
M, barrels 280 lbs. 8.55 @ —
N, barrels 280 lbs. 9.15 @ —
W.G., barrels 280 lbs. 9.55 @ —
W.W., barrels 280 lbs. 10.15 @ —
X, barrels 280 lbs. 10.25 @ —
wood, barrels 280 lbs. 7.40 @ —
works, barrels 280 lbs. 6.40 @ —
Rottenstone, domestic, mines, bulk ton. 22.50 @28.00
imported, barrels lb. .06 @ .07
powdered, barrels lb. .02½@ .04¼
selected, lump, barrels lb. .10 @ .13
Rue, bales lb. .18 @ .19

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels lb. .30 @ .31
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans lb. 1.70 @ —
smaller lots, cans lb. 1.75 @ 1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales, lb. .32 @ .35
Spanish, tins lb. 11.00 @11.25
Safrol, drums, tins lb. .34 @ .35
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales lb. .05¼@ .05½
Greek, bales lb. .03½ Nom.
Sago flour, bags lb. .04½@ .05¼
Salicin, cans lb. 6.50 @ 6.75
Salol, kegs lb. .90 @ .95
Salt cake, ground, works, barrels ton. 22.00 @25.00
bulk, works ton. 15.00 @20.00
chrome (see Chrome cake)
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels lb. .07¼@ .08
granular, barrels lb. .06 @ .06¼
powder, barrels lb. .07½@ .07¾
Santonin, crystals, cans lb. 130.00 @140.00
Saponin, tins lb. 1.35 @ 1.60
Sarsaparilla root, American, bales lb. .23 @ .24
Honduras, bales lb. .53 @ .54
Mexican, bales lb. .35 @ .36
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales, lb. .14 @ .15
select, bales lb. .24 @ .28
Savory, bales lb. .09½@ .10
Saw palmetto berries, bales lb. .09½@ .10
Scammony root, bags lb. .08 @ .09
Schaeffer's salt, kegs lb. .35 @ .37
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs, lb. .18½@ —
Senega root, bales lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole, bales, cases lb. .20 @ .21
half leaf, bales lb. .13 @ .14
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales lb. .13½@ .14
No. 2, bales lb. .10 @ .11
No. 3, bales lb. .07 @ .08
powdered, barrels, boxes lb. .09½@ .10
Pods, bales lb. .08½@ .09
Siftings, bales lb. .10 @ .13
Serpentaria root, bales lb. .69 @ .70
Shellac, lunc dry, bleachers, barrels lb. .56 @ —
refined, barrels lb. .73 @ .75
D.C., cases lb. .61 @ .63
Diamond I, cases lb. .61 @ .63
Superfine, bags lb. .46 @ .47
T.N., bags lb. .43 @ .44
V.S.O., cases lb. .61 @ .63

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Shellac varnish, orange, 1 to 9 barrels, 5-lb. cut	gal.	2.20	@ —
4½-lb. cut	gal.	2.10	@ —
4-lb. cut	gal.	2.00	@ —
3½-lb. cut	gal.	1.85	@ —
white, 1 to 9 barrels, 5-lb. cut	gal.	2.60	@ —
4½-lb. cut	gal.	2.50	@ —
4-lb. cut	gal.	2.40	@ —
3½-lb. cut	gal.	2.20	@ —
Silica, ground, extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk	ton	32.00	@40.00
fine, works, bulk	ton	8.00	@11.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton	22.00	@30.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.54¾	@ —
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.38¾	@ .40¾
Nucleinate, vials	oz.	.44	@ .46
Proteinate, vials	oz.	.39	@ .41
Simarubra bark, bales	lb.	.20	@ .21
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.45	@ .55
Western, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Soap, castile (see C)			
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.13½	@ .14
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.13½	@ .14
powdered, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda acetate, technical, barrels, lb.		.05½	@ .06
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.13½	@ .14
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.18	@ .19
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.75	@ 1.00
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.40	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.57½	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.25	@ —
less car lots, bags, 100 lbs.		2.30	@ 2.50
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 2.70
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.37½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55	@ —
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.22½	@ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.70	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.32	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.67½	@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.57½	@ —
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.17½	@ —
less car lots, bags, 100 lbs.		2.04	@ 2.19
barrels	100 lbs.	2.29	@ 2.44
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.32	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55	@ —
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
Benzoate, U. S. P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.45	@ —
drums	lb.	.47	@ .49
1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.46	@ —
drums	lb.	.48	@ .50
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.47	@ —
drums	lb.	.49	@ .51
Bicarbonate, car lots, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.25	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.00	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.17½	@ .19
Biphosphate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.30	@ .34
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.85	@ 4.25
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95	@ 2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.42	@ .43
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.75	@ 5.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda, monohydrated, Soda, sal)			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.35	@ —
less car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		4.16	@ 4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.30	@ —
ground, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		3.35	@ —
less car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		4.16	@ 4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.30	@ —
liquid, contracts, tanks, 100 lbs.		2.80	@ —
works, tanks	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
solid, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		2.95	@ —
less car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		3.76	@ 3.91
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.00	@ —
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.10
Chlorate, domestic, works, kegs	lb.	.07	@ .07½
imported, ex dock, kegs	lb.	.07	@ —
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, cans	lb.	.38	@ .40
U.S.P. X, cans	lb.	.43	@ .45
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., domestic, drums	lb.	.18	@ —
imported, cases	lb.	.17	@ .18
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.08½	@ .10
Glycerophosphate, crystals, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40	@ 1.55
solution, U.S.P., bottles, cans, demijohns	lb.	1.05	@ 1.20
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .28
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.23	@ .27
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans	lb.	.19	@ .23
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.70	@ .75
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.25	@ 4.30
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.70	@ .75
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ —
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.54	@ —
Nitrate, crude, natural, spot, bags	100 lbs.	2.22½	@ 2.25
May-June delivery, bags, 100 lbs.		2.22½	@ —
synthetic, equal monthly quantities, May - June, 1929, ports, bags	100 lbs.	2.17½	Nom.
bulk	100 lbs.	2.07½	Nom.
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03½	@ .04½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ .06
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼	@ .08½
imported, less car lots, casks	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
Oxalate, neutral, powdered, barrels	lb.	.37	@ .42
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.19	@ .20
technical, barrels	lb.	.18	@ —
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, barrels	lb.	.03¼	@ .03¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08
tribasic, barrels	lb.	.039	@ .04½
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69	@ .72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, barrels	lb.	.11½	@ —
prompt shipment	lb.	.12	@ .13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼	@ —
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12	@ —
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .24
Sal, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	.90	@ 1.00
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47	@ .49
resale, boxes	lb.	.45	@ .46
Soda silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.70	@ .80
tanks	100 lbs.	.60	@ —
60 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65	@ —
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Stannate, drums	lb.	.41½	@ —
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .20
Sulphate (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30 p.c., crystals, domestic, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
60 p.c., broken, domestic, casks	100 lbs.	3.25	@ 4.00
imported, casks	100 lbs.	3.25	@ 4.00
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ .09
Sulphocarbolate, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .32
Sulphocyanide, cases	lb.	.29	@ .37
Tungetate, technical, crystals, kegs	lb.	.66	@ .76
Solvent naphtha, water white, works	drums	.35	@ —
tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
Sparteine sulphate, bottles, cans	oz.	.70	@ .80
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.24½	@ .25
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
Spruce extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.01½	@ .02
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .03
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Squill, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
powdered, barrels, boxes, bottles	lb.	.18	@ .19
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.13	@ .14
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.72	@ 3.92
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	3.82	@ 4.02
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05½	@ .06
imported, bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
rice, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
wheat, bags	lb.	.06½	@ .10¾
Starch iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77	@ —
Stavesacre seed, bags	lb.	.16	@ .17
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.09¾	@ .10
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Storax, cases	lb.	.35	@ .40
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Seed, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.51	@ .52
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.25	@ .30
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.00	@ 4.10
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags, lb.		2.25	@ 2.35
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.66	@ —
powdered, cans	oz.	.56	@ —
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75	@ —
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.53	@ —
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.56	@ —
powdered, cans	oz.	.46	@ —
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.72	@ .73
Sugar of lead (See Lead acetate)			
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.17½	@ .21
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	2.65	@ 2.75
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	2.85	@ 3.05
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00	@ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55	@ 2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
refined, extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.35
barrels	100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.70
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85	@ 3.40
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95	@ 3.50
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.15
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10	@ 3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45	@ 4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .17
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.70
barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.85
Chloride, works, tanks	lb.	.03½	@ .04
drums	lb.	.05	@ .07
Dioxide, anhydrous, works, tanks	lb.	.04	@ —
car lots, drums	lb.	.04½	@ —
cylinders	lb.	.05	@ —
less car lots, cylinders	lb.	.06½	@ .08
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55	@ —
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00	@ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags,	ton.	75.00	@ —
Berries, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .09½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .11
Sunflower seed, California, bags, lb.		.06	@ .06½
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Manchurian, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08½
South American, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Superphosphate, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	10.00	@ —
guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	10.50	@ —

T

Talc, American, Eastern, mines, bulk	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western, mines, bulk	ton.	18.00	@25.00
French, bags	ton.	18.00	@22.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	40.00	@45.00
Italian, bags	ton.	50.00	@55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00	@ —
works, car lots, bags	ton.	15.00	@ —
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.08¾	@ .08¾
extra, works, loose	lb.	.07¾	@ —
special, works, loose	lb.	.07¾	@ —
vegetable, coast, mats	lb.	.08½	Nom.
Tamarind, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .05½
kegs	keg	3.75	@ 4.00
Tankage, domestic, concentrated, 14-15 p.c., f.o.b. Chicago, bulk, unit-ton		4.00	@ —
garbage, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk, ton		7.50	@ —
ground or screened, 10-15 p.c., bulk, unit-ton		4.50	& .10
unground, bulk	unit-ton	4.25	& .10
11-15 p.c., f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit-ton	4.00	& .10
South American, to arrive	unit-ton	4.75	& .10
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03¾	@ .06
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels,	bbl.	11.50	@12.00
retort, barrels	bbl.	11.50	@12.00
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.28	@ .27
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.29	@ .30
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.27½	@ .27½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.27¼	@ .27½
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.32½	@ .34
Terebene, cans	lb.	.75	@ .85
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.90	@ 1.25
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.45	@ .48
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.36	@ .37
drums	lb.	.34	@ .35
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, mills, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ 1.75
No. 2, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50	@ 2.00
imported, bags	lb.	.01½	@ .02
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums, lb.		.25	@ —
technical, drums	lb.	.16	@ .19
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.20	@ —
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.50	@ 2.00
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	2.10	@ 2.25
Theophylline, bottles	oz.	2.75	@ —
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.23	@ .24
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.10¼	@ .10¾
Spanish, bales	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
Thymol, bottles	lb.	2.20	@ 2.40
Iodide, barrels	lb.	6.00	@ 6.25
Tin	lb.	.45	@ —
Bichloride, barrels	lb.	.14¼	@ —
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.35	@ —
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.50	@ —
Tetrachloride, anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.29¼	@ —
Titanium dioxide, barrels	lb.	.24	@ —
Pigment, car lots, works, bags, barrels	lb.	.09½	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10	@ —
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.86	@ .90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.91	@ .95
Tolu balsam, cans	lb.	1.10	@ 1.15
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.45	@ —
tanks	gal.	.40	@ —
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.30	@ —
Toluol (see Toluene)			
Tonga, bark, bales	lb.	.35	@ .36
Tonka bean, Angostura, casks	lb.	1.85	@ 1.90
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32	@ .36
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.33	@ .40
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58	@ .60
Tripoli, car lots, bags	lb.	.01½	@ .02
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Bombay, bags	lb.	.08½	@ .08½
Madras, bags	lb.	.08¾	@ .09¼
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.54½	@ —
10-barrel lots	gal.	.57	@ —
5-barrel lots	gal.	.59	@ —
steam-distilled, car lots, drums, gal.		.46	@ —
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.48	@ .52

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.70	@ .72
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.36	@ .37
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ —
Urea, casks	lb.	.20	@ .30
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.05¼	@ .06

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.23	@ .24
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	50.00	@ —
Cups, shipment, bags	ton.	31.00	@32.00
Mixtures, shipment, bags	ton.	37.00	@37.50
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	1.40	@ 2.00
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.25	@ 4.50
cuts, tins	lb.	2.50	@ 2.75
South American, tins	lb.	2.50	@ 2.75
Vanillin, tins	lb.	6.25	@ 6.80
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.29	@ .30
Venetian red (see Red, venetian)			
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.22	@ .23
Vermilion (see Red, vermilion)			
V.M.P. naphtha, steel barrels	gal.	.16	@ —

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.25	@ .26
Root bark, bales	lb.	.48	@ .52
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	43.50	@ —
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ —
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.28	@ .30
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.50	@ .55
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.34	@ .35
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.37	@ .38
Chilean, bags	lb.	.37	@ .38
West Indian, bags	lb.	.32	@ .33
refined, cases	lb.	.41	@ .45
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.23	@ .24
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.40	@ .41
No. 1, bags	lb.	.36	@ .37
No. 2, North Country, bags	lb.	.29	@ .30
yellow, bags	lb.	.33½	@ .34
No. 3, chalky, bags	lb.	.26	@ .26½
North Country, bags	lb.	.25	@ .25½
Ceresin, domestic, white, bags, lb.		.10	@ .11
yellow, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.21	@ .23
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.23	@ .25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25	@ .27
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.30	@ .32
yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags, lb.		.12½	@ —
135-138 m.p., bags	lb.	.13	@ —
157-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.13½	@ —
167-170 m.p., bags	lb.	.14	@ —
Japan, cases	lb.	.16	@ .17
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Ozokerite, black, 160 m.p., bags lb.		.24	@ .25
green, 170 m.p., bags	lb.	.26	@ .30
Paraffin (see P)			
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.26	@ .27
cakes, cases	lb.	.27	@ .28
White lead (see Lead, white)			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
White precipitate, fiber drums, barrels	lb.	2.24	@ —
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.60	@ —
English cliffstone, bags, 100 lbs.		1.50	@ —
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ 1.50
imported, commercial, bags, 100 lbs.		.85	@ 1.00
ton lots, bags	ton.	14.00	@ —
ex dock, car lots, bags	ton.	12.00	@16.00
gilders', bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ 1.35
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40	@ 1.50
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
rossed, bales	lb.	.11½	@ .12
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.14	@ .15

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United Inches	Bracket sizes	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.25
70	26x34 to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	32x33 to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United Inches	Bracket sizes	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x8 to 10x15	32.00	28.00	26.50
34	11x14 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 16x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	26x34 to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	32x33 to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00
94	34x58 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass is as follows:—

For Zones B, C, D, E and F:—Single strength, "B," fourth, and "C" qualities, 25-inch bracket sizes, 88 percent; all brackets above this size, 87 percent; double-strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 87 percent.

For "A" quality, single-strength and double-strength glass, in all of the above-named zones, the discounts are two points higher than those named for "B" quality. Single-strength "C" quality is sold only in the following sizes:—6x8, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, 12x14, 12x16 and 12x18.

The territory embraced in each zone is defined by manufacturers as follows:—

Zone A—Comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington.

Zone B—Comprises the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

Zone C—Comprises the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Zone D—Comprises the New England States.

Zone E—Comprises all territory within 100 miles of the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard outside of New England, Louisiana and Texas.

Zone F—Comprises the remainder of the United States not included in zones A, B, C, D and E.

The following boxing charges apply in all zones except Zone A on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 25c. per 50-foot box; above sizes, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-feet case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N.F., barrels	gal.	.60	@ .80
Leaves, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Wood flour, domestic, bags	ton.	20.00	@40.00
imported	ton.	33.00	@65.00
shipment	ton.	31.00	@ —
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Levant, bags	lb.	4.00	@ 4.15
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.45	@ —
tanks	gal.	.40	@ —
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.38	@ —
tanks	gal.	.33	@ —
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.35	@ —
tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.55	@ —
tanks	gal.	.50	@ —
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.37	@ .39
Xylol (see Xylene)			

Y

Yara yara crystals, cans	lb.	1.50	@ 3.00
Yellow:—			
Cadmium (see Cadmium sulphide).			
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17½
contracts	lb.	.17	@ —
in oil, cans	lb.	.40	@ .42
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .12
Mercury oxide (see M)			
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .02¾
French, dry, dark, casks	lb.	.02¾	@ .03¼
dark medium, casks	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
extra light, casks	lb.	.03½	@ .03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03¾	@ .03¾
light medium, casks	lb.	.03¾	@ .03¾
medium, casks	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
in oil, cans	lb.	.21	@ —
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .28
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales, lb.		.13	@ .14
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials, oz.		2.60	@ 2.80

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb.		.10½	@ .11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .30
Chloride, fused, works, drums, lb.		.05¾	@ .06
granular, works, drums	lb.	.06½	@ .06¾
solution, works, drums	lb.	.02¾	@ .03¼
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.41	@ .46
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08½	@ .08¾
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾	@ .11
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.20	@ 5.70
Oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.06½	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ —
less car lots, barrels, lb.		.07	@ —
leaded grades, 5 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¾	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ —
less car lots, bags, lb.		.06¾	@ —
barrels	lb.	.07	@ —
10, 20 or 35 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¾	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ —
less car lots, bags, lb.		.06¾	@ —
barrels	lb.	.07	@ —
French process, green seal, car lots, bags	lb.	.10¾	@ —
barrels	lb.	.10¾	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾	@ —
red seal, car lots, bags, lb.		.09¾	@ —
barrels	lb.	.09¾	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾	@ —
white seal, car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾	@ —
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¾	@ .12
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾	@ .12¼
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb.		.09¾	@ —
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¾	@ —
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.12¼	@ .13
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾	@ .12¼
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.13¾	@ .15
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.08¾	@ .09¼
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.14	@ .14¼
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.24	@ .25
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.24	@ .26
Sulphate, barrels	lb.	.03½	@ .03¾
Sulphide, barrels	lb.	.80	@ .82
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels, lb.		.28	@ .30
Zinc-ammonia, chloride, casks	lb.	.05¼	@ —
Zirconium oxide, natural, kegs	lb.	.02½	@ .03
pure, kegs	lb.	.45	@ .50
semi-refined, kegs	lb.	.36	@ .38

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Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Chemical Unity Desirable

Although he dealt more directly with the export side of the business, the speaker at this year's dinner of the chemical industry urged the desirability and necessity of a closer general unity in the chemical industry of the United States. The competition of highly organized industries, which the American manufacturer of chemicals and related products is called on to meet to a constantly increasing extent, is not confined to markets outside the United States. It is rapidly coming closer to home and in greater strength. The German and British chemical combines are extending their activities in production in this country. Consequently, the weapons of defense heretofore relied on to check the selling campaigns of European producers in the markets of this country will not be sufficient assurance against their competition. It is in the need to which this inadequacy gives rise that closer unity of the domestic chemical industry is readily seen to be desirable.

The dinner speaker pointed out how the domestic chemical industry may legally unite for the maintenance and expansion of foreign trade. As less than 10 percent of the value of chemical exports is represented by the sales of associations formed under the Webb-Pomerene act, the opportunity which this statute proffers has not been exhausted. There is simple wisdom in the suggestion that preparation should be made to take full advantage of this means of meeting foreign competition on a parity of organization.

There is as much wisdom in a suggestion that greater economies in the production of chemicals be sought through rationalization. There is greater wisdom in a suggestion that the American chemical industry co-ordinate its research work and direct it in channels which will lead beyond the ordinary fields. To do this, the industry needs a strong, central, representative organization as much as, if not more than, it needs consolidation and rationalization. Perhaps the Chemical Foundation could be brought to the service that is needed. But, this is a private organization—with a deal of altruism in its purpose, it is true—and must, of necessity, fall somewhat short of the adequacy of a chemical industrial institute, representative of all branches of applied chemistry. Through such an agency, the industry would be better able usefully to apply the research ability of American chemistry, which at present is wasted to a considerable extent in experimentation without a definite, progressive purpose.

In the coming of the British and German chemical combines to the United States for productive operations, the American manufacturer has less to fear from the strength of these competitors than from their newer ideas. The German dye trust, for example, has not made its progress of recent years so much by virtue of its size and strength as by the introduction of new and more efficient products. Strenuous competition which will work substantial damage to the domestic industry is not to be feared. But, the antitrust and unfair trading laws do not prohibit competitive selling which shows a reasonable profit while offering prices but fractionally lower than the prevailing levels. These laws do not apply to the "newer competition" which sets up one article against another. It is in unity of thought and purpose, more than in unity of operation, that the chemical industry of the United States should become prepared.

The Tariff Proposals

After weeks of hearings, and more weeks of receiving briefs, and still more weeks of secret deliberations, the House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means has submitted to Congress a bill for the revision of the tariff law. This bill is supposed to reflect the experience gained during the six years and more that the present act has been in operation, with its new ideas of flexibility, American-selling-price bases, and the probing, here and abroad, to which the innovations gave rise. It is a bill of many changes, moreso in an administrative sense than in the schedules of items. It is an interesting contribution to international political economy, presented at a time of interest in the same relation.

The new tariff bill is not specially representative of the degree of protection for agriculture, which had been so much talked of in the days of preliminary deliberation. It does not embody much of what was demanded in the name of agriculture. It is not up to the measure of protection asked by the chemical and related industries. But, it has much of interest in those things which it does propose.

In order that readers of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter may be enabled to grasp the significance of the revisions proposed in the new tariff bill, a comparison of the suggested rates with those of the act of 1922 is printed on another page. The report of the subcommittee which had in hand the chemical schedule is also presented for study, in order that the background of the proposed changes may be learned, if not understood.

Are Drugs to Be Prohibited?

A deal of time was devoted at each of the two meetings of manufacturers of medicinal preparations, held this month, to the seeking of information relative to the attitude of the government officials, entrusted with the duty of drug control, toward the labeling of medicines in a manner indicative of their uses. This attitude, if one may judge to any extent from the information vouchsafed by the representative of the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration, who attended the meetings, is not a tolerant one.

It is, unquestionably, good for the public and good for the drug trade that fraud and misrepresentation be kept out of the claims made for medicinal products. Fraud, perhaps, may quite easily be detected and defined. Misrepresentation, however, is more a matter of opinion, and in its definition, the personal equation is likely to prove a very influential factor. In fact, the official policy of judging the legality of claims for any medicinal product on the basis of protean, evanescent, "modern medical opinion" puts a premium on the personal equation, prefers theory influenced by the "modern" trend to belittle pharmacal therapy to pragmatic evidence of the usefulness of drugs properly employed. The surgeon's knife has displaced the physician's prescription in medical opinion as well as in medical practice. The Long-haul efficacy of diet, rest, and hygiene has gained ground in theory and in practice at the expense of the prompter action of an appropriate drug.

There are few drugs or combinations of drugs (including the newer biological products) which are specific or sufficient remedies in a given human ailment. The purpose of a drug is primarily to assist the patient to pass through critical and secondary stages of his affliction rapidly and more comfortably. A diaphoretic, for example, will not cure the measles. But, to hold that a diaphoretic is not useful and helpful in the treatment of febrile conditions is to flout common sense. An anodyne will not cure neuritis. But, it will, by alleviating the physical suffering of the patient, minimize the break down of his powers of resistance and recuperation and assist in the maintenance of the mental condition that is essential to the efficacy of natural processes. To limit the manufacturer of an honest medicinal preparation to the use on his label of a statement that his product "has a tendency" to have a more or less definite action with respect to a cautiously designated symptom of a certain ailment—if it is that ailment—is to draw a line too fine for everyday use. If the practice of medicine, especially that prevalent sort which knows no armamentarium other than a knife and a narcotic, or that preaching of dietetics which attributes to white bread or some equally popular article of food all the evils to which mankind is heir, were subjected to similar restriction, the public would be more efficaciously served—but the fine line would not long stand the strain.

The drug industry is long-suffering. It apparently is afflicted with some sort of inferiority complex. It has been law-ridden for ages, and it seemingly knows not how to get rid of its "Old Man of the Sea." The public needs no more protection from the misdeeds of the drug industry than the industry itself can assure it. The law makes it necessary that this protection be supervised by the government. The industry should assert itself to the end that the part played by government stop right there. Fundamentally, the law is good. Supplemented as it has been by regulations and interpretations in little, if any, way influenced

by authoritative therapeutic opinion, the law has become, not an act to supervise the pharmacal service offered the public direct or through the practitioner of medicine, but largely an act to curtail the use of medicinal agents in keeping with the notions of a wholly different theory of the treatmeant of disease. It is time that the drug industry asked an emphatic "Why?"

Tariff Revision Bill Proposes Relatively Few Chemical Changes

High Rates on Oils and Oilseeds Not Recommended —Blackstrap Boost Included—List of Suggested Major Changes

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1929.

The tariff revision bill, on which the house committee on ways and means worked four months, was introduced in the house today, and the committee made public a tentative report showing the changes proposed in the present law, the tariff act of 1922.

Relatively few changes in the rates of duty on chemicals and allied commodities are carried in the bill, regardless of the scores of requests for both increases and decreases. Schedule one, in which most of these commodities are listed, was in charge of a sub-committee composed of Representatives Lindley H. Hadley, of Oregon, chairman; Richard S. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and James A. Frear, of Wisconsin.

Agricultural interests were unsuccessful in their attempt to secure high duties on all vegetable oils and oil-bearing materials. They did secure a duty of two cents per gallon on blackstrap molasses imported for distilling purposes, declared to be the equivalent of six cents per gallon in the price of alcohol. Farm interests had asked a duty of eight cents per gallon on blackstrap.

Coaltar Dyes

Coaltar dyes are continued on the same rates and with the American selling price as the basis for ad valorem rates. No change was made in the duty on casein, in spite of the urging of dairy interests. Philippine products, including copra and coconut oil, are not taxed. The flaxseed duty is raised and the compensating duty on linseed oil likewise, though the spread between the two is about the same. Other industrial oils in general are left on the free list, some edible oils being made dutiable.

Other principal changes in Schedule 1 are designed to give recognition to the new developments in chemistry, particularly in the solvents, lacquer, alcohol, pyroxylin, synthetic resin and fermentation industries, as well as the newer acids.

The bill creates an entirely new schedule for rayon and allied products.

In the earths schedule, gypsum duties remain the same. Ampoules are placed on the dutiable list. A special paragraph is made for glass containers for toilet preparations. Sheet glass is given a slight, and plate glass a substantial, increase in duty. Provision is made for laminated safety glass.

Clarifying language regarding the duties on some of the rarer metals and alloys, and increased duties on some of the foils feature the proposed changes in the metals schedule.

In the agricultural schedule, butter substitutes are given the same duty as butter, and duties on lard substitutes are increased. Dried egg products remain the same, but rates on other egg products are raised. The only increases in duties on oil-bearing materials are on flaxseed and soy beans, the peanut duty being left where recently placed by presidential proclamation.

Among the changes recommended in the administrative provisions are those providing for changing the name of the United States Customs Court back to the Board of General Appraisers, and a clarification of the regulations on marking. The present basis of value, with certain amendments, is retained.

Tariff Commission

The tariff commission is to be increased to seven members without special party affiliations. Terms will be shorter and salaries will be higher.

The flexible provisions of the tariff act are retained in principle, but rewritten so as to secure a simple and definite basis for changing duties and to shorten the commission's investigations.

Willis C. Hawley, representative from Oregon and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, following the introduction of the bill said in part:—

The tariff of 1922 affords effective and sufficient protection for the great majority of the items affected by it. However, many new products have entered the markets since 1922, new conditions have arisen in production, new and active competitors have entered the field, the duties on some goods, wares, and commodities as provided in the tariff of 1922, enacted before conditions here and abroad had attained a normal peace time basis, were placed too low, and for other reasons, readjustments have become necessary. The duties provided in the bill are intended to adjust the differences in competitive conditions at home and abroad, based upon our experience under the existing tariff law.

Schedule 1

Chemicals, Oils and Paints

Report by the Subcommittee:—Lindley H. Hadley, chairman; Richard S. Aldrich and James A. Frear.

The Committee on Ways and Means, in the preparation of Schedule 1, was furnished with detailed information on all the articles in the chemical schedule by the United States Tariff Commission in the form of so-called Summaries of Tariff Information. The Treasury Department and the Tariff Commission also supplied detailed information regarding suggested rephraseology of certain paragraphs in the Act of 1922 in order to avoid litigation which has arisen, and to broaden the scope of the general provisions of some of the paragraphs. The exhaustive revision of nomenclature and simplification of phraseology which was made in the Act of 1922 rendered unnecessary any fundamental redrafting of the chemical schedule of the present bill.

In the consideration of Schedule 1, the Tariff Commission has made available a greater wealth of statistics of imports, exports and production, of prices, and of costs of production, than has perhaps been possible in the case of any other schedule. The costs of production investigations by the Tariff Commission for the purposes of section 315 of the Act of 1922, have afforded invaluable data, not only on the items investigated, but on many others indirectly concerned in the investigations. The committee has in general been guided by the facts obtained in these investigations, and it has per-

(Continued on page 40B)

Garvans Receive Medal Of Institute of Chemists

Chemical Foundation President And His Wife Honored For Services

"For outstanding service to the science of chemistry and the profession of chemistry," the medal of the American Institute of Chemists was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan at a gathering of some six hundred chemists and friends of Mr. Garvan at the auditorium of the

Francis P. Garvan

Engineering Societies building, this city, Saturday evening, May 4.

Frederick E. Breithut, president of the Institute, presided at the speakers dais and seated with him were John W. Davis, international lawyer and former ambassador to Great Britain; Charles H. Herty, until recently associated with Mr. Garvan at the Chemical Foundation; John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University; and Dr. John H. Finley, Mr. Garvan, with Mrs. Garvan and his family, was present, but due to his extreme reticence of public appearances, he did not join the speakers at that table.

In opening the meeting, Dr. Breithut said:—

The American Institute of Chemists welcomes you. We are here met to do honor to Francis Patrick Garvan and Mabel Brady Garvan. With characteristic objectivity and self-effacement, Mr. and Mrs. Garvan have asked that as little as possible be said about them personally and that as much as possible be said about the importance of the science of chemistry to human welfare and progress.

We shall respect their wishes.

If human progress can be gauged by the extent to which man has substituted mastery of his environment for slavery to it,

(Continued on page 40G)

Chemical Export Pact Favored by Donovan

Suggestion Climaxes His Talk At Chemical Industries Banquet May 9

Touching on several subjects of major economic importance to the chemical and allied industries of this country, William J. Donovan, formerly the Assistant to the United States Attorney General, provided some 300 chemical sales executives with an extremely interesting and reassuring half hour at the sixth annual Chemical Industries banquet at the Hotel Roosevelt, this city, Thursday evening, May 9.

The banquet, which was held as usual, in conjunction with the Chemical Exposition, under the auspices of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, was presided over by Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, president of the association. With Mr. Dorland at the speakers' table were Charles C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the United States Department of Commerce; L. V. Redman, of the Bakelite Corporation; August Merz, of Heller & Merz; Frederick E. Breithut, president of the American Institute of Chemists; Samuel W. Parr, president of the American Chemical Society; Arthur D. Little; Herbert H. Dow, of the Dow Chemical Company; Charles H. Herty, and A. Cressy Morrison, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

Immediately following the dinner, Mr. Dorland lost little time in turning the meeting over to Mr. Concannon with a brief resume of the growth of interest in these chemical banquets since their institution in 1921, as follows:—

As president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, and speaking in behalf of the fifteen co-operating associations and societies, it becomes my very pleasant privilege to extend to you a very cordial welcome to this—the sixth Chemical Industries dinner. In 1921 the first banquet of this nature was held during the week of the Chemical Exposition, upwards of 200 guests being in attendance. Upon that occasion the Salesmen's Association

(Continued on page 40C)

Obituaries

David M. Cowan

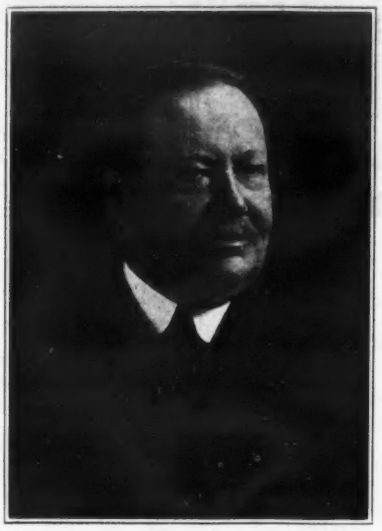
David M. Cowan, chairman of the board of the Plimpton-Cowan Company, wholesale druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., died unexpectedly, May 5, in his home in that city. He had not been ill. He was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Cowan was born in Buffalo, December 25, 1854. After attending the public and high schools there, he became employed as a bookkeeper, at the age of eighteen years, by the wholesale and retail drug house of Powell & Plimpton, which had been started by John Williams in 1834. In 1890, after the death of Mr. Powell, Mr. Cowan and his brother, George A. Cowan, formed a partnership with Mr. Plimpton. This business was incorporated under the present name in 1916. Mr. Cowan was president of the concern until 1926, when he became chairman of the board, his brother succeeding to the presidency. He was always popular with his associates. To this may well be attributed the gratifying measure of his success.

Mr. Cowan was a broadly active man. He was prominent in the affairs of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and was at one time a vice-president. He was a member and formerly a director of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Buffalo Veteran Druggists' Association, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, the Albright Art Gallery, and the Buffalo Public Library, a life member of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science, a director of the Brown Steamship Company and the Ellicott Club, and a member of the Rotary, Buffalo, Park, Automobile and Buffalo athletic clubs. He was a member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Cowan left a widow, Mrs. Marian W. Cowan, and two sons, Harold D. and Howard Cowan, who are directors of the Plimpton-Cowan Company. Two brothers, George A. and Burton B. Cowan, and a sister, Mrs. Joseph B. Rodgers, also survive.

Funeral services were held at his home, May 8. Interment was in Forest Lawn Cemetery. The honorary bearers were Thomas Stoddart, George I. Thurstone, Edward A. Eisele, Edward



David M. Cowan

L. Koons, Harry T. Ramsdell, Henry W. Wendt, Dean R. Nott, Dr. Oscar L. Harries, Shelton Weed, Thomas Cumpson, Hugh A. Sloan, John A. Mann, Edward J. Newell, William E. Otto, D. Clark Ralph, Charles C. Bosche, Robert S. Donaldson, William H. Kinch, and Charles M. Harrington. The active bearers, who had long been in the service of Mr. Cowan's company, were Frank Eastman, Howard Riggins, A. C. Hoffman, George Wamsley, Charles Lance, Arthur Bast, and Edward Stuff.

Frank R. Rohrmann

Frank Randall Rohrmann, president, general manager and chairman of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company, died while riding in a taxicab in Philadelphia on May 6. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Rohrmann was born in Philadelphia, receiving his education at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He was in the retail drug business from 1883 to 1888, when he left the drug field to take up the practice of law. He returned to the drug business, however, connecting with the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company in 1892. From 1911 until the time of his death he filled the offices cited above. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Pharmaceutical Association, Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, Philadelphia retail druggists Association, Druggists Association and the following clubs:—Manufacturers, City, Keystone Automobile, as well as being a 32-degree Mason, a Shriner and a Knight Templar.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son, Ralph, who is assistant treasurer of his father's company.

Obituary Notes

Benjamin Levy, founder of Ben Levy Company, manufacturers of toilet preparations, Boston, died at his residence, 12 Rue Dufrenoy, Paris, on May 5 at the age of 84. Mr. Levy was a former resident of Boston.

Burton W. Jacobus, superintendent for the Hilton-Hawley Company, printing inks, Cincinnati, died unexpectedly May 3 in New Orleans. He was sixty-four years old and left a widow and two sons.

Theodore Benson Humes, one of the pioneer oil producers in the Bradford, Pa., field, and a leader in the industry in that region for many years, died May 4 in his home in Kelso, Wash., where he had resided since his retirement. He was eighty-five years old. The widow and a daughter survive.

H. L. Clare, formerly in the wholesale druggist business in Chicago, died April 16 at his home in Lombar, Ill. He was eighty-four years old, a native of Montreal. Shortly after the Civil War he went to Chicago and became identified with the drug trade, in which he continued all his active business life. His widow, two brothers, and three sisters survive.

Proprietary Association Discusses Legal Labeling at 47th Meeting

Practically All Sessions Devoted to Interpretation Of Food and Drugs Act—Blair Is Again Elected President

The largest attendance in the history of the Proprietary Association marked the opening of its forty-seventh annual convention at the Hotel Commodore, this city, May 7 and 8.

Discussion of legal and scientific phases occupied a major portion of the time at the sessions, rather than commercial angles, such as chain stores, distribution, turn-over and cut prices which have been discussed in detail at prior meetings.

Frank A. Blair, of the Centaur Company, this city, was again re-elected president, and the other 1928 officers and members of the executive committee were also re-elected as follows:—Vice-presidents, E. K. Hyde, of the Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, and J. H. Howe, of the Nature Remedy Company, St. Louis; secretary-treasurer, Charles G. Tyrrell, of the Syracuse Remedy Company, Syracuse, and members of the executive committee to fill terms expired, R. R. Land, George H. Miller and H. Smith Richardson.

Frank A. Blair
Re-elected President

J. J. Durrett, chief of the division of control, of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, was the guest speaker of the opening day. On Wednesday Edward L. Green, of the National Better Business Bureau, outlined the work of his organization, pointing out its relationship to the proprietary field. Thomas W. Delahanty, assistant chief of the chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, spoke on the relative volume of exports and imports within the past few years.

Among the resolutions introduced was one by A. H. Beardsley, proposing that future conventions be held at a location which would permit the inclusion of social affairs in the regular program, with a view to attracting the younger element of the membership to the conventions. This motion was passed. A resolution was introduced by Dr. Pierce suggesting that association meetings be held in the fall of the year rather than in the spring. In order to give this matter proper consideration, it was decided to conduct a mail ballot to reach a decision.

The Opening Session

The first session of the meeting was called to order by President Blair at 10:30 a. m., May 7. The following committees were appointed by the chair:—Nominating, Z. C. Patten, jr., A. H. Beardsley, W. E. Weiss, V. Mott Pierce, G. H. Miller, H. Smith Richardson and J. F. Hindes, chairman; audit, Z. C. Patten, jr., J. F. Hindes and W. E. Weiss, chairman; finance, Z. C. Patten.

In his opening address to the convention, Mr. Blair extemporized briefly a resume of the activities of the association during the past year, instead of reading a report as in the past.

This was followed by the reception of visiting delegates with the following representations:—National Wholesale Druggist Association, Wm. J. Schieffelin, jr., G. Barrett Moxley and H. H. Robinson; American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles, John A. Handy, president, and Abel I. Smith, counsel; American Drug Manufacturers Association, S. B. Penick, jr.; Proprietary Association of Canada, Leo Ryan, president; National Association of Retail Druggists, Thomas Potts and Julius H. Riemenschneider, and the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Joseph J. Dreyer. The Hon. Henry Miles, M. C. honorary president of the Canadian Proprietary Association, also brought greetings and an invitation from that association to hold the 1930 convention in Montreal.

Durrett on the Drug Act

Dr. Durrett told of the work his department was doing under the Food and Drugs Act. He brought out the fact that the act was originated for the purpose of preventing manufacturers from deceiving customers so far as the attitude of the department was concerned. Mention of the influenza epidemic of last winter was made by the speaker, who stressed the point that the newspaper advertising of certain remedies had prompted the department to go to the Public Health Service for facts of the epidemic actually existing. This brought out the condition of an increase in death rates of 10 to 25 percent. Attention was then directed to the epidemic and their findings showed that there was no real treatment for influenza, which in turn prompted their announcement of proceeding against all those concerns who used influenza claims on their labels. In this connection, Dr. Durrett stated the Post Office department, the Department of Agriculture and the Food, Drug and Insecticide administration joined hands in action and undoubtedly the association of these three branches will continue to work on such lines.

The announced policy of the present administration is that when laws are not voluntarily met with, it becomes the duty to proceed against such offenders. He further stated that the department is not opposed to the sale of any article provided it is truthfully labeled and sold and that the department was anxious to help legitimate business to grow and prosper by controlling illegitimate competition.

In closing, Dr. Durrett urged all manufacturers and distributors of medicines to fully comply with the law so that they will not be effected by any regulatory measures the department may institute later on. The meeting was then thrown open to questions from the floor.

The first query was whether the department would work on the same class of preparations at the same time

(Continued on page 28)

New York Paint Club Holds Annual Meeting

Members Asked to Fight Boost In Blackstrap Duty—J. W. Robson President

An appeal for whole-hearted support in opposition to the proposed increase in the tariff on blackstrap molasses, used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, now under consideration in Washington, was made at the annual and two hundred and fifteenth meeting of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York, May 9, at the Hotel Biltmore, by H. S. Chatfield, chairman of the industrial alcohol committee of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. Mr. Chatfield, at request, gave a comprehensive survey of the situation and pointed out the economic weakness of a tariff increase and urged each member present to telegraph his representative in Washington to vote against the passage of the measure.

Approximately 200 members and guests were in attendance when W. R. Morpeth, president, opened the meeting. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. H. H. Hendrickson, treasurer, read a report on the condition of the club's finances, which was later approved by the auditing committee.

Ivan D. Hagar, chairman of the membership committee, stated that the present enrollment of the organization was the largest in its history, totaling 271 members, including the following names which were proposed and unanimously accepted into membership:—

Continental Can Company (second membership), representative, O. G. Jacobs.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (second membership), representative J. E. Jones.

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, representative, E. W. Boughton.

Nominations and Election

Nominations for officers to serve for the coming year were then presented by Frank P. Cheesman, chairman of the nominating committee, and the fol-

(Continued on page 40G)

Drug Manufacturers Protest Against Transfer of Prohibition Enforcement

Association Sends Resolution to President Hoover —Sales Promotion Problems Discussed at Meeting—Penick Is President

ASHEVILLE, May 7, 1929.

In the final session of its eighteenth annual meeting here today the American Drug Manufacturers' Association voiced an emphatic protest against the transfer of the enforcement of the prohibition law from the Department of the Treasury. This protest is to be conveyed to President Hoover in a resolution submitted by the executive committee of the association and unanimously adopted without debate. The drug manufacturers declare that it would be unwarranted and unjust to force those who operate legitimately under the permissive features of the Volstead act to deal with a government agency whose duty is confined to the prosecution of law-breakers.

Sales and advertising problems had a prominent place in the discussions enjoyed in during the meeting which opened May 2. One entire session was given over to matters related to sales promotion work. The sessions were held in the Grove Park Inn.

Entertainment features were introduced this year to a greater extent than had hitherto been customary with the association. This meeting was the first that the association had ever held outside of New York. It was the best attended, about 150 persons being present. Although full advantage was taken of the opportunities for enjoyment afforded by the locality and through the efforts of the entertainment committee, interest in the business of the convention was not reduced. It was the consensus of the members that the innovation in the locating of the meeting was a success and should be the precedent.

Another innovation was the election of a president from without the ranks of pharmaceutical manufacturers, this honor going to S. B. Penick, whose business is in crude and milled botanical drugs. The chemical division of the industry is also represented in the new official family in the person of A. C. Boylston.

S. Barksdale Penick
The New President

S. Barksdale Penick, the newly elected president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, is the president of S. B. Penick & Co., this city, and Asheville, N. C.

Mr. Penick was born March 26, 1882, at Culpeper, Va., the son of Giles Albert Penick and Werta Dorset Penick. His education was obtained at private schools in Virginia, following which he began his commercial career. This included four years in the employ of the Strother Drug Company, Lynchburg, Va., of which his brother, D. M. Penick, was president; three years as manager of the Bristol, Tenn., branch of the same company, and eight years with J. L. Hopkins & Co., this city. The association with the latter company began in 1905 and continued until Mr. Penick entered business on his own account in 1913. Beginning in a very modest way, he succeeded eventually in building up one of the largest and most influential houses in the botanical drug business in this city and in the Southern primary markets. The company now owns extensive plants in Hoboken, New Jersey, and Asheville, N. C., the latter being the main collection depot of the organization. Representatives are also maintained at all important botanical drug centers in Europe.

Mr. Penick married Margaret Henry Dabney, Lynchburg, Va., April 26, 1904. They have five children, one of whom, Sydnor Barksdale Penick, Jr., is associated with him in his company.

Many clubs and business associations have Mr. Penick's name on their rosters. He is a member of the Drug & Chemical Club, this city; the Essex Fells Country Club, Essex Fells, N. J.; the Montclair Club, Montclair, N. J., and the New York Southern Society. Among the trade organizations in which he has taken a prominent part are the drug and chemical section of the New York Board of Trade, of which he is ex-chairman and present treasurer; the American Chemical Society of New York, and the American Pharmaceutical Association. He also holds a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Reserve Officers' Corps.

New Officers

The complete list of officers elected at this year's meeting is as follows:—

President, S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Vice-presidents, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Baltimore; Nicholas H. Noyes, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis (re-elected); Dr. John F. Anderson, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

Treasurer, Franklin Black, of Charles Pfizer & Co., New York (re-elected).

Executive vice-president and secretary (elected by the executive committee), Carson P. Frailey, Washington.

Additional members of the executive committee, O. W. Smith, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit (re-elected); Milton Campbell, of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia; J. H. Foy, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark; A. C. Boylston, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis; Charles G. Merrell, of the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati (by succession from the office of president).

The members of the advisory council are Charles J. Lynn, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Dr. A. S. Burdick, of the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, and Dr. S. R. Light, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo.

First General Session

Saturday Forenoon, May 4

The first general session of the association was opened at 9:55 a. m., Saturday, by the president, Charles G. Merrell. There were no speeches of welcome or other preliminaries, the session getting down to business from the start.

First in order was the report of the committee on membership, presented by the chairman, S. B. Penick, New York. The committee offered the names of the Upsher Smith Company, Chicago, and the Cole Chemical Company, St. Louis, in application for membership. These applicants were unanimously elected.

Address of President

The second vice-president, Nicholas H. Noyes, took the chair, while Mr. Merrell read the following presidential address:—

We could scarcely have chosen a more fitting place for our annual meeting than Asheville, in the "Land of the Sky." Perhaps no one part of the United States, aside from the unexcelled beauty of its mountains, its clear and bracing air and blue skies, is of so much interest to drug manufacturers as western North Carolina. It is the richest collecting ground in the world, for from it is secured, in respect to number of items, about 90 percent of all our natural crude drugs. They are collected by a people long accustomed

(Continued on page 40H)

Philadelphia Club Entertains Caspar

N.P.O.&V.A. President and General Manager Horgan Attend Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1929.

Charles J. Caspar, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, and George V. Horgan, the association's general manager, were guests of honor at the meeting of the Philadelphia Paint, Oil and Varnish Club last evening. The meeting began with dinner at the Manufacturers' Club, with about sixty persons present.

Abel P. Wetherill, president of the club, presided. W. P. Werner led the diners in singing. J. E. Heckel contributed several flute and saxophone solos, and was given a vote of thanks for his entertainment.

Committee Reports

The treasurer, Dr. Frank S. Havens, reported a balance on hand of $982.66, with $450 in accounts receivable and

(Continued on page 34)

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Materials Markets Quiet and Featureless —Varnish Makers' Interest Also Routine —Lead Pigments Firm

The market for paint and varnish raw materials centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience, the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

In the meanwhile, a period of quiet prevailed on the general market. The improved tone which was witnessed a week ago was short-lived and with few exceptions, trading was reduced to conservative confines. Consumer interest was again evidenced by lively inquiry, but weather conditions in the local area were not favorable enough to encourage development into business of a material nature. Prices were basicly sound and free from shading due, in many cases, to activity outside of the paint industry. The varnish industry continued to buy for their immediate requirements only and gum importers were inclined to forestall their purchases in the primary markets until a better call emanated from the consuming trade. Pigments were in a quiet state and unchanged as to statistical position. Dry colors were strong and moved in heavier quantity into consuming outlets although the paint trade was not as active as others.

noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

New construction contracted for during the past month in the Metropolitan district of New York shows substantial increases over the amounts contracted for during the preceding month and the corresponding month of a year ago, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. The increase over March of this year was 50 percent and the increase over April of last year was 22 percent.

The April construction record, $152,475,300 in amount, included the following interesting classes of work:—$75,014,100, or 27 percent, for public works tion, for residential buildings; $41,$14,100, or 27 percent, for public works and utilities; $22,332,100, or 15 percent, for commercial buildings, and $5,393,400, or 4 percent, for educational projects.

Of the sections included in the Metropolitan district of New York, Northern New Jersey was the only territory suffering a loss from the April, 1928, totals as follows:—

Total construction contracts for April in Northern New Jersey amounted to $22,333,400 as compared with $23,965,200 a year ago; in New York City the figure mounted to $106,728,700 as compared with $83,304,000 in April, 1928, and in Nassau and Suffolk counties contracts were valued at $12,088,300 as compared with $6,602,800 during the corresponding period a year ago. In Westchester county $11,325,900 worth of contracts were entered as compared with $10,641,100 last year at this time.

Analysis of last month's building and engineering record in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains showed the following important classes of work:—$256,779,700, or 40 percent of all construction, for residential buildings; $152,126,900, or 24 percent, for public works and utilities; $77,988,400, or 12 percent, for commercial buildings, and $68,229,500, or 11 percent, for industrial projects.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
155.6	155.6	155.6	151.1

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Prices of pig lead in all market centers held steadily over the week. The London market was without change for three days and was comparatively stronger than the previous week. The East St. Louis market was held in a more settled position although buying was light. Fractionally lower prices were obtainable in some quarters, but the producers were not generally disposed to force the movement of materials by means of price concessions.

Slab zinc prices reflected the sellers' efforts to balance the market and were a trifle higher in East St. Louis. It was reported that some sellers were unwilling to sell below 6.80c. per pound, but it was not difficult to obtain lower prices. London prices were steadier and showed practically no change from the previous week. Stocks of slab zinc on April 30 were 34,588 tons as compared with 37,962 tons on April 1. Production during the month was 54,653 tons and shipments amounted to 58,027 tons, according to the American Zinc Institute. By comparison with stocks on hand at the close of February there was a decrease of .855 percent. Metal sold but not delivered May 1 totaled 48,828 tons. The average number of retorts operated during April was 73,289 as compared with 73,319 during the previous month.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from May 6 to May 10, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£. s. d.
Monday	$0.0700	$0.0685	24 8 9
Tuesday	.0700	.0680	24 8 9
Wednesday	.0700	.0680	24 6 3
Thursday	.0700	.0680	24 3 9
Friday	.0700	.0685	24 5 0

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from May 6 to May 10, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot London Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£. s. d.
Monday	$0.0685	$0.0655	26 8 9
Tuesday	.0685	.0655	26 7 6
Wednesday	.0685	.0655	26 12 6
Thursday	.0685	.0665	26 13 9
Friday	.0685	.0655	26 16 3

Pigments

The demand for lead and zinc oxides, lithopone and titanium pigments showed an improvement over last week, but the remainder of the group was subject to a spasmodic call which at no time reached proportions of a substantial nature. Contract withdrawals were heavier and more frequent, but spot business was lacking. Barytes, blanc fixe, and antimony were still confined to routine movement and prices were maintained at their established levels without any visible reflections of a competitive strain.

Bids are wanted May 18 by the U. S. Engineering Officer at Huntington, W. Va., for 10,000 pounds of white lead and 10,000 pounds of red lead, according to circular 210. The Contracting Officer at the U. S. Disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will accept bids May 16, according to circular 103, for 10,000 pounds of white lead.

White Lead.—Bookings on the recently adapted price protection basis were heavy, and the general movement for both spot and contract delivery was considered better by the sellers. Basic sulphate at 8½c. per pound and basic carbonate at 9c. per pound were maintained as the selling figures, and with the raw material in a more settled position no change in prices was expected.

Red Lead.—Unchanged in either price or position, and movement was somewhat improved during the week and sales for the month were up to

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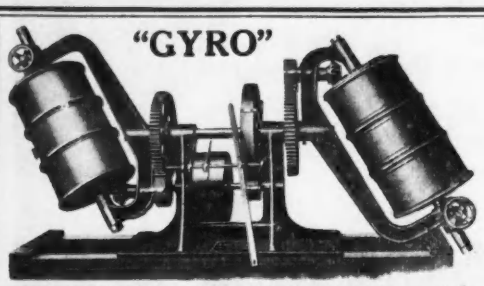

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sellers' expectations. Current quotations were based at 10½c. per pound.

Litharge.—Passed the week in position similar to other lead derivatives, with steady and unchanged prices. The demand was better and contract withdrawals were of expected size.

Orange Mineral.—Prices were named at 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound, with protection against decline until August 31. The call from jobbers and the consuming trade was livelier last week, and activity during the first half of the month was better than that of the previous fortnight.

Barytes.—No price changes were effected over the week and the movement was spotty and chiefly confined to small lots. The floated domestic was offered at $30.50 per ton in cars, and importers continued to name $27 to $34 per ton, according to grade and seller.

Zinc Oxide.—Prices held steady and showed strengthening tendencies due to the steadier position of the metal market. The demand was greatly improved, and consumers on contract were well up to their commitments. Imports of zinc pigments into this country during February amounted to 939,192 pounds, valued at $48,799. Of this amount, 588,000 pounds entered from the Netherlands, 171,543 pounds from Germany, and 136,033 pounds from Belgium.

Dry Colors

Strength was the outstanding feature of the market for this group, and an increase in demand was noted in some quarters. All grades of blacks were in fair demand, but toner and toluidin reds, and chrome colors were moving in better volume by comparison. The lithographing and linoleum trades continued to withdraw in heavy amounts.

Blacks.—Contract movement of the entire line was well up to schedule but spot business was lacking. Prices for carbon black were strong at 12c. per pound for standard paint grade. Commercial black was easy at 7c. to 8c. per pound. Grinders' blue-tone was available at 12c. to 18c. per pound, dependent upon grade and seller, and lithograph was named at 20c. to 24c. per pound.

Browns.—Passed the week without change in either price or position. American burnt sienna was named at 3c. to 4c. per pound and italian burnt at 5½c. to 12½c. per pound, dependent upon quantity and seller.

Blues.—Strength continued to surround the market for non-bronze colors and increased trading was observed in all quarters last week. The remaining shades were firm and unchanged in price but did not share the general good movement of the non-bronze colors.

Greens.—Chrome colors continued to lead the group from a sales point of view. Sellers reported that contracted consumers were withdrawing their commitments according to schedule and in many cases were ahead of schedule.

Reds.—Toner and toluidin reds passed the week in a strong position without any price revision. The remaining grades, including both lake and pigment colors, proceeded in routine fashion but somewhat improved over last week. Vermilion was steady and price stability was contingent upon the movement of the raw material.

Yellows.—Chrome yellows were strong and in good movement. Offerings on contract were named at 17c. per pound and withdrawals on contracts entered early in the year at 16½c. per pound were of good size. All grades of ochers were in an unchanged position. Imports of ocher and siennas during the month of February amounted to 1,925,186 pounds, valued at $31,533.

Colors in Oil

Improved weather conditions in the metropolitan area during the past few days reflected in a slight increase in sales through retail stores, but as yet the weather was not of the kind to encourage any extensive buying drive. Total sales for the month of April were poor, but prices were maintained at the schedule, notwithstanding that the current season's sales were appreciably below last year.

Varnish Gums

The improved interest expressed by varnish makers a week ago was not in evidence this week. Activities on the market were confined to a hand-to-mouth nature, with the total sales for the week not very impressive. Supplies of most materials were none too plentiful but of sufficient size to care for current requirements. With varnish makers seemingly devoted to buying on such a narrow scale and only when needed gum importers were not purchasing very heavily in the primary markets. Sandarac was still scarce but available, and East Indian copal was in the practically unobtainable class either on spot or in the primary markets.

Copals.—The scarcity of East Indian grades was again the feature of the group. Prices for pale bold were nominally quoted at 21c. to 21½c. per pound, with very few offers. In view of the high price, many buyers were using nubs and chips. Some were inquiring for other grades of copal.

Dammar.—In some quarters there was a tendency to ask higher prices for both Batavia and Singapore varieties but it was doubted that any sales were made at advanced prices. Batavia in cases was offered freely at 23c. to 23¼c. per pound and seeds were named at 15¾c. to 16c. per pound. Singapore No. 1 was named at 28c. to 28½c. per pound and other grades were unchanged with little demand. Imports of all grades during February amounted to 2,418,328 pounds valued at $327,260.

Elemi.—Offerings were not very large but prices were unchanged by those who were in possession of supplies. Reports from the primary markets failed to advise of any improvement in conditions there and prices for No. 1 on spot were named at 13¼c. to 14c. per pound. Imports during February totaled 482,622 pounds valued at $68,598.

Kauri.—The market was still strong but no price revisions were made. The demand during the week was poor and most sales made during the week were invoiced at the inside of the range. Conditions abroad were firm according to the local sellers and the absence of buying was responsible for maintenance to the current values.

Sandarac.—Prices were still named at 66c. to 70c. per pound. Supplies were none too plentiful and current sales were gradually absorbing the available stocks. According to reports there were quantities of adulterated material being offered both here and abroad. It was also stated that new crop replacements of any size would not arrive in this market until December or January.

Other Paint Materials

Materials comprising this group passed a quiet week with no particular feature other than the surprising proposal by the Ways and Means Committee that the existing tariff on casein, remain unchanged. This, however, had no effect on the immediate market and it was stated in one direction that if the proposal was passed there might be a slight reaction in the price structure. V. M. and P. naphtha was unchanged and the call for fillers was spotty.

Bronze Powder.—There was no change in the position of this group. Aluminum powder was held at 60c. to $1.20 dependent upon seller and quantity and gold was also unchanged.

Casein.—The center of interest for the week was in the proposed tariff measure. It was suggested by the framers of the bill that the casein tariff remain as it now exists. The proposal was received quietly in the trade and had no effect on the market figures. One seller stated that should the proposal be enacted, a slight downward reaction might take place but an extensive decline was doubted. In the meanwhile, consumers were not very active, having been well supplied on early purchases.

Titanium Oxide.—All titanium products passed the week in a strong position with contract withdrawals up to normal amounts. April was a good month from a sales point of view and from present indications, May sales would equal those of last month.

V. M. and P. Naphtha.—There was practically no change in the position of this commodity. Sellers enjoyed a good demand from regular consuming quarters and prices were well supported at 11½c. per gallon f.o.b. refinery.

CHICAGO, May 9.—There has been a fairly good demand for V. M. & P. naphtha. The prices are holding firm and orders are being given to the sellers on a good scale for the spring season. Large buyers have been taking good quantities of the material. Ruling prices per gallon were:—Tank car (f.o.b. Whiting), 12.9c.; tankwagon, 16.2c.

Driers

There was a general good demand for materials comprising this group but prices were not subject to revision. The resinates were probably moving a trifle faster than the remainder of the group but all products were being conducted through consuming channels as well as sellers expected.

Lacquer Materials

Of paramount interest in the market for lacquer materials was the announcement of a reduction of ½c. per pound in butyl alcohol effective for the month of May. This was partly the result of a lower market for corn, which showed another decline of 1c. to 1½c. per bushel last week. The price basis for butyl alcohol was established at 16¾c. to 17¾c. per pound, tanks, works, 17¼c. to 18¼c. car lots, drums, 17¾c. to 18¾c. less than car lots, drums, 19¾c. to 20¼c. less than 100 gallons in drums, and 21¼c. per pound less than 100 gallons in cans. There were rather encouraging reports from the trade as to the manner in which business was developing. The usual amount of shopping around was evident on the part of

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THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL PIGMENT COLORS IN AMERICA

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ARGENTINE CASEIN: "HALLEY" brand. Sole selling agency for the United States and Canada for Messrs. Melano & Pettigiani, Buenos Aires.

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All shipments guaranteed as to **uniformity of quality.**

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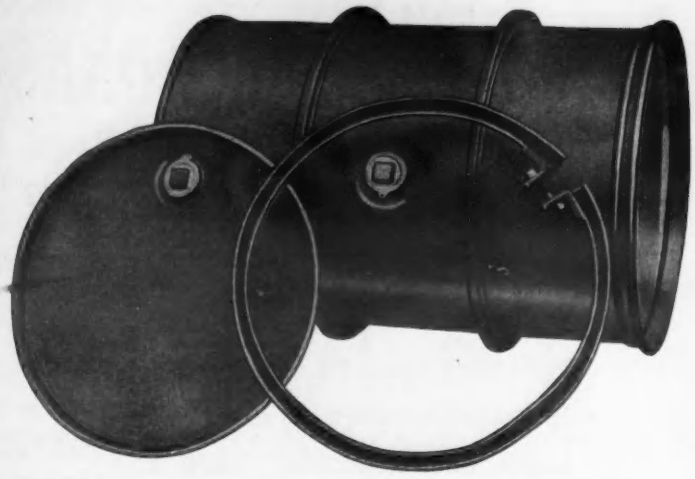

A Removable Head Drum Built on a NEW PRINCIPLE

Note that the lugs and lock bolt are on the INSIDE of the lock ring, eliminating the danger and inconvenience experienced when the lugs are on the outside.

This drum is made both in the light shipping type and to meet I. C. C. specifications 20, 20A and 20B.

The Republic Removable Head Drum was especially designed for Paint, Varnish and Lacquer; Chemicals, powdered crystalline or semi-liquid; Printers' Inks; Food Products, etc.

They can be furnished with special lining for special uses such as rubber, tin or lead.

Send us your inquiries for drums or any type of container.

THE REPUBLIC STEEL PACKAGE COMPANY

7930 JONES ROAD

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National Brand

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No. 8 Can Filler

Fills Liquids or Semi-Fluids into Tubes, Cans or Jars at the rate of thirty containers per minute.

Used in leading plants for filling Varnish and Enamels.

We make Filling Machines for every purpose.

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COAL TAR AND NATURAL DYESTUFFS

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BELLEVILLE *Offices in Principal Cities* NEW JERSEY

RELIABLE Famous Paint, Varnish & Lacquer REMOVER

(*No acids*) (*No poisonous vapors*) (*No alkalies*)

A high grade product
(not cheaply made) whose superior working qualities insure economy and efficiency.
Works better in hot climates than any other remover. Offers the best way to soften paint brushes. Removes hard dry ink from type, chewing gum or other gummy substances from concrete or tile floors.

In Cans or Drums
We also manufacture
FAMOUS RELIABLE Leather Dressing
for real or imitation leather.
Lacquer Thinner
for any make or color lacquer
Shellac
Made to your specifications.

Instantly Removes
(one application) Paint, Varnish or Lacquer, without injury to wood, finest veneer, hands or clothes of workers.
Works faster on lacquer than paint or varnish.
OUR GUARANTEE
To remove *any* lacquer in the *shortest* time. To be the best Remover on the market.

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Permit No. 28056

consumers of some products. This was especially true with reference to butyl acetate, although not much business was reported from any direction below the minimum posted basis of $1.35 per gallon. Last week was an active one so far as two of the principal raw materials, toluene and acetic acid, were concerned. Supplies of both were limited and stocks found a steady distribution in the lacquer materials trade. A recent paper on cellulose acetate lacquers read before the American Chemical Society intended to be the first modern literature on the subject was received with keen interest. Automobile factories had entered the second week of May with maximum production schedules and a continued good demand for lacquer materials was predicted.

Window Glass

Conditions were rather quiet last week, but showed signs of improvement in the not distant future. Production has been running above current consuming needs, but it was understood that several manufacturers contemplated suspending producing activities within the next month, in order to make necessary repairs to their plants. Coupled with the usual seasonal demand expected, this should improve the situation. The New York City market was in a position counter to that of other areas. It was reported that material was being sold for less than the replacement price, providing manufacturers' October discounts were maintained. Exports during the month of February totaled 1,740 boxes, each containing 50 square feet. Of this amount Cuba received 720 boxes and 577 boxes were shipped to Mexico.

Tuthill Leaves Institute

Stephen S. Tuthill has resigned as secretary of the American Zinc Institute, effective August 1. Mr. Tuthill has not made any plans for the future, but will take a vacation immediately upon leaving the Institute.

He has been connected with the Institute as secretary since its organization in 1918, when it began as an outgrowth of the Second Zinc Producers' Committee, of which he was also secretary. Mr. Tuthill will retain the office of president of the Trade Association Executives of New York. No successor to the position has been chosen by the Institute as yet.

William H. Holt, of the Colgate, Palmolive, Peet Company, soap and perfumery, Jersey City, has applied for membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

Glue Output in the First Quarter

The production of glues of animal origin during the first quarter of 1929, as reported to the United States Department of Commerce, aggregated 27,574,900 pounds, of which amount 13,984,300 pounds was hide glue, 3,934,100 pounds extracted bone glue, and 9,656,500 pounds other bone glue. Stocks on hand at the end of the first quarter of 1929 amounted to 19,107,000 pounds of hide glue and 13,413,400 pounds of bone glue, a total of 32,520,400 pounds, as compared with total stocks of 29,759,400 pounds at the end of the preceding quarter and 36,275,000 pounds at the end of the first quarter of 1928.

The following statement is based on the reports of thirty-two companies or firms, operating forty-seven plants, of which seven are located in Illinois, seven in Massachusetts, six in Pennsylvania, five in New York, four in Kansas, three in California, and the remaining fifteen in ten other States, and shows the production for each quarter of the past three years, together with the stocks on hand at the end of each quarter:—

	Total.	Hide glue.	Bone glue Total.	Bone glue Extracted.	Bone glue Other.
Number of establishments	47	32	30	9	23
Production, pounds—					
1927—Total	104,168,700	61,520,900	42,647,800	10,191,400	32,456,400
First quarter	28,040,400	17,213,200	10,827,200	3,231,000	7,596,200
Second quarter	24,180,000	15,102,000	9,078,000	2,316,300	6,761,700
Third quarter	23,100,100	13,101,000	9,999,100	1,700,600	8,298,500
Fourth quarter	28,848,200	16,104,700	12,743,500	2,943,500	9,800,000
1928—Total	103,620,900	58,287,200	45,333,700	11,149,200	34,184,500
First quarter	30,776,900	17,438,600	13,338,300	3,721,800	9,616,500
Second quarter	26,295,600	14,883,000	11,412,600	3,358,400	8,054,200
Third quarter	20,453,500	11,714,600	8,738,900	1,348,600	7,390,300
Fourth quarter	26,094,900	14,251,000	11,843,900	2,720,400	9,123,500
1929—First quarter	27,574,900	13,984,300	13,590,600	3,934,100	9,656,500
Stocks on hand at end of quarter, pounds—					
1927—					
First quarter	36,429,400	26,069,000	10,360,400	4,000,100	6,360,300
Second quarter	36,124,400	25,826,500	10,297,900	4,072,900	6,225,000
Third quarter	33,062,900	22,692,400	10,370,500	3,448,500	6,922,000
Fourth quarter	33,615,900	21,703,400	11,912,500	3,126,700	8,785,800
1928—					
First quarter	36,275,000	23,214,900	13,060,100	4,369,300	8,690,800
Second quarter	37,650,100	23,947,100	13,703,000	4,908,300	8,794,700
Third quarter	32,843,300	22,612,700	10,230,600	2,199,500	8,031,100
Fourth quarter	29,759,400	18,020,000	11,739,400	3,250,300	8,489,100
1929—First quarter	32,520,400	19,107,000	13,413,400	4,587,100	8,826,300

PHILIPP BROTHERS, Inc.
WOOLWORTH BUILDING CHEMICALS NEW YORK
Representing Societe des Mines & Fonderies de Zinc de la Vieille Montagne
PRODUCERS OF THE V. M. FRENCH PROCESS ZINC OXIDES
Gold Seal White Seal Green Seal Red Seal Blue Seal

JOHN D. LEWIS
Manufacturer and Importer
VARNISH GUMS AND CHEMICALS
Home Office and Warehouses: Providence, R. I. Works: Mansfield, Mass.
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GUMS FOR LACQUER MAKERS
Copals, Damars, Elemi, Ester, Manilas, Pontianaks, Sandarac, Spirit Solubles and Venice Turpentine.
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WHITING and PARIS WHITE
TAINTOR BRANDS—Made in the United States from genuine imported Chalk and Cliffstone for over 35 years
WATER FLOATED—UNIFORM—DRY
THE TAINTOR COMPANY, Office, 75 West Street, New York, N. Y.

ADOLPHE HURST & CO., Inc.
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Headquarters for HEYL-BERINGER FARBENFABRIKEN, A.G.
ALUMINA HYDRATE of Unsurpassed Transparency and Lightness
A Trial Will Prove It
Prompt Shipment from New York Stocks

NEW PROCESS
ALUMINUM STEARATE
ZINC STEARATE
Give Results Hitherto Unattainable.
Write for Sample and Quotation.
THE SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
MERWIN AND CENTER STREETS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

KESSCO PRODUCTS
SOLVENTS & PLASTICIZERS
for the Lacquer Industry
Warehouse stocks carried at all principal consuming points

Methyl Acetate	Butyl Alcohol Sec.	Dimethyl Phthalate
Ethyl Acetate	Amyl Alcohol	Diethyl Phthalate
Isopropyl Acetate	Fusel Oil Refined	Dibutyl Phthalate
Butyl Acetate Nor.	Butyl Propionate	Diamyl Phthalate
Butyl Acetate Sec.	Amyl Propionate	Dibutyl Tartrate
Amyl Acetate	Butyl Butyrate	Triacetine

Special Solvents and Plasticizers
KESSLER CHEMICAL CO.
ORANGE, N. J.

"Seneca Standard"
TRIPOLI
98-99% SiO_2
AMERICAN TRIPOLI COMPANY
SENECA, MISSOURI, U. S. A.
Incorporated 1898
REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Once Ground"	80%—200 mesh	Apparent Density	.685 to .806
"Double Ground"	97%—200 mesh	Wt. per cu. ft.	42 lbs. to 50 lbs.
"Air Float"	99%—325 mesh	Absorption	52%
In Rose, Cream or Light Cream		Special grades for special uses	

Subsidiary of Barnsdall Corporation
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The Ultramarine Company
38 Park Row - New York
Ultramarine Blues
for Paints, Printing Inks, Textiles, Soap, etc.
also for Laundry Blues

Proprietary Association

(Continued from page 21)

in all parts of the country so that it would be fair to all. To that Dr. Durrett replied to the effect that any flagrant violation would be dealt with directly and while the responsibility of labeling preparations rests wholly with the individual members, the department tries to give information in advance, stating just what their attitude will be with certain classes of preparations and it is practically impossible to tell which ones merit seizure and which ones merit warning. He further stated that the burden of proof is on the adminstration and they never act until the solicitors of the department have evidence of guilt.

In answering a question as to what constitutes the basis for modern medical opinion, Dr. Durrett said that all sources of information are consulted concerning certain products or medicines; then the findings are studied in the light of decisions made by the supreme court, and from these two sources the officials form their opinion.

In closing, Dr. Durrett pointed out the ruling of the supreme court which states, "You might tell the truth and yet deceive."

E. F. Kemp's Report

The second day's session opened with the reading, in part, of the report of Ervin F. Kemp, general represetative of the Proprietary Association, as follows:—

So many things of an important nature have occurred within the year that it is difficult to report on them without infringing upon the reports of others, or to allocate to each its proper importance in relation to other events and developments. So I will first discuss briefly the legislative situation; will drop it, and later return to it.

The usual flood of bills have been introduced, and we find our concern in legislation broadening rather than narrowing. The increasing lack of apparent indivdual interest in legislative problems, and the changing of these legislative problems, have placed upon your general office the duty of making, in most States, new contacts.

Except in the case of certain veterinary products, we can report that nothing adverse has happened so far in the year 1929, and practically all bills in which we are interested are out of the way. What has happened to the veterinary interests in one or two States might not have happened had it not been for the action of another association in endorsing, even drafting, some of the legislation, thus giving it a background that apparently could not be overcome, there pointing again to the truth of the statement that too many organizations in a trade are as likely to be as harmful as too few.

To drop legisltion for the moment.

The Food and Drugs Act

I have always been emphatic in all of my statements that no manufacturer should disregard the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act; that he should not over-advertise his goods; that he should comport himself in an ethical manner. I continue to so advise, and shall so continue as long as I occupy my present position.

But I do not advise, cannot and never have advised, that the manufacturer waive any of the rights which are lawfully his, nor have I advocated such waiver, nor can I blindly accept, as a final and definite interpretation and determination of the law, the opinions of the medical regulatory officers of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration. I have never justified nor approved, and have never failed to criticize, "multiple seizures," so called, by which regulatory officers have in the past sometimes taken an unfair and unjust advantage of manufacturers.

I can discuss the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration only from the layman's standpoint. I am not a lawyer, not a technician. It seems to me, however, that the rules of good business and good conduct generally govern, and that somewhere the law of common sense operates. It should operate with the business man, and likewise with the department.

It is not good business to misbrand merchandise; nor is it always good sense to let the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration be the final arbiter of all label statements. I fully realize, with a realization made intensely acute by years of contact, that the branding of products is no easy matter in a field controlled by opinion, but I am wholly convinced that it can be done with justice to a good product, and be well within every law.

There is no excuse for a manufacturer to neglect or fail to secure the best advice, or the best judgment, or the best opinion he can secure, and to act upon it. If he will do this he will find his trouble largely minimized. But he must act upon the information he secures.

The Requirements Committee

Some fifteen years ago this association created a requirements committee. It has handled the products of all members; it has no authority, wants none, and should have none, to enforce anything. It can simply point out, give reasons for, and leave it to the manufacturer's judgment to adopt or not adopt suggestions made.

There are some manufacturers here today who have had expensive and almost agonizing experience which would have been avoided if the suggestions of the requirements committee had been followed. These manufacturers know who they are, and I know, but, of course, I cannot tell you.

As I have said I believe one reason for more or less disregarding recommendations made by your requirements committee is that there is no expense attached thereto, other than association dues. Usually we value most that which costs most. If we could charge you steep fees for information and advice, you would probably prize it more, but it would be no better information or advice than you have available as a part of your association membership. I have known manufacturers—some of them in the room—who have disregarded some of the recommendations made, who afterward have employed expensive consultants or attorneys, only in the end, and sometimes at the bitter end, to accept from the consultants advice given them gratis by their own association a long time prior, and to pay for it through the nose.

The requirements committee is the most important adjunct to the association. It will deal, conscientiously, and in your behalf, with your label claims; it will point out to you what the attitude is—so far as can be determined—of the regulatory officers. It will go over your printed matter time after time, patiently; will explain its reasons for this and that, and be helpful. It will never, except on explicit authority, submit your products to the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administraation.

I have no fault to find—except in the matter of multiple seizures, with the attitude of the gentlemen charged with the enforcement of the food and drugs law. They have a great responsibility, and, naturally, a viewpoint. I do not believe any fault can be found with them when their viewpoint is considered. They are sorely tried, patient and long suffering, and with a very real desire to help manufacturers meet their problems.

It is my duty to help to carry out the announced policies of the association, not to make policies. Were I to make a recommendation, it would be that the whole situation be laid before the over-officials of the Department of Agriculture for a re-statement, or a reshaping of policies—not in any way such as would tear down or break up the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, but to build up that enforcement along more rational lines. In this we should not proceed alone, but in company with other drug trade organizations as badly, or worse, harassed as we are.

"Information on Drugs"

There is a certain document issued by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administraiton, known as "Information on Drugs." It was recently laid before me by a manufacturer—a member, too—who thought it was new; that it was something we had overlooked; and he was a little patronizing. I called his attention to the fact that this "Information" was a part of my report at Montreal, was carried into my report the year following, was printed twice in Standard Remedies, and is to be found beginning on page 859 of the current compilation of laws.

I mention this in no feeling of pique, but to show how difficult it is to keep members posted and interested, and as a rather lengthy introduction to an explanation. "Informatio on Drugs" is no part of the Food and Drugs Act; it is not a "regulation" under that act; it was not promulgated by the secretary, as the law provides regulations shall be; it has no status whatever. It is a frank, open explanation of the attitude of the medical officers of the administration with regard to the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. It is a valuable document, but it is in no sense controlling, and is not meant or claimed to be. It is not law; it is not regulation; it is an expression of attitude.

Literally followed, it would take off of every label practically every statement of the purpose, or intent of the article labeled.

The law, as Mr. Thompson has so often explained, declares an article (of drugs) to be misbranded in certain cases, among them:

In case of drugs:—

First .....
Second .....

Third, "If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of any such article or any of the ingredients contained therein which is false and fraudulent."

This is the so-called "Sherley Amendment."

There is nothing in the law that says anything about "disease names" or "organs of the body," or other phrases with which we are all more or less familiar. If these names are used upon a label or in printed matter in such a manner as to be "false or fraudulent" they are, of course, and properly, to be barred. But they can be used, I am convinced, properly on proper occasions, and that in and of themselves they do not constitute misbranding.

This "Information" says:—"A preparation cannot properly bear promise of benefit unless as a matter of fact it can be reasonably depended upon to produce the result claimed for it."

That is true, but if it can reasonably be depended upon to produce the results claimed for it, the results that may reasonably be expected certainly can be stated. And if the results that can be reasonably claimed are properly stated—and from the wealth of words, certainly fitting one can be selected—an article is not misbranded even though the names of diseases or organs are mentioned.

What I want to drive home to you, so that it will find permanent lodgment with you, is that somewhere language can be found that can properly describe the merits of any useful article. This language need not necessarily be highly satisfactory to the medical officers of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, so long as it is not false or fraudulent, or misleading to the layman, who is credited usually with a little less than no intelligence, but who very generally is not as dumb as he may look.

Federal Trade Commission

The functions of the Federal Trade Commission have never been well understood by the business man. Better understanding will come in time; anything smacking of unfair methods of competition is within the reach of the commission if public interest is involved.

It is no purpose of mine to go into details regarding the Federal Trade Commission, though I fully realize that it is becoming of greater and greater importance to American business. That there is a close relationship between it and the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration is not denied; that it will grow closer is probable.

Last fall there was a trade practice conference in this city between publishers of periodicals, some 6,000 being represented; certain plans were entered into to rid periodicals of unbefitting advertising, and the job of conducting the weeding out process was taken over by the National Better Business Bureau. This it is not necessary to discuss because Edward L. Greene, general manager of that bureau, is to be here to discuss it.

So I can leave the subject of the Federal Trade Commission and the Better Business Bureau, on which I have touched so briefly, with the statement that honest branders and honest advertisers need have no fear of either.

Foreign Trade Section

At the last meeting of the association there was created a Foreign Trade section, in which those interested in foreign trade might find a forum for exchange of information concerning foreign trade matters. Mr. E. K. Hyde was elected chairman of this section.

About fifty-five members enrolled in this section, and during the year about fifty-five bulletins have been issued to this section covering matters of interest to those members who are exporting from this country into the Latin-American countries especially.

We report to this general meeting that this section has been wholly justified, and we believe it has been beneficial to its members.

Section on Scientific Methods

Likewise, at the last meeting, a section on scientific methods and practices, comprised of the scientific men of various member houses, was formed, with Phil Heuisler, of the Emerson Drug Company, as chairman.

This section is capable of a very great service to the trade. Its meetings have, so far, been more in the nature of get-together meetings, wherein the technical men interested have been able to meet each other, become better acquainted, and thus lay the groundwork for better understanding and closer co-operation.

The Independent Druggist

Following the reading of Mr. Kemp's report, Julius H. Riemenschneider, chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, was introduced by Mr. Blair as "an independent druggist who is making money and admits it." Mr. Riemenschneider related some of the real and imaginary problems facing the independent retail pharmacist today which in turn affect the manufacturers brought about through the present era of conditions. He then told of the many plans designed to save the retailer, and voiced the belief that if many more plans were promulgated the druggist would have to devote so much time to plans he would, of necessity, neglect his business as the retail drug field is already over-planned.

Mr. Riemenschneider in closing said the independent retailers had nothing to fear provided they were given an equal opportunity to compete, and he urged manufacturers to realize the independent distributor was a necessity and pleaded for a "break" by asking that the small fellow be treated the same as the big distributor.

The Better Business Bureau

E. L. Green, of the Better Business Bureau, then explained the purposes and plans of his organization and asked that the rumor of the American Medical Association controlling their actions be discredited.

In outlining the various types of advertising they were interested in investigating was preparations advertised to correct body deformities, hair restorers, those preparations based on sex appeal, lotions which give promise of changing one's appearances, attention to hair dyes as well as other advertising which they feel will bear investigation.

In conclusion, Mr. Green said:

Primarily our motive is to eliminate unfair business which affects your business and the public as well as to work together to solve various problems, concluded Mr. Green in asking members to call to the attention of the Better Business Bureau any advertising they felt to be unfair.

Section Reports

The various sections then were reported on by their chairmen as, in brief, follows:—

Foreign Trade

The foreign trade committee held a meeting yesterday, May 7, at which

Pure and Commercial
BUTANES
PENTANES
HEXANES
in drum or tank car quantities
Special Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Blends Furnished to Buyers' Specifications
Write for Further Information
VIKING GASOLINE CORPORATION
Charleston, W. Va.

THE VOL-U-METER
for automatic drum and barrel filling.
Here is a simple, inexpensive, automatic device which accurately and uniformly fills drums, barrels or carboys to any predetermined net weight.
For complete literature and prices, address—
THE VOL-U-METER CO., INC.
710 Ohio Street - - Buffalo, N. Y.
New York Office, 50 West Third Street (Spring 8955)

CONSOLCO
CONSOLCO DRUM GASKETS
prevent leakage of practically all liquids and yet costs no more than those you have found so troublesome in the past.
Ship your Material Sealed with Consolco Gaskets and Eliminate Shortage Claims
Insist upon Consolco Gaskets from your Barrel Manufacturer and Save Shipping Trouble
Consolidated Packing & Supply Co., 21 Barclay St., New York City

Hy-Speed Mixers

MIX ALL LIQUIDS ...IN ANY TANK
Portable "*Hy-Speed*" Mixer attached to "ALSOP" 50-gallon glass-lined tank.
... better and more quickly than any other equipment or method. They clamp quickly to any tank, barrel, or vat up to 50,000 gallon capacity, and require no attention.
Write for our NEW Catalogue
ALSOP ENGINEERING COMPANY
Manufacturers of Mixers, Filters, Pumps, Bottle-Fillers, and Glass-Lined Tanks
47 West 63rd Street New York City

time the business in South American countries was the chief topic of discussion. The officers of the section are as follows:—E. K. Hyde, chairman; J. H. Mitchell, vice-chairman; E. N. Kemp, secretary.

Scientific

The scientific section met at the Chemists' Club on the evening of May 7 with an attendance of thirty-six members. Many interesting and helpful questions were covered during course of the meeting. The officers of the section are:—Phillip I. Henisler, Emerson Drug Company, chairman; Dr. E. C. Merrell, United Drug Company, vice-chairman; Dr. Charles E. Caspari, Lambert Pharmacal Company, second vice-chairman; E. F. Kemp, secretary.

E. L. Newcomb Speaks

Following the reports of the section committees, E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, spoke briefly, recommending members of the scientific section be delegated to attend the next pharmacopoeial convention, to be held in May, 1930, so that they may have representation with other allied organizations and bodies represented thereon. Following this he spoke on the research work being done by his association to determine the cost of distributing proprietary products through the wholesalers.

Report of General Counsel

The report of General Counsel Harry B. Thompson, which follows, concluded the proceedings of the convention:—

At the last annual meeting of this association the chairman of your legislative committee submitted a brief but satismactory report. It was to the effect that during the year then last past there had been no legislation which had materially affected the merchansing situation.

There has been some additional legislation affecting the sale of medicines intended for the treatment of animal diseases, but such legislation is in substance that enacted a number of years ago in the State of Kansas.

The larger number of measures which compelled our attention were restrictive sales bills—not bills to restrict the manufacture or to prevent the sale of patent or proprietary medicines but, rather, to restrict the media of their distribution.

In but few instances was their introduction apparently motivated by a desire to destroy. These bills received scant consideration by the legislatures. If they had passed without protest, however, the distribution of your products would have been seriously affected.

Reports in our office disclose that legislators have become impatient with efforts to restrict sales and to secure a monopoly. This impatience has become acute. It is so manifest throughout the country that it ought to be a warning against misdirected efforts.

Favor Constructive Legislation

I have, upon more than one occasion, pointed out that it is the invariable rule of this association not to oppose legislation which purports to be, and which is in fact, offered in the interest of the public health and the public welfare and not to serve private interests or selfish purposes.

That which serves the public interest best, serves the manufacturer best. Legislation and regulations aimed at immoral and unethical practices will probably result in the highest good to the manufacturer whose practices are marked by good faith and fair dealing.

With respect to your medicinal articles, due to the public need and popular demand, this industry has passed through many of the great dangers that in the past have confronted it. With respect to that branch of the proprietary industry which manufactures cosmetics, dangerous legislation is threatened.

The cosmetic industry has become very large. Because of its size it furnishes a shining mark. Its greatness invites attack. No public demand has been shown. No dangers developed. No injuries have been disclosed. There does not appear the slightest excuse for the introduction of legislation affecting this branch of industry.

The Drug Act Analyzed

We come now to what I regard as the most important matter for the consideration of this body.

It will be of but little value to this association to prevent, if possible, the enactment of legislation which restricts the manufacture and distribution of your products unless you are able to manufacture a product which is designed for the treatment of disease or infirmities and unless you are permitted to furnish information to the public of the diseases or infirmities for which your preparations are of value.

A medicinal product must be sold as a medicine. It must be represented as of value in the treatment or prevention of disease. That is its only purpose. That is the only excuse for manufacturing and selling it. Unless you can do this, why preserve your distribution?

This leads to a consideration of the National Food and Drugs act and of its enforcement.

In substance, the State food and drugs acts, which deal with intrastate matters, are in the language and form of the Federal act. Compliance with the Federal act means a substantial compliance with the State acts. The active enforcement rests with Federal and not with State authorities.

I take it there is not a single member of this association whose product is solely distributed within the boundaries of a single State. The products manufactured by each of you enter into commerce among the States.

The Federal Food and Drugs act was passed on June 30, 1906. The Sherley Amendment, so-called, which amended section 8 of this act, was enacted in 1912.

The Supreme Court of the United States held (United States v. Johnson, 221 U. S. 488) that under the Food and Drugs act, as originally enacted, statements appearing upon the package or label with reference to therapeutic value were not within the scope of the act.

The President of the United States, in a special message to the Congress, called attention to this decision, pointed out the defect which the Supreme Court had found in the law, and requested the Congress to enact legislation which would cover claims of therapeutic value.

The Sherley Amendment

Following this suggestion of the President, the Congress enacted the Sherley Amendment, which reads as follows:—

". . . an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded. In case of drugs: . . . Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such articles or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false or fraudulent."

The original Food and Drugs act has been in force almost twenty-three years. The Sherley amendment, for almost seventeen years.

This great act regulates the introduction into interstate commerce of articles of food and drugs. It declares in effect that adulterated or misbranded articles of food and drugs are contraband of such commerce.

By this time manufacturers ought to be well informed as to its terms. There should be no difficulty in labeling preparations in conformity therewith.

On the contrary, manufacturers have as much difficulty now as they did at the time of the original enactment. Why is this?

For a complete understanding the subject must be considered from three sides:—First, that of the law itself; second, the judicial decisions interpreting it; third, regulations and regulatory announcements and administrative construction. There can be no complete picture unless all of these points are considered.

As your counsel, and for your use only, I shall sketch the enforcement from these three aspects.

The law deals with both food and drugs. I shall speak only of drugs. It defines two distinct offenses—adulteration and misbranding.

The proprietary medicine industry has but slight interest in the subject of adulteration. Each preparation furnishes its own standard of purity, quality and strength.

There are three misbranding clauses under which an article is deemed to be misbranded and thereby contraband of interstate commerce. With the exception of the Sherley amendment, dealing with claims of therapeutic value, manufacturers of proprietary medicines have but little concern with the question of misbranding.

On the criminal side, penalties are provided that if an article of drugs is miscommerce of an article of drugs which is adulterated or misbranded.

On the civil side (section 10) it is provided that if an article of drugs is misbranded and is being transported in interstate commerce or, having been transported, remains unloaded, unsold or in the original, unbroken package, it may be proceeded against and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation.

On the criminal side, the venue of any action commenced against the person who introduces such contraband article in interstate comerce, must be laid in the jurisdiction where the crime, if any, was committed.

On the civil side, the venue may be laid in any jurisdiction, either where the goods are being transported or where, having been transported, they remain unloaded, unsold or in the original and unbroken package.

The "original package" of commerce, referred to in the Food and Drugs act, has been defined by the Supreme Court of the United States (McDermott v. Wisconsin, 228 U. S. 115) in the following language:—

"Congress manifestly is aiming at the contents of the package as it shall reach the consumer, for whose protection the act was primarily passed, and it is the branding upon the package which contains the article intended for consumption itself which is the subject matter of regulation."

The article intended for consumption—that is, the retail package—is the article which is subject to seizure. Manufacturers whose products have any considerable sale have goods resting upon the shelves of practically every jobber and retailer in the United States, which number into the hundreds of thousands.

Therefore, goods may be seized within the jurisdiction of every district court of the United States. The practice followed by the Department of Agriculture in its exercise of this power in ordering seizures in different jurisdictions has given rise to the term, "multiple seizures."

This, I think, is a fairly clear statement as to the statute.

In view of the fact that that part of the statute with which we have particular interest deals with claims of therapeutic value, and in view of the additional fact that such claims enter the domain of speculation, we are brought to the second point in this discussion and must turn to the courts for interpretation of this feature.

In the case of American School of Magnetic Healing v. McNulty, 187 U. S. 94, the Supreme Court without dissent, among other things held:—

"The claim of the ability to cure may be vastly greater than most men would be ready to admit, and yet those who might deny the existence or virtue of the remedy would only differ in opinion from those who assert it. There is no exact standard of absolute truth by which to prove the assertion false and a fraud."

In United States v. Johnson, supra, Justice Holmes, delivering the majority opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, said that Congress:—

". . . was much more likely to regulate commerce in food and drugs with reference to plain matter of fact, so that food and drugs should be what they professed to be, when the kind was stated, than to distort the uses of its constitutional power in establishing criteria in regions where opinions are far apart."

In the same case, in the dissenting opinion, Mr. Justice Hughes said:—

"I entirely agree that in any case brought under the act for misbranding—by a false or misleading statement as to curative properties of an article—it would be the duty of the court to direct an acquittal when it appeared that the statement concerned a matter of opinion. Conviction would stand only where it had been shown that, apart from any question of opinion, the so-called remedy was absolutely worthless, and hence the label demonstrably false."

In the case of Seven Cases v. United States, 239 U. S. 510 (the Eckmann Alterative case) the statute was attacked upon the ground that it entered the domain of speculation. Mr. Justice Hughes delivered the opinion of the court. He said, in part:—

"Congress deliberately excluded the field where there are honest differences of opinion between schools and practitioners . . . It was, plainly, to leave no doubt upon this point that the words 'false and fraudulent' were used. This phrase must be taken with its accepted legal meaning, and thus it must be found that the statement contained in the package was put there to accompany the goods with actual intent to deceive—an intent which may be derived from the facts and circumstances, but which must be established."

The medical profession agrees with the attitude of the courts. Physicians are not in accord as to the value of any given drug.

It should also be a complete defense, if the goods are entered into interstate commerce in the honest belief that the claims made for them are warranted, and that this belief is based upon experience, observation, clinical report, expert opinion, or other good evidence which would warrant such belief.

Regulations, Administrative Construction

We now come to the third point to be considered—the regulations, regulatory announcements and administrative constructions.

The statute provides that rules and regulations shall be issued by the secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Treasury. When they are issued, in the manner provided for by the statute and are within the field prescribed by the act, such rules and regulations have the force and effect of law. They must be within the scope of the act.

In addition to the formal regulations issued by the three secretaries, which, if within the scope of the statute, have the force and effect of law the Administration issues, from time to time, regulatory announcements and administrative constructions indicating its view of the statute and its policy of enforcement.

In conformity with this practice, the Administration has, among other things, issued a pamphlet entitled, "Information on Drugs."

"Information on Drugs" Helpful

The "Information on Drugs" is helpful to the manufacturer, insofar as it indicates the manner in which his product may be labeled to conform to the views of the Administration. It is not a formal issue by the three secretaries. Insofar as it correctly interprets the statute, its directions should be followed.

Because of its informal character and because, in my opinion, it extends in some respects beyond the purview of the statute, it must be considered as merely declaring the opinions of the Administration.

It is necessary, therefore, to analyze this publication in order to determine how far it is a safe and proper guide to the manufacturer.

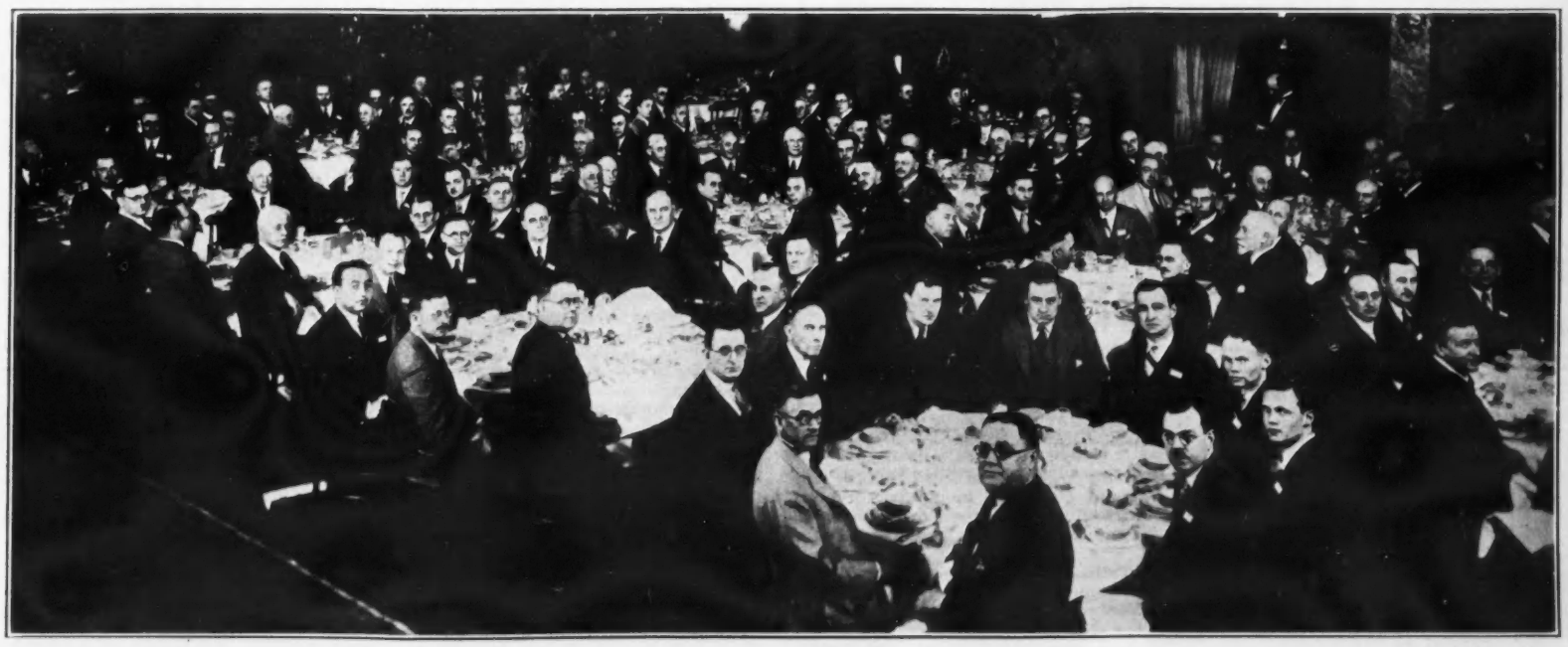
Unquestionably it refers to some matters not within the field. To a degree it rewrites the statute. It declares a new law of evidence in that it shifts the burden of proof, excludes certain evidence as improper, and attempts to prescribe what is the best evidence.

It declares the consensus of present-day medical opinion to be the only evidence upon which the truth of label claims may be determined. It excludes all other evidence which might be properly admitted in a court.

While the "Information on Drugs" was presumptively written for the guidance of manufacturers, to some degree it has been given the force and effect of law—yet it is neither law nor a regulation issued under the law.

I have tried to picture how the "Information on Drugs" controls the Administration and how, in turn, it is in-

(Continued on page 76)



The Forty-Seventh Meeting of the Proprietary Association, Hotel Commodore

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Oils and Related Products

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One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

4:5-Dimethyl-6-bromo-3-oxythionaphthene

(4:5-Dimethyl-6-brom-3-oxysulfonaphten, 4:5-Dimethyl-6-brom-3-oxythionaphten, 4:5-Dimethyle-6-bromo-3-oxynaphthene)

Chemical

Starting point in making various intermediates

Dye

Starting point (B271906) in making thioindigoids with—
- Acenaphthenequinones
- Dichloroisatin anilide
- Dichloroisatin chloride
- Diketones and derivatives
- Isatins and derivatives

Ferric Propionylacetone

(Eisenpropionylaceton, Ferripropionylaceton, Propionyleacetone, Ferrique)

Chemical

Starting point (B289493) in making—
- Aromatics
- Pharmaceuticals
- Intermediates

Dye

Starting point (B289493) in making various synthetic dyestuffs

Petroleum

Antidetonant (B289493) in—
- Motor fuels

Furfuryl Acetate

(Acetate de Furfuryle, Acetate Furfurylique, Essigsaeurefurfurylester, Essigeaeuresfurfuryle, Furfurylacetat, Furfurylazetat)

Paint and Varnish

Solvent and plasticizer in making—
- Lacquers and varnishes containing resins and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters and ethers

Plastics

Solvent and plasticizer in making—
- Products of cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters and ethers

Isoborneol Salicylate

(Isoborneolsalicylat, Isobornyl Silicylate, Isobornylsalicylat, Salicylate d'Isoborneole, Salicylate d'Isobornyle, Salicylate Isobornlyique, Salicylsaeureisoborneolester, Salicylsaeureisobornylester, Salicylsaeuresisoborneol, Salicylsaeuresisobornyl)

Paint and Varnish

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Preparations containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters and ethers

Plastics

Solvent and plasticizer (B283619) in making—
- Products of cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters and ethers

Pentyl Carbamide

(Carbamide de Pentyle, Carbamide Pentylique, Pentylcarbamid)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates
- Pharmaceuticals

Resins and Waxes

Starting point (B292912) in making synthetic resins with—
- Acetylsalicylic acid
- Aliphatic dibasic acids
- Ammonium salicylate
- Anthranilic acid
- Benzoic acid
- Gallic acid
- Hydroxynaphthoic acid
- Magnesium salicylate
- Oxalic acid
- Phenolic acids
- Phthalic acid
- Salicyamide
- Salicylic acid
- Strontium salicylate
- Succinic acid
- Cresidin (B298494)
- Dehydrothiotoluidindisulphonic acid (B299331)
- Dehydrothiotoluidinsulphonic acid (B299331)
- 5:8-Dichloro-1-naphthol (B298494)
- H acid (B299331)
- 4'-Methyl-2-aminodiphenylsulphone-4-sulphonic acid (B300987)
- Monoacetyl-1:4-phenylenediamine (B299331)
- 6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid (B298494)
- Para-aminoacetanilide (B298494)
- Para-aminobenzeneazosalicylic acid (B298494)
- Paranitranilin
- Paraphenylenediamine (B298494)
- 1:4-Phenylenediamine-3-sulphonic acid (B299331)
- Pyrogallol (B298494)

Potassium Cresylthioglycolate

(Cresylesulphoglycolate de Potasse, Cresylesulphoglycolate Potassique, Cresylesulphoglycolate de Potassium, Cresylethioglycolate de Potasse, Cresylethioglycolate Potassique, Cresylethioglycolate de Potassium, Cresylsulfoglykolsaeureskalium, Cresylthioglykolsaeureskalium, Kaliumsulfoglykolat, Kaliumthioglykolat, Potassium Cresylsulphoglycolate)

Chemical

Starting point in making various intermediates

Dye

Starting point (B284288) in making indigoid dyestuffs with—
- Acenaphthenequinone
- Alphaisatinanilide
- 5:7-Dibromoisatin
- Isatin derivatives and homologs
- Ortho diketones

Potassium Telluride

(Kaliumtellurid, Tellurkalium Tellurure de Potasse, Tellurure Potassique, Tellulure de Potassium

Chemical

Catalyst (B263877) in making—
- Acetone from isopropyl alcohol
- Dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane
- Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol
- Isovaleraldehyde from isamyl alcohol (B262120)
- Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene
- Paracymene from turpentine

Reagent (B292222) in making organotellurium compounds from—
- Pentamethylene alphaepsilondibromide
- Pentamethylene alphaepsilondichloride
- Pentamethylene alphaepsilondifluoride
- Pentamethylene alphaepsilondiiodide

Tetrachloro-2:2'-dibenzanthronyl

(Tetrachloro-2:2'-dibenzanthronyle, Tetrachlor-2:2'-dibenzanthronyl)

Chemical

Starting point in making various intermediates

Dye

Starting point (B300432) in making anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with—
- Alpha-aminoalizarin
- Alpha-aminoanthraquinone
- Alpha-amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone
- Beta-aminoalizarin
- Beta-aminoanthraquinone
- Beta-amino-3-chloroanthraquinone
- 1:6-Diaminoanthraquinone

1-Thiol-2:3-oxynaphthoic Acid

(Acide de 1-Sulfol-2:3-oxynaphthoique, Acide de 1-Thiol-2:3-oxynaphthoique, 1-Sulfol-2:3-oxynaphtoesaeure, 1-Sulphol-2:3-oxynaphthoic Acid, 1-Thiol-2:3-oxynaphtoesaeure)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates
- Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point (B299501) in making dyestuffs with—
- 1-Chloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene
- 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzaldehyde
- 1:2-Chloronitrobenzene
- 1:4-Chloronitrobenzene
- 1-Chloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid
- 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid
- 2-Chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid
- 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzonitrile
- 2-Chloro-5-nitrobenzonitrile

Thorium Chloride

(Chlorthor, Chlorure de Thorium, Tetrachlorure de Thorium, Thorchlorid, Thorium Tetrachloride, Thortetrachlorid)

Chemical

General catalyst in various reactions

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (B295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (B281307)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (B281307)
- Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (B281307)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parabromotoluenes, orthonitrotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (B295270)
- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (B295270)
- Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (B281307)
- Anthraquinone from anthracene (B295270)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (B281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (B281307)
- Chloroacetic acid from ethylene chlorohydrin (B295270)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (B281307)

Fluorenone from fluorene (B295270)
- Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (B295270)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (B295270)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (B281307)
- Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (B295270)
- Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (B295270)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (B295270)
- Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (B295270)

Thorium Dioxide

(Oxyde de Thorium, Thorium Oxide, Thoroxyd, Thorine)

Ceramics

Reagent in making various wares

Chemical

Catalyst in—
- Destructive hydrogenation of carbonaceous materials (B275663)
- Dehydration of organic compounds
- Esterification of acids by combination of vapors with vapors of the reacting alcohols
- Ammonia production from water gas
- Sulphur trioxide production from sulphur dioxide

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (B295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (B281307)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (B281307)
- Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (B281307)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (B295270)
- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (B295270)
- Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (B281307)
- Anthraquinone from anthracene (B295270)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (B281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (B281307)
- Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (B295270)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (B281307)

Fluorenone from fluorene (B295270)
- Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (B295270)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinones or phthalic anhydride (B295270)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (B281307)
- Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (B295270)
- Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (B295270)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (B295270)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (B295270)

Illuminating

Raw material in making—
- Gas mantles

Naval Stores

Heavy Exports of Rosin from Savannah—Stocks Decrease—Receipts Continue Large—Local Trade Fairly Active

The market for naval stores centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Trade here was on a fair scale. Although local and outside consumers of turpentine were not inclined to anticipate, there was apparently no falling off in the volume of orders received for moderate quantities. As in recent preceding weeks, orders were accompanied in not a few instances by requests for prompt shipments, strengthening the impression that stocks in the hands of consumers are small.

A steady tone continued to prevail in Southern markets for turpentine and changes in quotations from day to day were small. Demand in primary centers from domestic buyers apparently held up and reports were current of a rather better export inquiry. Stocks in the London market have been steadily diminishing for some time past and there were some who were looking for a further increase in the inquiry from abroad.

Weather conditions in the South were more favorable for operations and the movement of turpentine from the woods to the seaboard was rather free. On the other hand shipments from Savannah were larger and stocks there diminished.

Rosin prices moved within narrow limits in Southern markets. There was a good demand at Savannah for all grades, though sales at Jacksonville showed some decrease. A noteworthy development was a sharp increase in shipments from Savannah. Although receipts continued liberal, stocks decreased.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on naval stores are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

There was good buying, of both large and small quantities, in the turpentine market here. While the prices were a shade lower than a week ago, the tone for most of the week has been one of firmness, and buyers have been willing to take out good volume. Bulk of the sentiment heard expressed seems favorable to a strong market. Ruling prices at the close of business last night per gallon were.—Five-drum lots, 56c.; single drums, 61c.; five-barrel lots, 61c.; single barrels, 66c.

English Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London and Liverpool during last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels London. s.	d.	Liverpool. s.	d.
Saturday	45	3	46	3
Monday	45	0	46	0
Tuesday	44	9	45	9
Wednesday	44	9	45	9
Thursday	45	0	46	0
Friday	45	0	46	0

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London May 9 were 11,121 barrels.

Rosin

There was not much snap to business in rosin in the local market last week, but demand for moderate quantities was fairly active and the aggregate movement for the period was apparently equal to that of recent preceding weeks. Price movements were narrow in the absence of wide changes in Southern markets. At the close of the week quotations here ranged from $7.55 to $10.25 per unit, according to grade, against $7.50 to $10.15 in the previous week. Shipments from Savannah were larger, amounting to more than 12,000 barrels on one day of the week, and stocks there decreased although receipts continued large.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, May 10, 1929.

Changes in rosin quotations were narrow. There was a good demand. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit, low of range quoted Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.20	$6.20	$6.25	$6.25	$6.30	$6.25
D	6.40	6.40	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
E	7.00	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.10	7.10
F	7.15	7.15	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.20
G	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20
H	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20
I	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20
K	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
M	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
N	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.85
W.G.	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.15
W.W.	8.90	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90
X	8.90	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90
	Barrels					
Sales	1,343	854	2,068	1,193	1,429	1,333
Receipts	1,508	1,214	4,677	1,773	2,472	2,069
Shipments	212	12,916	1,943	615	3,823	92
Stocks	69,257	58,275	61,009	62,167	60,816	62,693

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, May 10, 1929.

The rosin market was steady with demand fairly active. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit, low of range quoted Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.15	$6.10	$6.10	$6.15	$6.00	$6.30
D	6.45	6.40	6.40	6.45	6.40	6.40
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
F	7.15	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15
G	7.15	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.20
H	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.20
I	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20
K	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20
M	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
N	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.75
W.G.	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.15
W.W.	8.85	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.85	8.75
X	8.85	8.90	8.90	8.80	8.85	9.00
	Barrels					
Sales	295	392	797	940	1,547	840
Receipts	1,317	1,650	2,629	1,441	1,767	2,484
Shipments	518	1,057	205	206	1,038	1,462
Stocks	37,466	38,059	40,483	41,718	42,447	43,479

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, May 7, 1929.

The market for rosin retained a steady tone. Demand was good. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Receipts	185	465	300	370	422	1,450
Shipments	625	274	420	913	475	425
Stocks	9,670	9,861	9,731	9,188	9,135	10,160

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

A good demand from all quarters was noted in this market at the middle of the week, and for some days past the activity has been increasing. In fact, some sellers have a hard time to keep up with all of their potential business. Some minor price changes have occurred, but for the most par the price trend has not

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, May 10, 1929.

Demand for turpentine was fairly active and the market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Price per gal.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	$0.49	284	397	195	14,467
Monday	.48¾	605	325	4,897	9,895
Tuesday	.48¾	541	1,468	408	10,955
Wednesday	.48¾	558	618	17	11,556
Thursday	.48¾	477	761	242	12,075
Friday	.49½	120	552	8	12,629

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, May 10, 1929.

The market for turpentine was steady, with demand fairly active. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Price per gal.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	$0.49¼	120	407	350	19,278
Monday	.49	328	606	130	19,754
Tuesday	.48½	417	890	329	20,315
Wednesday	.49	180	452	348	20,421
Thursday	.49	48	553	218	20,756
Friday	.49¼	319	455	571	20,640

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, May 7, 1929.

The turpentine movement was light and the market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
Wednesday	49	574	20,732
Thursday	157	...	20,889
Friday	110	370	20,629
Saturday	136	416	20,349
Monday	255	...	20,404
Tuesday	609	261	20,952

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Heekin Lithographed Cans are of the finest quality, rugged and strong, yet beautiful in appearance...lasting qualities that continuously advertise your product.
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been definitely established in the past week. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in lots of 280 pounds were:—B grade, $8.75; G grade, $9.75; M grade, $9.80; W.W. grade, $11.30.

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on rosin per hundredweight in barrels in London during last week were:—

	Common.		Water white.		Type G.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	19	0	24	9	19	0
Monday	19	0	24	9	19	0
Tuesday	19	0	24	9	19	0
Wednesday	19	0	24	9	19	0
Thursday	19	0	24	9	19	0
Friday	19	0	24	9	19	0

Liverpool Rosin Prices

Quotations on common rosin in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Per cwt. In barrels.	
	s.	d.
Saturday	20	6
Monday	20	6
Tuesday	19	6
Wednesday	19	6
Thursday	19	6
Friday	19	6

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—The prevailing tone was steady. Consumers were generally disposed to adhere to a conservative policy in making purchases, but the call for moderate quantities was fair.

Pitch.—There was apparently no broadening of business, consumers being disinclined in many instances to purchase in advance of requirements. Demand was fair in a jobbing way, however, and the market remained steady.

Rosin Oil.—An increase was noted in the volume of inquiries received for small or moderate quantities. The market had a better undertone. Supplies in the hands of consumers are supposed to be rather small as a rule.

Tar.—The market retained a firm tone. Business lacked snap but there was a fairly active demand for moderate lots of both kiln burned and retort. Quotations were maintained at previous levels.

Rosin Freight Ruling

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1929.

On second reconsideration, the Interstate Commerce Commission has returned to its original decision in a case involving transit privileges on rosin shipped from Gulf ports to Hamilton, Ontario. The Proctor & Gamble Company complained of the fact that, when it stops this traffic at Cincinnati for storage and grading, it must pay two separate freight rates totaling 61.5 cents per 100 pounds; while, under a transit arrangement, a competitor at Latonia, Ky., can stop shipments for storage and grading without losing the through rate of 42 cents.

The commission at first dismissed the complaint and then reopened it and decided that this situation violated the long-and-short-haul provision of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act in that a greater charge was made for a shorter haul than for a longer haul over the same route and between the same origin and destination. On reargument, however, this finding is reversed, and the commission now says, Commissioner Campbell dissenting, that transit privileges are not included in this section of the act, being matters local to the line serving the transit point. Different lines serve Latonia and Cincinnati, and if the Cincinnati lines do not see fit to grant transit privileges, they cannot be forced to by reason of the arrangement at Latonia, the commission says. It points out that, in stopping rosin in transit at Latonia, definite rules must be followed; whereas, the stopping in Cincinnati, being the interval between two separate movements, permits unlimited delay or manipulation of the goods.

H. L. Kayton, vice-president of the Carson Naval Stores Company, Savannah, has been elected president of the Rotary Club of that city, effective June 1.

Harry F. Schaefer, president of the Schaefer Company, manufacturers of lacquers and varnishes, Louisville, has returned from a visit to Indianapolis, formerly his home.

FAMOUS NORTH AMERICANS

The Man Who Made It Possible to Sleep While You Ride

Born in 1831, George Mortimer Pullman, completed his first sleeping car twenty eight years later. Deciding to specialize on the design and maintenance of special passenger equipment, he produced cars of such advanced design, and operated them so economically, that nearly every one of the country's railroads eventually adopted them.

The progress of North American Car Corporation has been steady and rapid principally because it offers in special *freight* cars the same type of service that Mr. Pullman offered in special *passenger* cars. North American Tank, Refrigerator and Palace Poultry Cars are not merely cars but cars of *unusually* advanced design, maintained at an *unusually* high degree of efficiency. In addition to the advantages of ownership, the lessor enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that his products are being shipped (and will continue to be shipped) in more modern and better conditioned cars than those of most privately owned fleets—all at a definite monthly rate that usually makes it more economical to lease than to buy.

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Executive Offices: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Car Shops		Bulk Oil Warehouses
Chicago, Ill.	Coffeyville, Kan.	Chicago, Ill.
Tulsa, Okla.	North Judson, Ind.	Tulsa, Okla.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Digitalis Tincture

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted May 13, circular 468, by the purchase and issue subdivision, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 25 bottles of tincture of digitalis.

Fuel Oil

Quartermaster Depot, Chicago

Bids are wanted May 16, circular 159, by the quartermaster depot, 1819 W. Pershing road, Chicago, for 3,190,317 gallons of fuel oil.

Gasoline

Commanding Officer, Quartermaster Depot, Boston

Bids are wanted May 13, circular 61, by the commanding officer, quartermaster depot, Boston, for approximately 40,000 gallons of gasoline for various deliveries.

Hypodermic Tablets

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted May 17, circular 470, by the purchase and issue subdivision, veterans' bureau, Washington, for 800 tubes of hypodermic tablets.

Lubricating Oil

Contracting Officer, Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted May 22, circular 391, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, air corps, Wright Field, Ohio, for approximately 24,500 gallons of lubricating oil.

Miscellaneous Drugs

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted May 17, circular 467, by the purchase and issue subdivision, veterans' bureau, Washington, for the following miscellaneous drug supplies:—60 packages of agar, 1,008 tins of magnesium sulphate, 400 tubes of oxide ointment, 150 tins of talcum, 72 jars of wool fat, 168 jars of zinc ointment, 60 tins of petrolatum, 136 kegs of green soap, 1,000 tins of sodium bicarbonate, 100 tins of sodium bicarbonte, 64 tins of sodium bicarbonate, 1,100 tins of Seidlitz powders, and 300 tins of sodium phosphate.

Red Lead, White Lead

U. S. Engineering Officer, Huntington, W. Va.

Bids are wanted May 18, circular 210, by the United States engineer office, Huntington, W. Va., for 10,000 pounds of white lead, and 10,000 pounds of red lead.

Contracting Officer, Leavenworth, Kan.

Bids are wanted May 16, circular 103, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, United States disciplinary barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for 10,000 pounds of white lead.

Contracts Awarded

Kerosene

Superintendent of Lighthouses, Staten Island

Standard Oil Company of New York, 40,000 gallons of marine kerosene, 8.25c. a gallon.

Nitrate Dope

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Titanite, Inc., Union, N. J., 3,500 gallons nitrate dope, $1.15 per gallon.

Tri-Sodium Phosphate

Government Printing Office, Washington

Harshaw Chemical Company, 10,000 pounds of tri-sodium phosphate, $391.05.

White Lead

Marine Corps, Washington

Yarnell Paint Company, Philadelphia, 20,000 pounds of white lead, 9.95c. a pound.

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Impervious Paint & Varnish Company, Philadelphia, 5,000 pounds of white lead, 9.44c. a pound.

Rust Preventative Compound

Springfield Armory, Springfield

Stevenson Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, 5,000 pounds of rust preventative compound, 5.7c. a pound, 1 percent.

Gutebier Joins Mar Kay

Edward J. Gutebier, formerly St. Louis division sales manager of the Morgan Company, paint and varnish manufacturers of Peoria, Ill., has joined the Mar Kay Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, as sales manager. The latter concern includes among its products paints, varnishes, asphaltums, roof coating and putty.

Mr. Gutebier is secretary of the St. Louis Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, and was connected with the Morgan Company for nine years. This company has not appointed a successor to Mr. Gutebier as yet.

Charles J. Caspar, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, and president of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association, will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the Cincinnati Paint, Oil and Varnish Club to be held at the Western Hills Country Club, May 16. An afternoon of golf will precede the business session.

Flaxseed—Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Argentine Shipments to U. S. Smaller—Domestic Receipts Continue Light—Narrow Changes In Prices—Oil Steady

The market for flaxseed and linseed oil centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience, the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Price movement in domestic and foreign markets were narrow last week. Trading in futures at the Northwest was quiet but there was a rather good demand at times for cash seed. Weather conditions were generally favorable for seeding and operations were pushed. A shortage of seed was reported in parts of North Dakota The old crop movement was light. Shipments from Argentina to the United States were smaller, 389,000 bushels being exported against 437,000 in the previous week and 328,000 last year; since January 1, 11,206,000 bushels against 5,959,000 bushels in the same time last year. Shipments to all countries last week were 1,637,000 bushels against 1,682,000 in the previous week and 868,000 last year; since January 1, 39,482,000 bushels against 31,531,000 last year.

Linseed oil was steady. Export demand for cake was more active. Trade in meal was routine.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
Wednesday	....	264,218
Thursday	....	267,976
Totals	....	532,194
Since January 1—		
This year	4,500	9,097,089
Last year	6,000	7,049,441

Flaxseed

DULUTH, May 10, 1929.

With but meager trading in the last week, flax has suffered a loss of from 2½ cents to 4 cents in the Duluth market, and apparently has no support, nor, for that matter, offerings. It just slides downward. Crushers are not in the market for the seed, but for the present are buying the oil to take care of immediate demands. There is no spot seed, and therefore no market. But there is high hope that if the present proposed tariff bill goes through with its 56-cent levy on imports, it will boost and bolster the local market and make things lively later on. That farmers will take notice of the possibilities is certain, and much may be added to the acreage now pretty well known as set aside for flax in the Northwest.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	....	$2.42	$2.42⅝
Monday	$2.43⅝	2.40⅝	2.42½
Tuesday	2.43	2.40	2.41⅝
Wednesday	2.41½	2.38½	2.41¼
Thursday	2.41½	2.38½	2.40
Friday	2.42	2.39	2.42

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending May 10, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Saturday	54	2,547	4,679	....
Monday	....	2,573	4,431	....
Tuesday	....	1,333	4,596	....
Wednesday	....	1,191	4,573	....
Thursday	1,220	1,513	457	....
Friday	2,603	974	2,737	....
Total	3,823	10,131	21,493	....
Previous	4,814	37,143	36,720	5,804
From Aug. 1 to date	5,532,072	10,168,620	5,488,730	5,103,385
In public warehouses	80,614	503,539	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10, 1929.

Demand for cash flaxseed is steady and prices are about the same as last week, compared with futures. One of the most aggressive buyers of choice seed dropped out of the market temporarily and other buyers refused to pay more that 4c. over May for the best quality coming on the market. Receipts have been very light and are easily absorbed from day to day. Shipping advices continue light and the movement from interior points is not likely to show any improvement for the time being, perhaps not until after all seeding operations have been completed.

Local elevator stocks are holding about even, a decrease of 5,000 bushels being reported for four days. Private stocks continue to decrease rather freely, as there is not enough country seed coming on the market to furnish much of the supply needed to run mills at present light capacity.

There was a little better demand from outside crushers for elevator seed this week, and one round lot is reported to have been taken. Shipments to outside mills have been very light recently, virtually nothing. Some increase is expected in the near future.

Deliveries on May contracts to date show a total of 132,000 bushels, including re-deliveries. Virtually all of this flax was of desirable quality and a large portion of the total tendered will no doubt be paid for by crushers in the end, mostly outside crushers.

Most country advices report ample seed stocks for spring sowing, but some points in North Dakota find them too light. Local seed houses have not been very important buyers of flax recently, partly because of the lack of fancy quality. Seeding operations are now quite general through the Northwest, with the soil in good condition.

Trade in futures is light. A very sharp break in wheat resulted in some liquidation and a setback, but offerings decreased as the decline progressed and the undertone of the market has been comparatively stubborn. Most of the May has been liquidated. The open interest was largely transferred to July futures. There is little speculative interest at the moment. There was some buying by a cash interest today to cover seed sold out of store.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at May price to 4c. over.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$2.45⅝	$2.40⅝	$2.44¼
Monday	2.44¼	2.40¼	2.43½
Tuesday	2.42⅝	2.38⅝	2.42⅝
Wednesday	2.42	2.38	2.41½
Thursday	2.41¼	2.37¼	2.41½
Friday	2.38	2.38	2.42¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending May 12, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Saturday	3,300	13,200	.....	9,420
Monday	10,000	24,200	.....	10,990
Tuesday	2,000	2,400	.....	13,410
Wednesday	4,000	19,200	.....	13,410
Thursday	6,000	2,400	.....	14,900
Friday	11,000	19,200	.....	13,410
Totals	41,300	80,600	.....	75,540
Previous	10,408,150	11,842,040	5,593,010	3,072,520
From Sept. 1 to date	10,449,450	11,922,640	5,593,010	3,148,060

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	4,000	.....
Monday	1,000	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	1,000
Thursday	10,000	.....
Friday	4,000	.....
Totals	19,000	1,000
This year	775,000	18,000
Last year	896,000	155,000

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, May 10, 1929.

The ruling tone in the market for flaxseed was steady and changes in quotations were moderate. Trading was quiet. The crop movement was light. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$2.01½	$2.01½	$2.02⅝
Monday	.... *	.... *	.... *
Tuesday	2.00	2.00½	2.00¼
Wednesday	2.00¼	2.00¼	2.02¼
Thursday	2.00	2.00	2.00¼
Friday	1.99¼	1.99¼	2.01¼

* Holiday.

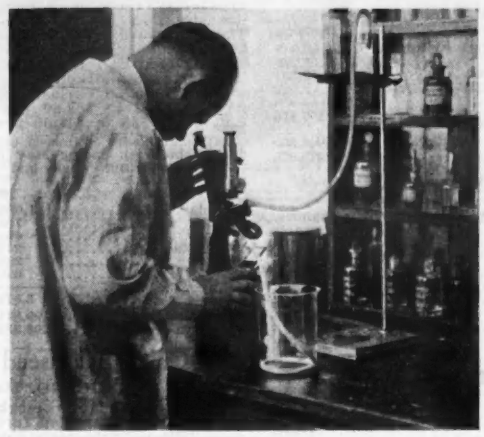
Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

For the week ended May 3 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	582,743
Interior elevators	119,438
Country elevators	401,003
Vancouver	.....
Total	1,103,184

"Investigation"



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In this matter of investigation and research Spencer Kellogg and Sons are exceptionally fortunate. The Kellogg laboratories have created and developed special oils that serve as the standard of quality in the industry. By its reception of each of these products, the trade, too, has shown its appreciation.

If you are unfamiliar with any of the Kellogg Special Oils, our representative can accurately present the facts.

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Linseed Oil Department

BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY—GRAYBAR BUILDING

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At Lehigh University we support a laboratory devoted to pure scientific investigation of Linseed Oil and its products. It has been demonstrated that pure research can be conducted better in a university than in an industrial laboratory.

ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Mills at

Minneapolis Chicago Toledo Buffalo New York Milwaukee St. Paul Portland, Oregon Fredonia, Kansas

Uniform Refined Linseed Oils

Receipts During Week

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	22,835
Interior elevators	9,833
Country elevators	8,535
Vancouver	.....
Total	41,203

Shipments During Week

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	52,349
Interior elevators	7,270
Country elevators, rail	42,551
Vancouver	.....
Total	102,170
Since August 1—	
Receipts	1,948,800
Shipments	2,375,470

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The market was quiet with narrow changes. Opening prices per bushel on May contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.66¼	$1.73½
Monday	1.65¾	1.73½
Tuesday	1.66	1.71½
Wednesday	1.65¾	1.72½
Thursday	*	1.73
Friday	1.65¾	1.72

* Holiday.

Exports

To—	Bushels Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	389,000	437,000	328,000
United Kingdom	24,000	118,000	87,000
Continent	972,000	717,000	315,000
Orders	252,000	398,000	138,000
Others	.....	12,000	.....
Totals	1,637,000	1,682,000	868,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United States	11,206,000	5,959,000
United Kingdom	2,043,000	1,812,000
Continent	13,890,000	11,920,000
Orders	12,343,000	11,840,000
Totals	39,482,000	31,531,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	6,300,000
Previous week	6,299,000
Last year	5,906,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	44,000	36,000	24,000
Continent	152,000	68,000	120,000
Totals	196,000	104,000	144,000

Since April 1—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	96,000	76,000
Continent	420,000	384,000
Totals	516,000	460,000

London Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on Calcutta flaxseed at London last week were:—

	Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	18	0	0
Monday	18	0	0
Tuesday	18	0	0
Wednesday	17	17	6
Thursday	17	17	6
Friday	17	17	6

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed at Hull last week were:—

	Per ton La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£15⅞	£17⅝
Monday	15⅞	17⅝
Tuesday	15⅞	17⅝
Wednesday	15¾	17⅝
Thursday	15¾	17⅝
Friday	15⅝	17½

Antwerp Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Antwerp during last week were:—

	Per 100 kilos. francs.
Saturday	317
Monday	317
Tuesday	316
Wednesday	315
*Thursday	...
Friday	314

*Holiday.

Linseed Cake and Meal

Aside from an increased export inquiry for cake, the situation lacked new features of interest, the market being steady with quotations generally held at previous levels. The improved export inquiry for cake was attributed to the proposed increase in the duty on flaxseed. Trade in meal was routine.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10, 1929.

The demand for linseed meal is lagging and although the crushers report business as fair, they are hard put to keep their present light output moving into consumptive channels. There is no accumulation worth noting, but prices had to be let down slightly during the week to keep the buyers interested.

Shipping instructions are fairly prompt and the out movement is steady. Undertone of the market is a trifle soft and apparently there is nothing to improve the situation in the immediate future. The downward trend in grain values has had a tendency to make the buyers of any sort of feed feel bearishly inclined, and this hurts the market.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, $52 to $52.50 per ton; 30 percent meal, $48 to $48.50 per ton.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ending May 12, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year were, in pounds:—

	1929.	1928.
Saturday	1,083,485	259,277
Monday	778,255	564,075
Tuesday	409,600	610,315
Wednesday	241,750	959,740
Thursday	399,000	579,864
Friday	659,730	851,775
Totals	3,571,810	3,825,046
Previous totals	199,811,699	218,326,751
Totals to date	203,383,509	222,151,797

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

It was a buyer's market in linseed meal. Prices retreated further and there was little activity registered in the dealings. Crushers had expected for buying to open up by this time, especially with the present low price range. It was thought by some that it would take a good rally to bring buyers into the market. Ruling prices per ton for May shipment were:—Round lots, $51; car lots, $52.50; less than car lots, $55.50 to $56.

Linseed Oil

The local market for linseed oil was more active last week although there was no material broadening of business. The call from jobbers showed an improvement, however, and consumers also manifested greater interest in the situation in some cases.

The prevailing tone was steady and the previous price schedule remained in effect. Oil in cooperage was quoted at 10.1c. per pound in car lots, and at 9.3c. per pound in tankcars but business was reported to have been closed at a point or two under quoted prices.

There was a steady movement on unfilled contracts. Consumption appears to be expanding as usual at this period of the year and many users are believed to be carrying small reserve supplies.

Changes in seed prices in domestic and foreign markets were narrow. There was a fairly active demand for cash seed at the Northwest where receipts were small. The weather was generally favorable for seeding operations. North Dakota sent reports of a shortage of seed for planting. The condition of the soil in most parts of the Northwest was said to be favorable for planting.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10, 1929.

Trade in oil is steady and is reported as fairly good, with most of the buyers taking summer shipment offerings. There is a little business for near and for fall delivery. In the main most of the buyers have enough oil bought to take care of nearby requirements and orders placed for immediate delivery are merely fill-in purchases. A few of the buyers are showing some concern over the tariff talk but most of them do not seem to be interested in the possibilities insofar as old crop oil is concerned. Stocks in the hands of consumers are moderate and need replenishment steadily.

Shipping instructions are quite satisfactory and the movemet out of storage here is a little better than expected. Buyers are gradually catching up with their old orders and are furnishing instructions quite promptly on new contracts. There is a steady and good trade in less than carload lots. Stocks of oil in local tanks are going down steadily. The fresh make is light, as mills are only operating at 25 to 50 percent of capacity.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 10.2c. per pound; tankcar lots, 9.4c. per pound, and warehouse lots, 10.6c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ending May 12, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1929	1928
Saturday	395,542	432,325
Monday	826,029	956,794
Tuesday	830,841	693,538
Wednesday	458,776	523,445
Thursday	680,474	526,169
Friday	494,214	534,739
Totals	3,686,376	3,667,010
Previous totals	99,330,016	103,568,716
Totals to date	103,016,392	107,235,726

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Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

Some little price shading was reported in the Chicago linseed oil market. There was a rather uneventful week, with inquiries light and with both buyers and sellers biding their time and waiting for developments. There was a slight price range on the oil. Late year delivery quotations were somewhat below those for May-August. Ruling prices were:—Tankcar, May-August, 9.3c. to 9.4c.; cooperage, car lots, May-August, 10.1c. to 10.2c; warehouse deliveries, 10.5c. to 10.6c.

Antwerp and London Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwerp and London last week were:—

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	503	28	7½
Monday	503	28	6
Tuesday	500	28	7½
Wednesday	500	28	6
Thursday	*..	28	6
Friday	500	28	6

* Holiday.

Argentine Flaxseed Duty

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1929.

The flaxseed export duty for May has been set by the Republic of Argentina at 0.47 gold peso per metric ton, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce. The April rate was 0.51 peso per ton.

Caspar in Philadelphia

(Continued from page 21)

$22.50 in bills payable, and $250 appropriated. The chairmen of several of the committees simply reported progress.

The secretary read the report of the committee on resolutions, in which suggestions were requested for resolutions to be presented to the N.P.O. &V.A. convention. A resolution in memory of the late James Forrester was adopted by a rising vote.

A. D. Graf, chairman of the committee on athletics, reported that the club's general outing will be held at Kugler's, on the Delaware, June 26. The Salesmen's, Chemical, and Mixers' clubs will be invited to participate in the festivities. Mr. Graf was instructed to get a team of six good golfers to represent the club successfully in the N.P.O.&V.A. tournament.

H. J. Felton reported that the clean up and paint up committee had got good publicity and good results in the recent campaign. H. S. Felton submitted the programs for the meetings in the ensuing year. These were approved. H. S. Stratton reported that the credit men of the members would hold monthly meetings in the future.

Adopting amendments to the by-laws, the club changed the time of the anual meeting from May to October and correspondingly adjusted its fiscal year. Members not paying dues by October 1 will, in the future, be suspended at that date. An amendment was offered for later action to divide the membership into five classes, with dues based on business and location.

Caspar Speaks

Charles J. Caspar, N.P.O.&V.A. president, was introduced by Ernest T. Trigg, with a brief sketch of his long and active service in association work. Mr. Caspar commented tersely on the many activities of the national organization.

Mr. Caspar paid an eloquent tribute to the late Morris B. Gregg and praised the work of the educational bureau with which Mr. Gregg had so long been associated. Passing to the succession of Ernest T. Trigg to this task, he spoke highly of the latter's qualifications and foretold success through his efforts.

The paint and varnish industry is not concentrating its business promotion efforts as it should, said the speaker. There is too much of a tendency to be content with the ready-made market afforded by new construction. The big opportunity, as he saw it, lies in the need for painting standing buildings. To grasp this opportunity, he said, the members of this industry must generously support the material sales-promoting movements, must make use of the sales training causes.

There is a great need for manufacturers to instruct dealers in the efficient selling of paints and varnish and painters in this satisfactory use of these products. The chain store will not wreck the paint trade, he declared, as long as alert, efficient independent dealers stand ready to serve this public.

Mr. Caspar closed with an urgent appeal for full efforts to increase distribution, saying:

We have a commodity that beautifies and preserves. We are selling a product that the world needs must have. We cannot make better goods. If we could, we would. Our product does not tickle the soil, but it saves the surface. We must create greater consumption of our product. If we had nothing to do today, we should strive to sell paint and varnish, and if we were very busy tomorrow, we should strive to sell more paint and varnish.

Horgan Speaks

George V. Horgan, N.P.O. & V.A. general manager, enumerated and described the several association activities the Save the Surface campaign and its business training course, the traffic bureau, with its efficient methods, the cost accounting bureau of the manufacturers' association, Clean-up and Paint-up campaign, the unfair competition bureau of the manufacturers' association. Referring to the slogan of the national membership committee, under the chairmanship of E. R. Hoag,—"Two thousand members by the October Convention"—he predicted that Philadelphia would, as always, supply its quota.

Mr. Horgan read a telegram from H. A. Gardner, announcing that the new tariff bill leaves tung oil and perilla oil on the free list, as well as sova bean oil, if rendered unfit for food.

In closing he said, "Trade associations meet the new competition by following the slogan 'In union there is strength.'"

E. T. Trigg spoke briefly on the plans of the Philadelphia Progress Committee which is raising a fund of $1,350,000 for the advertising and promotion of the city's interests. He asked for the appointment by the president of someone to represent the paint industry in this movement. On motion, it was decided that such a representative be appointed.

President Wetherill appointed a nominating committee consisting of D. J. Healy, chairman; Fred L. Mayer, Thomas Williamson, D. J. McCrudden, and W. F. Stoer.

The Stein Cosmetics Company has purchased the common stock, patent rights and trademarks of the Kaya Incense Company, this city.

The port limits of Boston, headquarters of customs collection district No. 4, have been extended to include Braintree, Weymouth and Hingham, and the waters adjacent thereto.

George McCorkle, of the trial examiner's division of the Federal Trade Commission, has been appointed by the commission as first assistant director of trade practice conferences.

T. P. Walker, executive vice-president of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, with headquarters in Terra Haute, Ind., spent last week at the company's New York offices.

The Peaslee-Gaulbert Company of Georgia has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission attacking the freight rate on muriatic acid from Birmingham, Ala., to Atlanta.

The E. B. Eddy Company, of Ottawa, will establish a match factory at Red Deer, Alberta, according to advices from Calgary. A forty-acre site has been secured, and the plant at the outset will employ 100 men.

The Kinlin-Wud Chemical Industries, Inc., Asheville, N. C., has let a contract for machinery to manufacture a molded chemical composition to be used in kindling fires. The company plans to begin production within thirty days.

The Slater-Robins Company, this city, has acquired the Metropolis Chemical Products Company, the Bab Company, and the Master Chemical & Dye Company, all of this city. The first-named company has moved its offices to 68 Cliff street.

The McGehan Chemical Company, 1822 Keith building, Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated in Ohio with $500,000 of common and $500,000 of preferred stock. Par value of stock is $100. The company has secured a suitable location in Cleveland, and a building program is under way.

Sir Thomas Tait, president of the Canadian Salt Company, of Windsor and Montreal, has returned from an inspection trip to the salt deposits at McMurray, in northern Alberta. In the course of the visit he inspected the government wells at McMurray. It is possible that these wells will be taken over from the provincial government by the Canadian Salt Company.

Charlotte Nissley, Steelton, Pa., and Mary P. Woolverton, Birmingham, Ala., students at Goucher College, Baltimore, have won first prize awards of $500 in the essay contest recently held by the National Chemistry Association. The contestants, representing colleges throughout the United States, wrote on any of six subjects showing the relation of chemistry to the industries in national defense.

The American Cyanamid Company has acquired waterfront property on the east side of Hillsborough Bay, Tampa, Fla., for the construction of a phosphoric acid plant. The plant is to give employment to 250 to 400 persons, and will provide manufacturing facilities in Florida for the company, which is now spending $300,000 to open up a new deposit of pebble phosphate at Sidney, about 19 miles from Tampa.

Cottonseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Refined Oil Futures Decline—Cotton and Lard Weaker—Crop News Less Favorable —Southern Markets Quiet

The market for cottonseed products centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and introduced into the House, May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Trading in refined oil futures in the local market was quieter with the trend of prices downward. Southern markets for crude oil as well as other products were inactive as a rule, but offerings continued light. Weather conditions in the South were less favorable for the cotton crop.

Total transactions in refined oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for five business days of the week were 42,100 barrels, as compared with 61,700 barrels in the previous week. Closing prices on Friday were 20 to 23 points lower on the principal months as compared with the final quotations of the previous Saturday. Cotton futures in the local market were irregular, closing lower; May, 19.31c.; July, 18.50c.; October, 18.67c.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Southern markets were generally quiet but the tone appeared to be somewhat better, although reports were still current of shading of quotations on meal in the Southeast and parts of the Valley and the Southwest. There was no pressure of offerings, however, sellers in some cases apparently being disposed to await developments in the markets for cotton and cottonseed oil.

It was stated, too, that although supplies of meal are larger in the aggregate than a year ago, holdings in some sections are smaller than is generally assumed, while production continues to diminish as usual at this season. Some contend that requirements for seeding will be larger than expected as much replanting will be necescsary owing to prolonged unseasonable weather in parts of the cotton belt.

Quotations on seed were still nominal in many sections, but some holders were said to be firmer in their views and asking higher prices. Meal in the Southeast was quoted at $33 to $35 per ton for 7 percent. In the Valley, 8 percent meal was held at $41 to $42 per ton and 8 percent cake at $39 to $39.50 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

Speculative operations in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures were on a comparatively small scale last week. Commission house business showed a further contraction, and local traders were disposed in not a few instances to curtail transactions. Some were inclined to await the appearance of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. Others were holding off for further developments in the markets for cotton, lard and other speculative commodities, as well as in the general financial and business situation.

Fluctuations in prices were within narrow limits, and although there was irregularity the market so far as the principal months were concerned was lower throughout the week. The trend of cotton and lard futures was downward at times. Although weather conditions in parts of the cotton belt were unfavorable, sentiment in the market for cotton appeared to be bearish in the main. It was argued that there is still plenty of time to raise a big crop and that weather conditions during July and August will decide the size of the yield. It was contended, too, that supplies of seed in the South are ample for replanting and that stocks of fertilizers are large.

Products which compete with cottonseed oil in some instances were weaker. A further decline occurred in tallow. Coconut oil sold at the lowest prices recorded since 1922. And although the proposed new tariff on imported vegetable oils provides for an increased duty on some products, it was pointed out that the rates may not become effective for some time to come. A decline in wheat to a new low level for the season was not without some influence on sentiment. That product has fallen over 30c. per bushel since February, and the purchasing power of the agricultural community in the West has been reduced to that extent. A sudden rise in call money again directed attention to the unfavorable credit situation.

Southern markets for crude oil were quiet. Demand for lard compound lacked snap, and trade in many oils and fats was slow. Some feared that the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau might make a disappointing showing with respect to the consumption of refined oil during April. The weight of the live hogs received at Chicago during the week ended May 4 was 244 pounds, against 240 pounds in the previous week.

Unfavorable crop reports came from Texas, where temperatures were too low. The vitality of the plants was said to be poor owing to the cool weather. There were further rains in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, where they were not wanted. Temperatures of as low as 36 degrees were reported in the Mississippi Valley. Weevil were said to be present and damaging the crop in the Southwest.

The weekly government weather and crop report, though in some respects favorable, was regarded as on the whole bullish. It stated that the week was generally and in most places decidedly unfavorable for the cotton crop. East of the Mississippi River frequent rains, wet soil and low night temperatures were unfavorable for planting and for germination and growth of early planted cotton, while in some sections, especially in Georgia, cold winds destroyed considerable of the early planted, necessitating replanting. In the more Southern portions of the Eastern Gulf States conditions were somewhat better.

In Louisiana growth was very slow, with many complaints of plants turning yellow, while in Arkansas progress was poor except in some favored localities, principally in the West and South. In Oklahoma it was too cool, planting progressed slowly, and germination of early planted was poor. In Texas, while the general condition of the new crop remained good in the South and fair elsewhere, the week's weather was unfavorable. Cotton deteriorated because of cool nights and damaging high winds and sandstorms, much was killed in the North and West, and the soil has become too dry for germination of new plantings. Chopping and cultivation made good advance and fields are generally clean.

Rallies occurred at times in cotton and lard. Offerings of crude oil were light, and reports continued to be received to the effect that unsold supplies in the hands of crushers are smaller than usual at this period. Shorts covered on declines, and there was more or less bull support, but upturns in prices were only temporary, the closing on Friday being at a decline of 20 to 23 points as compared with the final prices of the previous Saturday.

Following is a record of the market for the week:—

Monday, May 6, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
May	..	..	9.80@10.00	...
June	..	..	9.80@——	...
July	10.09	10.03	10.05@10.06	4,200
August	..	..	10.08@10.16	...
September	10.09	10.02	10.23@10.22	5,000
October	10.23	10.20	10.20@——	3,000
November	..	..	9.95@10.10	...
December	..	..	10.00@10.10	...
Total sales				*12,400

Spot (prime summer yellow)—Nominal.
Crude—Nominal.

* Includes 200 switches.

Tuesday, May 7, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
May	..	..	9.85@10.10	...
June	..	..	9.85@10.10	...
July	10.07	10.00	10.07@——	3,400
August	..	..	10.12@10.20	...
September	10.27	10.18	10.25@10.27	3,100
October	..	..	10.23@10.25	...
November	..	..	10.09@10.15	...
December	..	..	10.05@10.15	...
Total sales				*6,700

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.85@10.10.
Crude—Nominal.

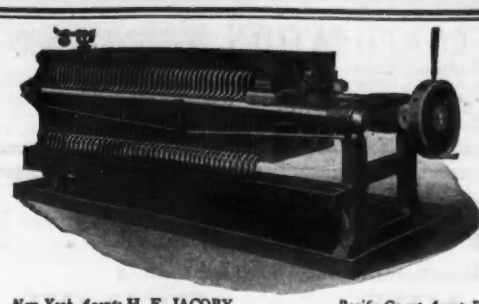
* Includes 200 switches.

Wednesday, May 8, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
May	..	..	9.85@10.25	...
June	..	..	9.80@10.25	...
July	10.05	10.05	10.06@10.08	5,000
August	..	..	10.10@10.18	...
September	10.26	10.21	10.23@——	1,400
October	10.24	10.20	10.21@——	900
November	..	..	9.95@10.10	...
December	..	..	10.02@10.15	...
Total sales				7,300

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.85.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—8.12½.

(Continued on page 62)



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Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Coconut Oil Down to Lowest Prices Since 1922 —Chinawood Firmer—Tallow Again Declines —Fish Products Steady

The market for animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

The proposed tariff revision was without noticeable effect upon the attitude of buyers last week. In a few instances demand was fairly active but as a rule purchasing was still limited to unimportant quantities. There were fewer changes in quotations but such as occurred were generally in buyers' fav--

Among the vegetable products, chinawood oil was steadier with the trend of prices upward at times although changes were small. Offerings were lighter while the inquiry was fair. There was no material change in the situation abroad. A further decline occurred in coconut oil, sales being reported on the coast at the lowest prices recorded in seven years. Copra and coconut oil were easier abroad.

Crude corn oil was steadier with offerings lighter. Refined rapeseed oil was slightly easier. Shipments of rapeseed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to April 17 were 9,300 tons smaller than in the same time last year.

Tallow was quiet much of the time and the market remained in an easy position, sales being reported late in the week at a further decline. There was no auction in London last week. Grease was also available at small concessions with a fair inquiry noted at the lower level.

Demand for cash lard was somewhat more active in a jobbing way. The market had a steady tone, changes in quotations being narrow. Export trade was rather quiet. The movement of live hogs to Western markets was generally light and a continuation of small receipts was expected. Stearin was again shaded. Fish oils were generally steady or firm.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Chinawood oil, tanks, coast, ¼c. per lb.	Coconut oil, spot, bbls., ¾c. per lb. tanks, ¼c. per lb. Pacific Coast, tanks, ¼c. per lb. Grease, house, ¼c. per lb. white, ¼c. per lb. yellow, ¼c. per lb. Lard oil, No. 1, 25c. per 100 lbs. No. 2, 25c. per 100 lbs. Neatsfoot oil, extra, 25c. per 100 lbs. No. 1, 25c. per 100 lbs. Oleo oil, No. 1, 25c. per 100 lbs. No. 2, 25c. per 100 lbs. Palm oil, Lagos, spot, ¼c. per lb. Rapeseed oil, refined, spot, 1c. per gal. Stearin, oleo, ¼c. per lb. Tallow, extra, ¼c. per lb. special, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
136.2	138.5	145.6	137.0

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The markets here and on the coast had a steadier tone. There was no material change in the situation abroad, but offerings from importers and dealers here and on the coast were generally light and, although demand did not show marked improvement, there was sufficient inquiry to create a better feeling among sellers. On the coast there were occasional sales at an advance of ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound as compared with the prices prevailing in the previous week, and at the close of last week slightly higher prices were demanded in some quarters. Exports from Hankow during April, according to a consular report, were 7,694,000 pounds, of which 6,722,000 went to the United States. This compared with 7,482,090 pounds and 6,573,875 pounds, respectively, in April last year.

Coconut.—An easy tone continued to prevail in domestic markets and prices were again shaded here and on the coast. In the latter market competition was keener, while consumers were disinclined to purchase in advance of requirements in view of the easy feeling prevailing. Also the fact that coconut oil was not affected by the proposed new tariff schedule had a tendency to make buyers hold off. On the coast there were sales at 7c. per pound in tank cars, prompt shipment. This was the lowest price recorded since 1922, when the market touched 6⅞c. per pound. Copra and bulk oil were easier, the latter being offered at 7¼c. per pound for shipment from Manila, c.i.f. New York.

Corn.—The market for crude in the West had a somewhat steadier tone. Offerings from producers were lighter, while the inquiry was somewhat better, though no transactions of importance were reported. For prompt shipment prices in some cases were ⅛c. per pound above the previous week.

Olive.—Inquiries for foots were received more numerously, but actual business was apparently still of a conservative character. Offerings were generally light and the market was fairly steady. Denatured oil was rather quiet, consumers being inclined to await further developments abroad. The market was steady, however, in the absence of any pressure of offerings. Edible oil was steady with a routine trade.

Palm.—With competing product steady, there was little change in the position of palm oil. Offerings were light on spot and for shipment. There was a fair inquiry. Palm kernel oil was steady. Supplies in casks on spot are reported to be light. The proposed change in the duty on imports failed to stimulate interest on the part of buyers.

Rapeseed.—Purchasing of refined on spot was apparently limited to moderate lots, the call for such quantities being fair. There was sufficient competition to give the market an easy tone. Shipments of rapeseed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to April 17 were 29,675 tons against 38,975 tons in the same time last year.

Soya Bean.—The market for imported was quiet with the proposed increase in the duty on imports the chief topic. Offerings were light and on the coast the market was nominal.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	370,272	....
Saturday	586,240	.....
Monday	703,040	....
Tuesday	8,298,560	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....
Totals	9,958,112	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	207,652,112	912,000
Last year	152,825,300	1,508,000

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

Notwithstanding a good tone and somewhat better prices for most of the other oils in the vegetable oil list here, continued weakness in coconut was the outstanding feature in the market, with buyers apparently unwilling to take active hold and participate even at these reduced price levels, which are as low as at any time in some years in this market. Corn oil was firm to a shade higher, and the other leading oils were taken in fair volume at firm to higher prices.

Ruling prices were:—

COCONUT (sellers' tanks)—Crude was sold for 7c. and more was offered at the same price for May forward delivery; acidulated oil, basis prime, was quoted at

6½c., nominal; edible, barrels, car lots, 10c. to 10¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10½c. to 10¾c.

CORN (sellers' tanks)—Low acid crude was sold at 8c., shipping point, in good quantity, and 8⅛c. to 8¼c. was asked later. Refined, edible, barrels, car lots, 10¼c. to 10½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c. to 11c.

CHINAWOOD (sellers' tanks)—May-June shipment, Pacific Coast, 13⅞c.; Chicago, spot, barrels, less than car lots, 15¾c.

SOYA BEAN (sellers' tanks)—Prompt shipment, domestic, tankcars, 9c.; refined, barrels, car lots, 15½c.

PEANUT (sellers' tanks)—Basis prime crude, 8¾c. to 9c.; edible, barrels, car lots, 12c. to 12½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12½c. to 13c.

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1929.

The vegetable market on the whole remains quiet, with prices steady. Chinowood oil continues to be the most active on the list, with prices showing an upward tendency.

SOYA BEAN—This article is unchanged and quiet. Crude oil, f.a.q., is quoted nominally at 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, in tankcars, for April May shipment from the Orient, with mixed oil bli in bulk at 7¼c. per pound, c.i.f., Pacific Coast. Refined and deodorized oil is still quoted nominally at 12c. per pound in barrels, Pacific Coast, in bond.

CHINAWOOD—Early in the week the market was very quiet and quoted at 13¼c. per pound, f.o.b., tankcars, Pacific Coast, without buyers showing any interest. As the week progressed more interest developed and prices worked to higher levels, sales being made at 13⅜c. per pound, and at the close of the week the lowest offering on the market was 13½c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast.

PERILLA—A little more activity was noted in this oil, particularly for May shipment, which is apparently scarce and being held at a premium of ⅛c. to ⅜c. per pound over later positions. July tankcars were offered at 12⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

RAPESEED — Refined rapeseed oil is quoted slightly lower. July-August-September shipment from the Orient is offered at 9¾c. per pound, f.o.t., cars, in drums, and 9⅝c. in tankcars, but buyers are showing no interest at present.

COCONUT—Domestic quoted at 7⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast.

COPRA—This market remains dull and uninteresting, with prices unchanged. Buyers are showing no interest in quotations of 4¼c. per pound for Southseas for early shipment.

TEA—No new offerings have been received on this oil since a week ago, when offerings were made at 10¾c. per pound, in barrels, and 10¼c. per pound, in drums, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, in bond, for May shipment from the Orient.

PALM—Lagos in drums was sold during the week at 9⅛c. per pound for August shipment from U. K., which is the lowest point this oil has reached for some time. Suppliers intimate that higher prices are looked for in the early future.

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Copra

An easier tone developed, and on the Coast 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per pound was quoted for sun dried, showing a further decline of ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. With conflicting reports current in regard to conditions prevailing abroad, domestic markets remained quiet.

Manila Copra

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1929.

The copra market continues quiet, according to a cable from the American trade commissioner at Manila, dated May 8. Mills are operating at below normal, due to a pessimistic outlook. Arrivals are seasonably good. Total receipts at Manila during April were 245,000 sacks, as compared with 172,000 sacks in April last year. Prices are:—At Hondagua, 11 pesos per picul; at Cebu, 11.125 pesos; at Legaspi, 11 pesos; at Manila, 11½ pesos.

Animal Oils

Degras.—A better inquiry was noted in some quarters for domestic, though consumers were not inclined to anticipate to any extent. Imported was quiet. Offerings were generally light and the market had a steady tone.

Lard.—Domestic trade was fairly active with the purchasing apparently limited in many instances to comparatively small or moderate quantities. The market was steady, changes in quotations being narrow.

Neatsfoot.—There was no snap to business, but a fairly active inquiry was noted in a jobbing way, and the market remained steady. Supplies in the hands of dealers are said to be light.

Oleo.—The market was quieter, but offerings were light and the ruling tone was steady. Previous prices were generally repeated on all grades.

Tallow.—Demand was fair and the market was steady on the basis of former quotations.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	585	105
Saturday	120	100
Monday	1,040	527
Tuesday	620	335
Wednesday	150	1,486
Thursday	200	155
Totals	2,715	2,708
Since January 1—		
This year	58,463	26,415
Last year	53,626	31,972

Fish Oils

Cod.—The local market was rather quiet so far as new business was concerned. There was nothing particularly striking in advices from the primary center in regard to Newfoundland oil and buyers here in some cases were inclined to hold off for new developments. Offerings remained light, however, and the market continued steady.

Menhaden.—The attitude of sellers lacked change. Holdings are reported as light and diminishing with no prospects of additions to supplies for some time to come. The market retained a firm tone. The crude situation lacked new features of any kind, the market being nominal as usual at this period.

Sperm.—Quotations were maintained at previous levels, the market being steady. Trade was routine.

Whale.—Conditions in the local market for refined were about the same as noted in the previous week. Supplies on spot appear to be light and although demand was quiet the market continued steady, quotations being maintained. Crude on the coast was quiet and nominal.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

Outlook for the fish oil market continued somewhat uncertain, with extremely moderate participation from buyers. Ruling prices in most of the more commonly wanted grades showed virtually no change from the preceding week. Some little inquiry for West Coast Oil was though possibly to foreshadow somewhat more active buying later in that section. Ruling prices were:—Cod, domestic, spot, 66c. to 68c.; Newfoundland, spot, barrels, 67c. to 68c.; menhaden, pressed, spot, barrels, 72c. to 74c.; manhaden, unpressed, spot, barrels, 64c. to 66c.; sardine, Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 45c. to 46c.; salmon, Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 44c. to 46c.

London Sperm Oil Prices

Quotations on sperm oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	29	0
Monday	28	6
Tuesday	28	6
Wednesday	28	6
Thursday	28	6
Friday	28	6

Fats and Greases

Grease. — The market continued easy, offerings of all grades being noted at further concessions. Consumers were not disposed to purchase far in advance of requirements, but there was a fair demand for moderate lots.

Lard.—An increase was noted in the volume of inquiries received for moderate lots from local and outside consumers. Export trade was quieter. Changes in quotations were narrow. Receipts of live hogs in the West were generally light.

Stearin.—The market was easy, with offerings noted at a further concession of ¼c. per pound for oleo. There was a fair inquiry.

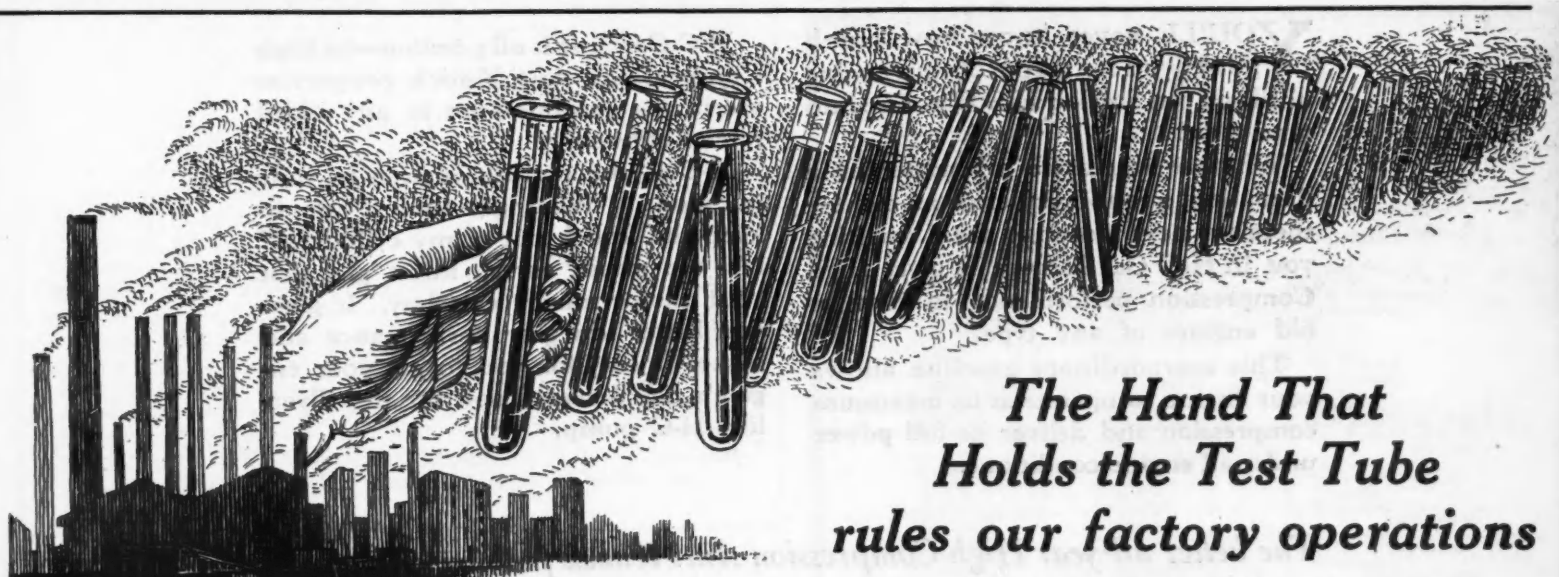
Tallow.—Offerings were light early in the week, and for a time the market had a steadier appearance, but later on sellers showed more disposition to meet the views of buyers as to values, and sales were reported at a further decline of ½c. per pound. There was no auction in London last week.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week, in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	9,165	.....	.....
Monday	7,850	.....	100
Tuesday	16,710	.....	.....
Wednesday	17,260	.....	.....
Thursday	11,215	.....	.....
Friday	20,370	.....	100
Totals	82,570	.....	200

(Continued on page 49)



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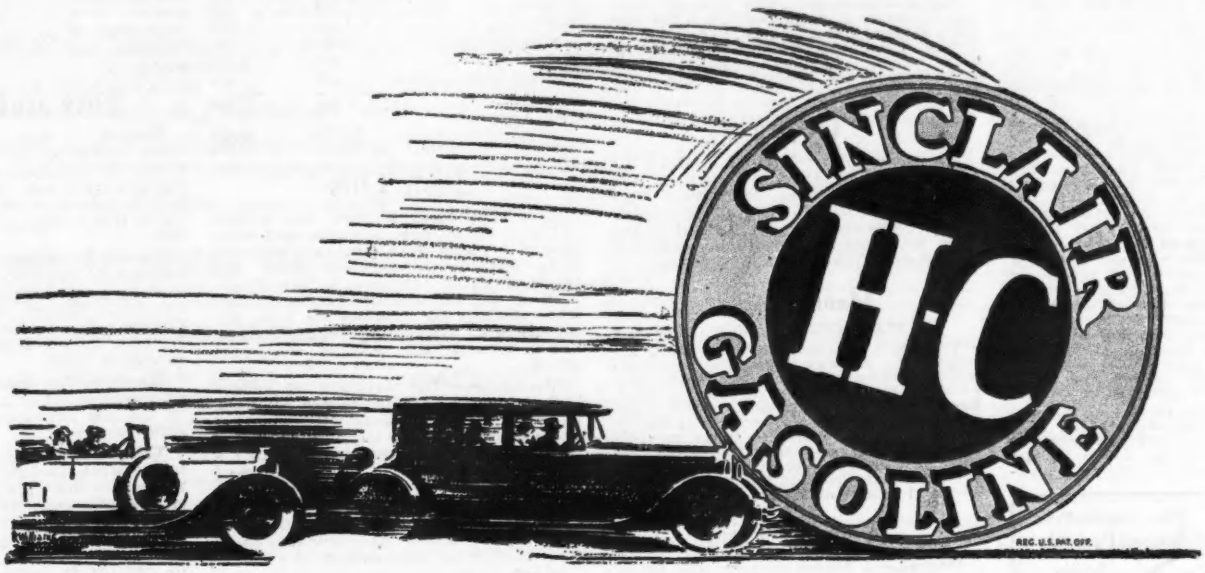

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Petroleum Crude and Refined

U. S. Motor Gasoline Higher at Midcontinent —Kerosene Easy in All Quarters—Crude Output Off

Although there were no official price advances in crude petroleum at the wells last week, surrounding conditions at several fields held advancing tendencies and it was reported that premium prices were being paid at Spindletop, Smackover, and West Texas wells. The advance that was anticipated at some Pennsylvania fields failed to occur. Further evidencing the willingness on the part of producers to curtail production was the substantial decrease shown in the latest daily average figures compiled. Following the recent open-flow tests and reproration in California, production was sharply curbed there and was to a great extent responsible for the total decrease. The week's activities in the Oklahoma fields were heavier, but were chiefly due to tests to determine reproration in the Seminole area. Advances in the price of U. S. Motor gasoline at two of the Midcontinent refineries featured the refinery group. Prices were held at existing levels in the East and some factors discontinued their efforts to boost the market. Again kerosene failed to share the same fortunate position as gasoline and further declines were registered in the Midcontinent. Additional precipitations in prices for paraffin waxes were witnessed both here and in the West and together with an advancing market for cylinder stocks in Pennsylvania, furnished the only other features to the market for refinery products.

fields was limited to 150,000 barrels daily to extend over a period of six months. The latest figures compiled, however, showed that production was running some 7,000 barrels below that figure. A surprising increase was shown at the Salt Creek, Wyoming, field as the figures mounted to 6,450 barrels above the daily average for the previous week. New well completions were particularly heavy in West Texas, and Kansas.

Imports of crude petroleum into the United States during February amounted to 7,015,834 barrels valued at $7,195,070 according to the Department of Commerce. Venezuela was the largest source as imports from that country amounted to 2,467,737 barrels. Imports from the Dutch West Indies totaled 2,302,962 barrels and Mexican imports amounted to 529,042 barrels. Exports of Russian crude oil in the 1927-1928 season were 20,865,000 barrels, representing an increase of 34 percent over the preceding year and an increase of 90 percent over the 1925-1926 season. Storage of petroleum and petroleum products in the Tampico area totaled 16,833,134 barrels on April 1, representing an increase of 256,753 barrels over March 1, and 1,995,267 barrels more than the corresponding period a year ago.

Current prices on crude petroleum and refinery products, including prices at wells, at refineries, and in tankwagon and service station markets, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in the price of crude petroleum last week. Prices for U. S. motor gasoline were advanced ⅛c. a gallon at Louisiana-Arkansas, North Texas and Oklahoma refineries. Tankwagon prices were advanced 1c. a gallon at Wapakoneta, Urbana and Jamestown, Ohio. Both tankwagon and service station prices were advanced 1c. a gallon in Cleveland.

	May 11	May 4	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$1.673	$1.673	$1.437
Gasoline prices at refinery average at four refining centers), per gallon....	.09313	.08688	.08625
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten States), per gallon.....	.1960	.1960	.1925

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields, as estimated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, has amounted this year, from January 1 to May 11, to 346,738,000 barrels, compared with 313,093,000 barrels in the corresponding period in 1928. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,629,400 barrels a day, compared with 2,439,800 daily at this time last year.

The provisions of the proposed tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee and introduced into the House of Representatives May 7, affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience, the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Crude Petroleum

Chiefly due to the application of further restriction in the California fields, daily average crude production showed a decrease of 20,800 barrels. In California alone, daily average production was 36,500 barrels less than two weeks ago and but for open flow tests to determine re-proration figures in the Seminole fields, a much larger decrease would have been effected. Production in West Texas also declined heavily, but most of the remaining oil-producing states showed slight increases, varying from 50 to 2,000 barrels. Acting upon a petition of the Citizens Advisory Committee, production in the Winkler County, Texas,

Production

The estimated daily average gross production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended May 4, 1929, totaled 2,629,850 barrels, as compared with 2,650,650 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 20,800 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average production east of California was 1,878,650 barrels, as compared with 1,862,950 barrels, an increase of 15,700 barrels. Details of production as compared with the previous week and the corresponding week last year follow:—

	Daily average in barrels—for week ended May 4, 1929.	April 27, 1929.	May 5, 1928.
Oklahoma	676,100	663,300	617,100
Kansas	111,650	109,850	110,300
Panhandle Texas.	60,350	60,000	68,800
North Texas.....	84,150	84,400	74,750
W. Central Texas	51,350	52,500	55,590
West Texas.....	353,100	358,200	426,950
E. Central Texas	18,400	18,700	23,500
Southwest Texas.	71,800	71,750	23,250
North Louisiana.	35,450	35,650	44,800
Arkansas	72,550	72,300	84,100
Coastal Texas....	139,850	137,600	106,100
Coastal Louisiana	20,700	21,650	17,650
Eastern	112,000	111,250	110,500
Wyoming	52,900	46,150	60,050
Montana	10,450	11,000	11,750
Colorado	6,300	6,250	6,850
New Mexico.....	1,550	2,400	2,400
California	751,200	787,700	622,300
Totals	2,629,850	2,650,650	2,466,650

The estimated daily average gross production for the Midcontinent field,

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*Buenos Ayres
*Calcutta
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*Jarrow-on-Tyne
*Karachi
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*Leghorn
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*Liverpool
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*St. Vincent
Saltzaki
*San Francisco
*San Juan (Porto Rico)
*San Pedro (LosAngeles Harbour)
Santos
*Seattle (Washington)
*Shanghai
*Singapore
*Singapore (Pulo Bukom)
*Singapore (Pulce Samboe)
*Singapore (Tanjong Pagar)
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including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhandle, North, West Central, West, East Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended May 4, was 1,534,900 barrels, as compared with 1,526,650 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 8,250 barrels. The Midcontinent production, excluding Smackover, Arkansas, heavy oil, was 1,485,800 barrels, as compared with 1,477,550 barrels, an increase of 8,250 barrels.

Eastern Pipeline Movements

Field runs and pipeline deliveries in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana of latest record are as follows:—

Runs

	Barrels	
	Day.	Month.
April 30	14,315	1,542,691
May 1	67,026	67,026
May 2	58,136	125,162
May 3-5	74,928	200,090

Deliveries

	Barrels	
	Day.	Month.
April 30	72,278	1,999,022
May 1-2	46,922	67,026
May 3	63,588	110,510
May 4-6	115,469	225,979

Monthly Totals, 1929

	Barrels	
	Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,306,601	1,923,438
February	1,159,762	1,525,762
April	1,542,691	1,999,022

Monthly Totals, 1928

	Barrels	
	Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,436,163	1,551,512
February	1,243,949	1,372,114
March	1,782,134	1,709,867
April	1,374,186	1,695,911
May	1,493,922	1,877,417
June	1,482,713	1,872,768
July	1,334,834	1,743,840
August	1,858,518	1,284,805
September	1,303,602	1,966,101
October	1,346,396	1,933,350
November	1,158,124	1,786,643
December	1,236,844	1,903,459

Imports

Imports of petroleum, crude and refined oils, at the principal ports for the month of April totaled 8,759,000 barrels, a daily average of 291,967 barrels, compared with 9,373,000 barrels, a daily average of 302,355 barrels, for the month of March, 1929. Imports at the principal United States ports for the **week ended May 4** totaled 1,792,000 barrels, a daily average of 256,000 barrels, compared with 2,012,000 barrels, a daily average of 287,429 barrels, for the week ended April 27, 1929.

At Atlantic Coast Ports—	Barrels received week ended May 4.	April 27.
Baltimore	190,000	71,000
Boston	.....	143,000
New York	876,000	1,092,000
Philadelphia	315,000	125,000
Others	213,000	84,000
Totals	1,594,000	1,515,000
Daily averages	227,714	216,429
At Gulf Coast Ports—		
Galveston district	69,000	67,000
New Orleans and Baton Rouge	129,000	184,000
Port Arthur and Sabine district	.....	246,000
Tampa	.....	.....
Totals	198,000	497,000
Daily averages	28,286	71,000
At All United States Ports—		
Totals	1,792,000	2,012,000
Daily averages	256,000	287,429

Movements of California Oil

Receipts of California oil, crude and refined oils, at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the month of April totaled 1,956,000 barrels, a daily average of 65,200 barrels, compared with 2,456,000 barrels, a daily average of 79,226 barrels, for the month of March.

Receipts at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended May 4 totaled 442,000 barrels, a daily average of 63,143 barrels, against 408,000 barrels, a daily average of 58,286 barrels, for the week ended April 27, 1929.

At Atlantic Coast Ports—	Barrels received week ended May 4.	April 27.
Baltimore	128,000	78,000
Boston	.....	.....
New York	234,000	330,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....
Others	80,000	.....
Totals	442,000	408,000
Daily averages	63,143	58,286
At Gulf Coast Ports—		
Totals	.....	.....
Daily averages	.....	.....
At Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports—		
Totals	442,000	408,000
Daily averages	63,143	58,286
Oils Received		
Crude	.....	.....
Gasoline	362,000	408,000
Kerosene, distilled	80,000	.....
Gas oil	.....	.....
Fuel oil	.....	.....
Totals	442,000	408,000

Price Changes in the Past Month

April 15—Midland, Michigan, crude reduced 14c. a barrel.

April 22—Urania, Louisiana, crude advanced 10c. a barrel.

April 26—Western Kentucky, all gravities, advanced 15c. a barrel.

April 26.—Petrolia and Oil Springs, Canada, crude advanced 15c. a barrel.

April 26—Illinois, Princeton, Lima and Indiana crude advanced 15c. a barrel.

April 27—Somerset and Cabell crude advanced 15c. a barrel.

May 2—Kentucky crude in lines of Stoll Refining Co., 10c. a barrel.

Refinery Products

Fundamentally supported by the strength of the crude petroleum market, the gasoline market was surrounded with firm characteristics and was outstanding among the refinery products group. This condition was particularly noted at the Midcontinent refineries, where prices were advanced. In the East the market for U. S. Motor grade retained its past strength, although some factors who had been trying to force higher prices evidently resigned themselves toward any further attempts. At the moment, the movement was not very brisk in the local market, as the result of unfavorable weather conditions, but was somewhat improved over the past few weeks. The kerosene market reflected a position converse to that of gasoline. Prices were easier in most quarters and the demand was far from encouraging. Lubricating oils were strong and price advances were registered at the Pennsylvania and Midcontinent refineries. Additional precipitations were seen in the price for paraffin waxes, as the result of a dwindling demand and rapidly mounting stocks. It was stated that unless an unusual demand appeared, the market would remain in a soft condition for the balance of the summer. Medicinal oil was firm in all directions, with no evidence of price-shading. Diesel and bunker oils moved well and petroleum was quiet and without feature.

Tankwagon Price Changes

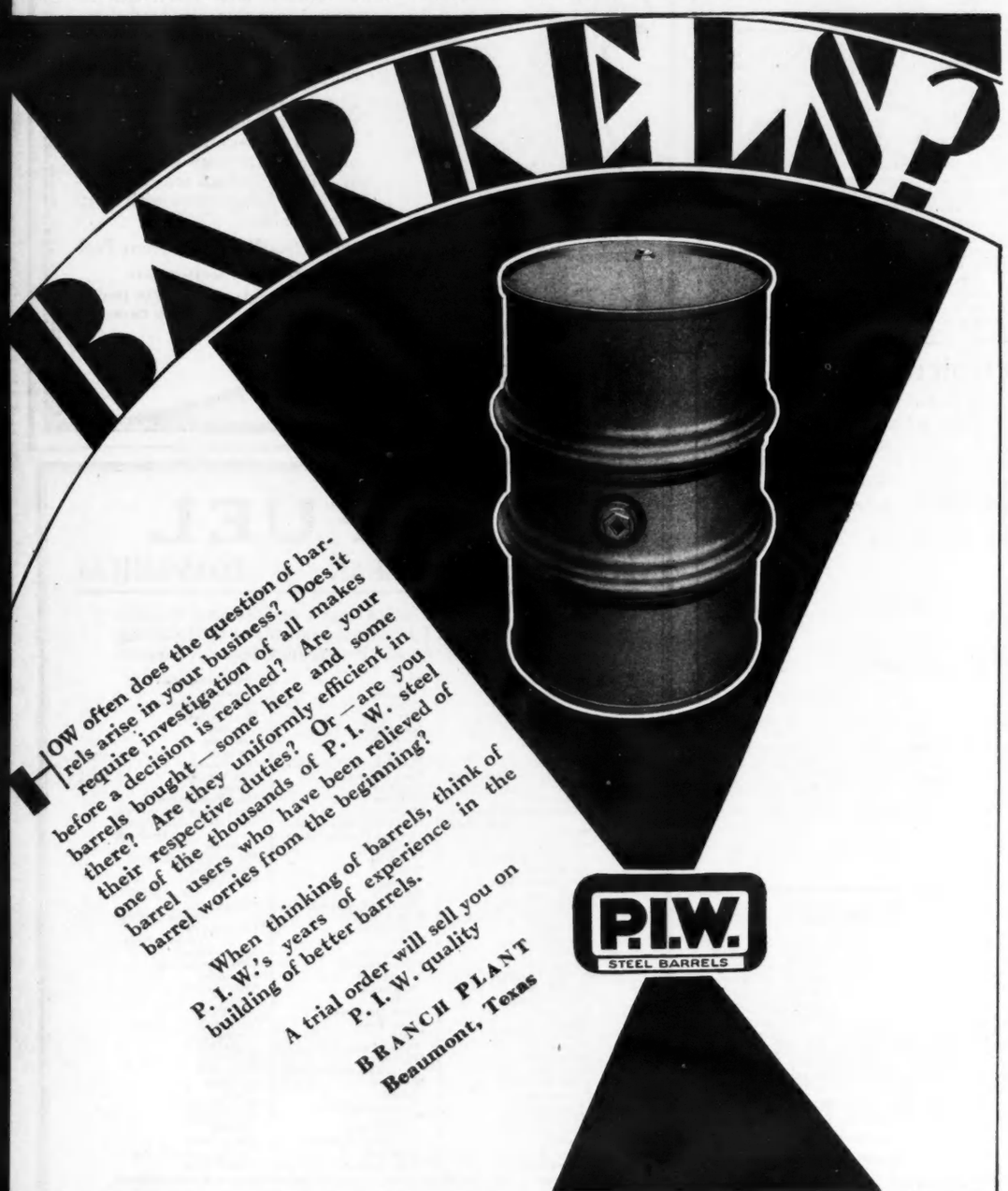
May 6—Standard Oil Company of Ohio advanced tankwagon and service station price of gasoline 1c. a gallon in Cleveland.

May 8—Standard Oil Company of Ohio advanced the tankwagon price of gasoline 1c. a gallon in Wapakoneta, Urbana and Jamestown.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The U. S. Motor market in the East remained singularly strong at 9c. to 9¼c. a gallon. Nothing further was heard regarding the efforts of some sellers to advance the market to 9½c. and even 10c. a gallon, as the larger factors were not in sympathy with the move and it was evidently abandoned. Jobbers were fairly well supplied on good-sized purchases in April, and the movement for the week was merely routine. Unfavorable weather was attributed to the slow movement into consuming outlets and an improvement was expected to create a more even flux. The Chicago market was strong through the week with prices quoted at 7⅝c. to 7¾c. a gallon in all quarters. U. S. Motor material at the Louisiana-Arkansas refineries was named at 7⅞c. to 8c. a gallon, and the Oklahoma market was higher at 7½c. to 7⅝c. a gallon.

Kerosene.—Weaker in all directions and very little interest shown in the quoted prices. Refiners openly quoted 8c. a gallon, and although it was not generally acknowledged it was believed that 7¾c. a gallon could be done on a good-sized order. The export demand was again poorer both in the local market and at the Gulf. There was only a handful of inquiries at the latter sector. Prices at the Louisiana-Arkansas refineries were off at 6¼c. to 6½c. a gallon, and in North Texas water white was sold as low as 5¼c. a gallon, which represented the current asking price. Oklahoma was also easier at 5½c. to 5⅝c. a gallon. Imports of kerosene during February amounted to 20,237 barrels, according to the Department of Commerce. Of this amount 15,000 barrels were en-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NEW YORK CHICAGO SHARON, PA. HOUSTON TULSA

tered from Mexico and 5,198 from the Dutch West Indies.

Fuel Oils.—Movement of fuel oils over the week was confined to moderate-sized lots to regular consuming interests, and prices were held at their existing levels with the usual support. Furnace oils were unchanged in price, but the demand dwindled to small proportions. Diesel and bunker oils moved well. Bids are wanted May 16, circular 159, by the U. S. Quartermaster Department at 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, for 3,190,317 gallons of fuel oil.

Medicinal Oils.—All grades were strong over the week. Sales movement did not greatly differ from that of the past few weeks, and stocks were of sufficient size to meet the current demand.

Paraffin Wax.—The market experienced further precipitations during the week, and white crude was sold as low as 3¼c. per pound for both spot and forward delivery. Yellow scale descended to 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound, and fully refined material was correspondingly lower. The Midcontinent market also declined, and stocks in all producing bases were rapidly mounting, with no indication of an increased demand in the offing. Imports of paraffin and paraffin wax during February amounted to 3,120,296 pounds, valued at $238,149, according to the Department of Commerce.

Petrolatum.—No change was witnessed over the week. Movement was routine, with no particular leader among the group. No changes were expected by the local sellers.

Lubricating Oils.—The Pennsylvania market was rigidly strong. Advances were made in the price of bright and cylinder stocks, and supplies were difficult to obtain in many quarters. The current price of bright stocks was 19c. a gallon higher than at the beginning of the year.

Bids are wanted May 22 by the Contracting Officer of the Materials Division of the Air Corps at Wright Field, Ohio, for approximately 24,500 gallons of lubricating oil, according to circular 391. The movement of lubricating oil through this market for the past week by days was as follows:—

	Receipts. Barrels.	Exports. Gallons.
Friday	.....	63,850
Saturday	.....	99,050
Monday	.....	263,550
Tuesday	.....	142,000
Wednesday	.....	33,700
Thursday	.....	199,450
Totals	.....	802,200

Tulsa Petroleum Market

TULSA, Okla., May 8, 1929.

The general improvement in the Midcontinent refinery gasoline situation prevailing over the past three weeks continued in evidence during this week.

Under the influence of a decrease of 1,500,000 gallons in stocks for the week ending the 11th, coupled with an increase in tank-car shipments of 2,000,000 gallons for the same period, the majority of the refiners throughout the area advanced spot navy quotations in tank-car lots from 7½c. to 7¾c. a gallon on Monday. While trading is not quite as brisk at the higher levels, because of continued rainy weather conditions, refiners are well booked ahead, and prices are expected to hold at present levels.

There was very little buying of either grade of kerosene in evidence during the week and sales were made at new low levels for the present downward trend. Stocks showed another increase of approximately 1,000,000 gallons for the week.

The heavier ends, namely distillates, gas oils and fuel oils, were generally sluggish, but prices held fairly steady at the previous week's levels. Steam refined cylinder stocks and bright stocks were active, with prices 1c. to 2c. a gallon higher than last week. Paraffin continued sluggish, with very few inquiries being received over the week.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area, basis group 3 Oklahoma, were approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES—Oklahoma U. S. Motor material was generally quoted at 7⅝c. to 7¾c. a gallon for immediate and prompt shipment, with the smaller units in Southwest Texas booking orders at 7⅜c. to 7½c. a gallon; 60-62 400 e.p., 7¾c. to 7⅞c.; 64-66 390 e.p., 7⅞c. to 8c. a gallon; 64-66 375 e.p., 8c. to 8⅛c.; 68-70 360, 8⅛c. to 8¼.

NATURAL GASOLINES—Grades A and AA, 7¾c. a gallon; grades B, BB and C, 7c. to 7¼c.

KEROSENES — The 41-43 gravity, water white, 5⅜c. to 5½c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, water white, 5¾c. to 6c.

DISTILLATES—The 36-38 light straw, 2⅞c. to 3c.; 38-40 light straw, 3⅛c. to 3¼c. a gallon.

GAS OILS.—Ordinary 32-36 dark industrial grades, 2⅜c. to 2½c.; 32-36 light straw, 2½c. to 2⅝c. a gallon.

FUEL OILS—Southwest Texas high sulphur 18-22 gravity, 25c. to 30c. a barrel, f.o.b. tank cars Pyote and Big Springs district; Oklahoma low sulphur, 14-18 gravity, 47½c. to 52½c.; 22-26, 52½c. to 55c.; 24-26, 60c. to 65c.; 26-30, 70c. to 75c.; 28-30, 80c. to 85c.; 30-32, 85c. to 90c.

Chicago Petroleum Market

CHICAGO, May 9, 1929.

Aided by a strong crude oil market the refinery gasoline market made further progress on the up-side the past week. Jobbers have by now pretty well filled up their gasoline storage. They have done this by virtue of the r feeling that they did not wish to be le.t unprotected in the event of further substantial price gains in gasoline prices, which would not be surprising. At the same time, jobbers have been moving a large volume of gasoline to their retail trade, and consumption of gasoline generally speaking has been good. Export gasoline movement has not been entirely up to expectations.

The central states' oil marketing trade is expecting a tank-wagon gasoline price advance when and if the motor gasoline price in tankcars reaches the 8c. level and gives indications of being well established at that point. Some jobbers are protesting that even at this point in the spot market their margins are reduced to the vanishing point.

Kerosene has been having further trouble in maintaining its market price position for the last few days. There is little demand from the farm trade, which in the past has been the principal source of outlet for the product.

Furnace oils and gas oils apparently are nearer price stabilization now than at any time since the decline began some time ago. Prices have shown little further decline in the last two weeks, although some sources of these products are still finding it necessary to sell at sacrifices. Some little movement of furnace oils to distributors for late spring sale to householders has kept the market from absolute stagnation.

Heavy fuels are barely maintaining their own. Group 3 heavy oils are selling off to some extent from their highest, although sulphur fuels are still lower. High-grade fuels are barely steady.

Ruling prices were:—

GASOLINE (tankcar, per gallon)—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 7¼c. to 7½c.; 56-58, 450, 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; 58-60, 437 (U. S. Motor), 7⅝c. to 7¾c.; 60-62, 400, 7⅞c. to 8c.; 64-66, 390, 8c. to 8⅛c.; 64-66, 375, 8⅛c. to 8¼.; 68-70, 360, 8⅜c. to 8½c.

KEROSENE (tankcar, per gallon)—41-43, water white, 5¾c. to 5⅞c.; 42-44, water white, 6¼c. to 6½c.

FURNACE OILS (tankcar, per gallon)—38-40, straw, 3½cc. to 3⅝c.; 36-38, straw, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, light zero, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; 32-36, 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.; 32-34, straw, 3c. to 3⅛c.

FUEL OILS (per barrel, tankcar)—28-30, zero, 95c. to $1; 26-28, 80c. to 85c.; 24-26, 62½c. to 65c.; 18-22, low sulphur, 52½c. to 55c.; 18-22, high sulphur, 45c. to 50c.; Smackover, treated, 85c. to 90c.

LUBRICATING OILS—Tone remains generally firm, and outright strong in the case of the bright stocks. Midcontinent refiners are doing a capacity business on this product at a strengthening price range, embracing some of the best prices on these products in some years.

New Orleans Petroleum Market

NEW ORLEANS, May 9, 1929.

Demand for 58-60 motor gasoline is good. Prices in tankcars, at refinery, range from 8⅜c. to 8½c. a gallon. The delivered price, including tax, inspection and freight charges, is 13¾c.

The market for 41-43 water white kerosene is poor. Refineries offer this grade at 7c. to 7¼c. a gallon. The delivered price, including freight, inspection and taxes, is 9¾c. a gallon.

Demand for bunker C fuel is fair at 95c. to $1.05 a barrel, at terminal.

Continental Stockholders To Vote on Marland Merger

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Oil Company has been called for June 17 for the purpose of ratifying and approving a plan for the reorganization and merger of the Marland Oil Company and Continental. The terms of the merger provide that all the property and assets of the Continental Oil Company shall be transferred to the Marland Oil Company in exchange for 2,317,266.35 capital shares of the Marland Company. Upon the consummation of the merger this stock will be distributed pro rata to Continental stockholders. On the basis of present Continental stock outstanding each share will be entitled to approximately sixtenths of one share of Marland stock.

Additional terms of the merger provide that Marland shall change its name to Continental Oil Company of Delaware and increase its capital stock to an extent at least sufficient to make delivery of the requisite number of shares to the Continental Oil Company of Maine. The present Continental stockholders will have adequate representation on the board of directors and the management of the reorganized company. Upon completion of the merger the Continental Oil Company of Maine will be dissolved.

Oil Operations Ruling By the Attorney-General

The secretary of the Interior in granting extensions to holders of permits to prospect for oil on public lands may make conditions requiring stoppage of drilling for the periods he may specify, according to ruling of the attorney general, William D. Mitchell, submitted to the secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, in response to an inquiry.

The ruling of the attorney general was submitted in answer to a question asked by the Interior department in a letter dated April 27, as follows:—Is the secretary of the Interior authorized to grant an extension of an oil prospecting permit in such terms that its period must expire within the maximum limit of the statutory period, and the duration of actual operations be for a lesser period within such extension, the dates of beginning of actual operations to be stated in the extension?

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has become a member of the National Petroleum Association.

The Conemo Oil Company will hold its annual meeting at Denver, Colo., May 14 at 2 p. m. E. C. Miller is the secretary.

Pennsylvania collected $5,322,565 in gasoline taxes during the first quarter of 1929. This compares with $4,685,467 collected in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The LeFaivre Oil Syndicate, Detroit, has made location on the Martin Dome, a virgin section, in Weston county, Wyo. This is forty-five miles west of Newcastle, Wyo.

The Producers & Refiners' Corp. will drill two new wells on the Fannie structure, two in the Oregon basin field, and two on the Muskrat Dome, all in Wyoming.

The Simms Petroleum Company's discovery well in the Asher pool, Pottawatomie counuty, Okla., was gauged April 29 and showed 3,030 barrels in twenty-four hours.

The Corn Belt Oil Company, with a bulk plant at Bloomington, Ill., and a string of service stations in McLean county, has been sold by J. B. Kelly, president, to the Sinclair Refining Company.

The Southern Natural Gas Company has contracted with Ford Beacon & Davis, Inc., for the construction of a 1,400-mile natural gas pipe line from Monroe, Louisiana, to Atlanta, Ga., via Birmingham.

The Lorado Oil Company has purchased a 1,600 acre tract south of Oxford, Kan., near the Gypsy Oil Company's discovery well. It also brought in a gas well in the Vernon pool, Sumner county, Kan.

The Atlantic Petroleum Corp. and its associates have acquired a five-year lease on acreage in DeBaca, Chaves and Lincoln counties, N. M. The leases were approved by the New Mexico Land Board of Santa Fe.

The department of manufacture of the National Petroleum Association is arranging a visit to the refinery of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Cleveland, May 24. The plans are in charge of P. S. Tarbox, of the Independent Refining Company, Oil City, Pa.

The Tidal Refining Company has acquired title to 750 acres across the road from the Shell refinery at Deer Park, on the Houston ship canal. It will erect a 15,000 barrel refinery, costing three million dollars. Oil will come from the West Texas fields.

Five oil storage tanks at the plant of the Vacuum Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J., were destroyed by fire last Friday. No one was seriously injured by the blaze, which started in the filling room on the dock and spread to the tanks, according to the report.

Charles Farrell has been named branch manager for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at its Sioux Falls, S. D., branch, directing sales and service. He was the company's salesman in Sioux City, Iowa, for eight years and is succeeded there by O. R. English.

The refinery at Lemont, Ill., built several years ago by the Schaeffer Oil Company, but not steadily operated, has been acquired by the Shell Petroleum Corporation. The Shell Corporation also acquired the Muskegon Oil Company, owned largely by Joliet people.

The Texas Corporation has purchased oil rights on approximately 500,000 acres of the Salcedo estate in the Department of Cundinamarca, Colombia. The consideration is said to have been $300,000, of which $200,000 is to be paid in cash. Drilling will be started as soon as equipment can be located.

The Independent Oil Producers Association, the Midcontinent Royalty Owners' Association, and the National Coal Producers Association have joined to ask Congress for a duty of 60 cents a barrel on imports of crude petroleum and a duty on petroleum products sufficient to equalize refining costs here and abroad.

Production of nitrocellulose lacquers in Warsaw, Poland, will be undertaken shortly by a new plant operated by the firm of J. Czechosicz and K. Pajewski, Aleja Madalinskiego, Mokotow. Both spray and brushing lacquers will be made. The plans of the company include an educational campaign to be conducted for the benefit of the general public.

The Texas Petroleum Products Company, operating a refinery in the Somerset field near San Antonio and the Schimmel Production Company of Fort Worth, with producers in Somerset and North Texas have merged and are operating under the name of the Texas Petroleum Company. It purchased the Witherspoon Oil Company's properties at Somerset. V. G. Schimmel is president; Grover Shaw, who headed the Texas concern, is vice- president; C. L. Mesenole, secretary, and W. I. Lighthouse, treasurer.

Drug Survey Approved by U. S. P. Convention Trustees

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1929.

A survey of druggists and physicians to determine the drugs actually being prescribed, such information to be used in revising the scope of the next edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia, was approved by the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention at its annual meeting held May 4 in this city.

A recommendation that such reports be asked and that drug and medical journals be urged to co-operate in the survey will be submitted by the trustees to the convention, which will hold its decennial meeting in Washington May 13, 1930.

Dr. Reid Hunt, president of the convention, is expected soon to appoint the committees on arrangements and credentials in preparation for the meeting which will set up the machinery for editing and publishing the U.S.P.XI, to be issued some five of six years later.

A recommendation that $20,000 of the income from the sale of the U.S.P. be set aside as a fund for pharmaceutical research as a memorial to Joseph P. Remington, for eighteen years chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee, was also approved by the trustees. Other recommendations to be presented to the convention were that the by-laws be amended to give representation to the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, to Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines and also to Cuba, because the University of Habana translated the U.S.P.X into Spanish and the translation was adopted as official in Cuba.

Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the revision committee, presented his report. It dealt mainly with research work which has been done since the publication of the U.S.P.X in 1926. Some discussion of the possibility of changing the specifications for digitalis took place. Other crude drugs were not discussed.

All five trustees were present, Dr. James H. Beal, chairman of the board; Dr. George H. Simmons, Samuel C. Henry, Dr. S. Solis Cohen and Dr. Fred J. Wulling. Others present were the two ex-officio trustees—the president of the convention, Dr. Reid Hunt, and the chairman of the revision committee, Dr. E. Fullerton Cook—William B. Day, secretary of the board, Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, secretary of the convention, and Samuel L. Hilton, treasurer of the convention.

MacLean Appointed Paris I.C. of C. Commissioner

Henry Coit MacLean, for several years commercial attache at the American Embassy, Paris, has been appointed American Administration Commissioner to the Paris headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce, according to an announcement made May 6 by the American section of the International Chamber. Richard Eldridge, who was made commissioner folfowing the death of Basil Miles a year ago, has been made deputy commissioner.

Mr. MacLean is a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale University. He was a U. S. trade commissioner to Italy in 1919, and was subsequently transferred to the Paris Embassy. He was attached to the American debt funding commission as expert during the negotiations with Italy in 1925.

Financial Notes

SENECA COPPER MINING COMPANY reports a deficit of $54,126 in the first quarter of 1929.

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS, INC., directors have voted to increase the class 'A" common stock from 11,000 shares to 300,000 shares, and to offer 50,000 of the new shares at $41 a share to present class A and B holders in the ratio of one share for each three held. No stockholders' record date has yet been fixed.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY reports a net income of $6,724,519 for the first quarter of 1929, after depletion, depreciation and Federal taxes, equal to $1.38 a share on 4,857,248 shares, as compared with $2,278,061, or 47c. a share in the corresponding quarter of 1928.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY reports a net income for the first quarter of 1929 of $10,862,404 after depreciation but before depletion and Federal taxes, equal to $6.68 a share on 1,624,490 shares, as compared with $4,516,220, or $2.78 a share in the corresponding quarter of 1928.

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES reports a profit of $210,070.08 for the quarter ended March 31, with a final net, after depreciation and income taxes, of $141,081.29. This is at the rate of $3.52 a year on the outstanding A stock, compared with $2.86 earned in 1928.

Chemical Tariff Changes Relatively Few

(Continued from page 20)

petuated nearly all the rates which have been changed by presidential proclamations.

Full consideration was given to the testimony and the contents of the briefs submitted at the hearings on chemicals and allied products.

The equivalent ad valorem rate for the dutiable items of the chemical schedule imported under the act of 1922 up to 1928 is 33.78 percent, compared with an average of 37.67 percent for all dutiable items imported during the same period. Furthermore, the percentage of imports (by value) of duty-free chemicals to that of all dutiable chemical imports under the act of 1922 is 71.83, as compared with 62.73 percent, the ratio for all duty-free imports to all dutiable imports. The equivalent ad valorem rate on all chemicals, dutiable and free, imported under the act of 1922, is 9.39 percent, as compared with an equivalent ad valorem rate of 14.04 percent on total imports of all kinds during the same period. Therefore, it cannot be successfully contended that the rates of duty in Schedule 1 of the act of 1922 are above the levels of other schedules.

In general, the treatment of Schedule 1 by the committee is in no sense a revision, but rather a readjustment in certain items in order to meet the changed conditions in certain industries since 1922. This schedule contains many hundreds of items. The committee received requests for changes in 70 of the 93 paragraphs of the chemical schedule. Changes have been made in rates in only 29 of these paragraphs. In addition, about 32 commodities have been specifically mentioned, and there have been changes in phraseology in certain paragraphs in order to avoid litigation and ambiguity. Rates have been changed on 39 commodities, of which 33 were increases and 6 were decreases. Some of the increases represent adjustments of compensatory duties which were out of line with the base rates, and these have been properly adjusted. Thirteen items have been transferred from the dutiable list to the free list, of which seven are of particular interest to agriculture—the fertilizer materials, urea, fish scrap, fish meal, and tankage, the insecticides calcium arsenate and paris green, and santonin and its salts, used as a vermifuge for hogs. Other items transferred include materials not produced in this country—buchu leaves, a crude botanical drug; licorice root, the raw material for licorice extract; and argols, tartars, and wine lees, the raw materials for tartaric acid and cream of tartar. Of the seven transfers from the free list to the chemical schedule, three items—citrous juice, palm-kernel oil, and sesame oil—pertain to agricultural products; the other items include chromic and nitric acids, kieserite, and spermaceti wax. Decreases were made in the rates on phenol or carbolic acid, cresylic acid, ortho, meta, and para cresol, and synthetic camphor.

A number of commodities which have become of importance in the industrial change since 1922 have been given specific mention for the first time. The rates in paragraph 5, the basket paragraph, and in the basket clauses of other paragraphs, have not been disturbed.

Coaltar Products

Since the close of the war, under the protection afforded by the act of 1922, the coaltar industry has continued to develop so that today it represents an investment of about $100,000,000 and employs 10,000 men. The development of fast dyes having brightness, fastness to sun, laundering, ironing, etc., has been brought about by the devotion of a large amount of money and time to the problems involved. The increased production by improved methods of the important intermediate, anthraquinone, greatly facilitated the development of fast dyes.

Other important developments in the coaltar industry include the production of phthalic anhydride by cheaper methods, the production of synthetic phenol from benzene, the development of insecticidess and fungicides, by which increased yields and improved qualities of such crops as wheat, corn, potatoes, and other farm products may be obtained. The production of new chemicals for the rubber industry is of more than usual significance, in that by the development of anti-oxidants, of accelerators for vulcanization, and of compounds for improving the ageing of rubber, the life of many articles of rubber has been extended in some cases from 100 percent to 500 percent. The development of new pharmaceuticals for the control and prevention of disease is one of the most important contributions of chemistry to the welfare of mankind.

Requests were made for the restoration of the original rates which obtained in paragraphs 27 and 28 for two years after the date of the passage of the act of 1922.

These rates were automatically reduced under the provisions of the act from 60 percent ad valorem to 45 percent ad valorem in paragraph 28 and from 55 percent to 40 percent ad valorem in paragraph 27.

In view of the creditable progress of the industry and upon the further facts as to its status and condition disclosed upon the hearings, the committee recommends the continuance of the present rates based upon the American selling price as provided in the present law.

In this connection attention is called to a further important recommendation, viz, that the provision of the existing law prohibiting any increase of the rates in paragraphs 27 and 28 under section 315 be stricken out. In view of the automatic reduction from the temporary to the permanent rate above specified there does not appear to be any sound reason for longer retaining this distinction in the application of the flexible provision. The adoption of this recommendation will afford thereafter the benefit of this remedy to all items in the schedule.

Derivatives of Hydrocarbon Gases

Paragraph 2 of the act of 1922 covers chemicals derived from hydrocarbon gases which are constituents of natural gas. The rates of duty provided by the act of 1922 have fostered the development in the United States of this new synthetic organic chemical industry. There has been a phenomenal increase in the domestic production of some of these products, and a decline in price. Of great military significance is the fact that the plant for manufacturing certain of these products can readily be converted to the production of mustard gas.

Among the more important products of this industry is ethylene glycol. It has also substantially displaced denatured alcohol and glycerin as an antifreeze in automobile radiators. The domestic consumption of ethylene glycol increased from 10,000 pounds in 1922, to nearly 12,000,000 pounds in 1927.

Other valuable derivatives are used for lacquer solvents, extraction solvents, synthetic gums and resins, and medicinals. Paragraph 2 has been expanded to include the more important of these products not mentioned in the act of 1922, but the rates of duty in paragraph 2 remain unchanged.

It was not until 1927 that synthetic acetaldehyde and its solid form, paracetaldehyde, were produced on a large scale in the United States from acetylene. These products have become of increasing importance in the manufacture of accelerators for the vulcanization of rubber, and in the synthesis of many organic chemicals. Of these synthetic derivatives, the most important is acetic acid, production of which was commenced on a large scale in 1928.

Methanol, Butyl, Other Alcohols

The domestic production of butyl alcohol from corn, by a process developed during the war, has kept pace with the increased output of automobiles, in the lacquers for which this alcohol and its derivatives are chiefly used. In 1928 about 8,000,000 bushels of corn were consumed in the production of butyl alcohol. Of the derivatives of butyl alcohol, butyl acetate is the most important and has suffered the most from the competition of imports. It is estimated that the importations of butyl acetate in 1928 displaced nearly 800,000 bushels of corn which would have been used in the production of the primary product, butyl alcohol. Butyl acetate is not specifically mentioned in the act of 1922, being dutiable under a basket clause at a lower rate than the equivalent duty on butyl alcohol. The committee has therefore taken butyl acetate from the basket clause and placed a duty on it proportional to that on butyl alcohol.

The manufacture of synthetic amyl alcohol from certain constituents of natural gas is a development of recent years. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of amyl acetate or banana oil.

The domestic production of methanol, or wood alcohol, was seriously threatened by importations of German synthetic methanol beginning in 1925. American manufacturers, however, soon developed the process so that the plant capacity is now more than adequate to care for present demands, and should stimulate the development of new uses, particularly for its important derivative, formaldehyde.

The Solvents Industry

One of the most rapidly growing branches of industrial chemistry is the manufacture of organic solvents, such as ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, and certain derivatives of ethylene mentioned in paragraph 2. These solvents are made from butyl, ethyl, and amyl alcohols, acetic acid, and other chemicals, the production of which has greatly increased to meet the enlarged demands. The tremendous increase in the consumption of solvents is due to the development in recent years of lacquers and coated fabrics.

There has been marked improvement in the quality of coated textiles now so widely used for automobiles, clothing, upholstery, wall coverings, rugs, and many other applications. These coated textiles are made by treating cotton fabrics with a coating of nitro-cellulose in a solvent vehicle such as butyl acetate, or with solutions of rubber and other materials, or of drying oils and gums.

Pyroxylin and Synthetic Resins

Closely allied to the lacquer industry, and also to the rayon industry, is the manufacture of pyroxylin plastics, also made from nitro-cellulose. The increase in the variety of articles and of the quantity produced has been large. In 1927 the value of unfinished articles produced was $16,500,000, and of finished articles, in excess of $50,000,000. These products include toilet articles, film stock, novelties, toys, pens and pencils, and cellophane or transparent sheets for the wrapping of display merchandise. One of the most important developments in the pyroxylin industry is the production of safety or nonshatterable glass, consisting of a thin sheet of transparent celluloid cemented between two sheets of glass.

Of similar appearance and working characteristics to pyroxylin are the cellulose acetate derivatives of cellulose which have recently assumed commercial importance. Because of their greater stability to light and heat, and less inflammability, the cellulose acetate plastics enter fields for which pyroxylin is not so well adapted, as, for example, motion picture films.

Paragraph 31, covering pyroxylin plastics, has been revised so that articles of pyroxylin will be classified for duty in the paragraphs in which they are mentioned by name. Provision has been made for transparent sheets for safety glass, and for cellulose acetate plastics. Because of their greater cost of production, the latter products have been given a higher rate of duty than unenumerated pyroxylin products, the duties on which remain unchanged.

The synthetic resins are condensation products of two or more materials obtained from a wide variety of sources, such as phenol, formaldehyde, glycerin, furfural, and numerous others. Total productionof coaltar resins has increased from 4,600,000 pounds in 1921 to 20,800,000 pounds in 1928.

The plastic industry in its various branches is distinctly an American development. An abundance of raw materials is available for the manufacture of the various kinds of plastics. The fabricated articles, however, involve an exceedingly high element of labor costs, and because of the great difference between European and American scales of wages, have been subject to intense competition from certain lines of imported goods. The rates of duty on the more important finished articles are considered in their respective schedules.

In addition to the synthetic resins of coaltar origin provided for in paragraph 27, paragraph 11 covering gums has been expanded to include synthetic gums and resins not specially provided for, such as the vinyl, urea, and other synthetic resins.

Acids

The production of citric acid from cane sugar is an outstanding example of successful American research, which followed the substantial increases in the duties imposed by the act of 1922 on citrate of lime and citric acid. Certain molds were developed which fermented the sugar so as to yield citric acid. This achievement, together with the output of the California citrus by-product industry, renders the United States independent of raw materials imported from Italy. It also enables us to buy citric acid at a price lower than is obtained in England, France or Germany. These countries continue to be dominated by the Italian monopoly control of both the raw materials and the finished product.

Under the act of 1922 lemon juice, a raw material for citric acid, enters duty free, whereas citrate of lime, also a raw material, carries a duty of 7 cents per pound. Imports of lemon juice increased tremendously under these conditions. Lemon, lime, and orange juices unsuitable for beverage purposes have therefore been transferred from the free to the dutiable list.

Chromic acid has only recently risen from a position of minor importance to one of prominence as an industrial chemical. This change is due to the development of chromium plating for the trimmings of automobiles and for plumbing fixtures. Nickel plating has been substantially displaced by chromium plating, which gives a surface more durable, more brilliant and less subject to tarnish. Nine or more firms are now manufacturing chromic acid. Competition is severe, and prices have decreased. It has been on the free list of previous tariff acts. Because of increased competition from imported material, it has been stricken from the free list.

Formic acid, an important chemical in the dyeing and tanning industries, was made in this country during the war, but domestic production ceased from 1923 to 1928 when two firms began its manufacture. With the increased demand and price of acetic acid, formic acid is assuming greater importance as a substitute than formerly. The act of 1922 made no mention of formic acid; consequently it was dutiable under a basket clause at 25 percent., which is a lower duty than that on oxalic acid made from the same raw materials, and costing only slightly more to produce.

Vanadic acid, its anhydride, and its salts, are chemicals which have become of high importance as catalysts within the past few years. Vanadium compounds are already used in large quantities in this country for the production of sulphuric acid, which is the basic chemical for the chemical and allied industries. Nearly every sulphuric acid plant recently erected or in the course of construction is designed for the use of this material as the contact catalyst in place of platinum. Thus, not only is a cheaper material substituted for the expensive platinum, but higher yields of sulphuric acid are obtained, thereby effecting substantial savings in costs of sulphuric acid. Furthermore, vanadium catalysts make possible the use of domestic raw materials not formerly employed because they contaminated the platinum. The importance of vanadium chemicals to the national welfare led the committee to insert a separate paragraph providing for these materials formerly in the basket paragraph.

Fixed Nitrogen

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the period covered by the present tariff act is the rapid development in this country during the last two or three years of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the form of synthetic ammonia. Plants for the production of nitric acid by the oxidation of anhydrous ammonia are displacing the old process of manufacture from Chile saltpeter. The ultimate capacity of the plants now in operation and under construction will render the United States entirely independent of foreign raw material—that is, Chile saltpeter—for the manufacture of nitric acid. In addition, one large plant is producing synthetic nitrate of soda for fertilizer purposes. The availability of cheap nitrates and cheap nitric acid is of far-reaching significance to industry, agriculture, and national defense; for agriculture in the form of cheaper fertilizers, cheaper explosives for roads, and cheaper articles of innumerable kinds which the farmer uses; for military defense, independence of foreign raw materials for the manufacture of munitions.

Chemicals Produced by Fermentation Processes

Mention has already been made of the production of citric acid by the fermentation of cane sugar, and of butyl alcohol by the fermentation of corn. These two products are the outstanding examples of a new phase of the chemical industry, in which the bacteriologist perhaps overshadows the chemist. Another development in this field is the production of glycerin by the fermentation of molasses, which is now being successfully carried on. Lactic acid is another product obtained by the fermentation of starchy materials, or molasses. The total value of all chemicals, with the exception of ethyl or grain alcohol, produced directly by fermentation in the United States during 1928, was in excess of $12,500,000. This figure is exceeded many times by the production of ethyl alcohol for non-beverage purposes.

Casein

In recommending no change in the present duty of 2½ cents per pound on casein, the committee was guided by several factors of vital importance.

Casein is among the leading imports of chemical raw materials. Over 75 percent of the consumption is in the manufacture of coated paper. Less important uses are in casein glue for plywood manufacture, in cold water paints, and in spray insecticides. For several years imports, chiefly from Argentina, have been supplying from 50 to 60 percent of the total domestic consumption. Strong representations have been made by dairy interests for an increase in duty from 2½ to 8 cents in order that the entire consumption may be supplied by domestic production, thereby affording a market for the surplus of skimmed milk which now largely goes to waste.

Equally strong representations have been made by representatives of the coated-paper manufacturers, supplemented by briefs from casein glue manufacturers and consumers, for restoring casein to the free list where it was under the act of 1913.

The coated-paper manufacturers prefer Argentine casein because of its uniformity and alleged superior quality, although California casein is said to be its equal in these respects. The uniformity of the Argentine product is due to the fact that manufacture is in the hands of relatively few large producers using chiefly one standardized process, as contrasted with many domestic producers, chiefly small, using several processes and with relatively little standardization of methods.

The coated paper representatives have stated that they pay a premium to obtain Argentine casein, and that for each cent increase in duty the added cost in manufacturing coated paper averages $1.20 per ton. Competition from imported coated paper is keen. An increase in duty on casein would result in the substitution of super-calendered paper for coated paper and stimulate the use of substitutes for casein.

Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats

Vegetable oils constituted one of the controversial subjects in the chemical schedule. On the one hand, the farm group requested a flat 45 percent ad valorem rate, or the equivalent specific rates on animal and vegetable fats and oils of all kinds, whether produced in the United States or not, and with the declared purpose of raising the price level of domestic fats and oils. On the other hand, the soap manufacturers, the power laundry interests, and others, either consumers of fats and oils for the manufacture of soap, or of soap itself, protested such increases mainly because they claimed this would increase the cost of soap by about 50 percent.

The committee has made an exhaustive study of the numerous phases of the oils and fats situation. Coconut oil, which is predominantly the most important of the imported vegetable oils, enters duty free almost entirely from the Philippines and is, therefore, the most important factor in considering the vegetable oil problem. About 60 percent of the consumption of coconut oil is in soap, and about 33 percent is in edible products. Without placing a duty on imports from the Philippines, increased duties on other oils and fats would be meaningless. Furthermore, lard, which is the dominating factor influencing the price of edible fats and oils, is exported to the extent of about 800,000,000 pounds annually. On the other hand, about 700,000,000 pounds of inedible fats and oils are imported to supply the deficiency of soap fats and oils. For these reasons the committee has made but few changes in the oils and fats paragraph of either the chemical schedule or the free list.

The duty on linseed oil has been increased to include the compensatory from 56 cents per bushel, the new rate on flaxseed. The duty on soy-bean oil has been doubled, in order further to encourage the domestic production of soy beans and of soy-bean oil. Sesame oil, which is used chiefly as a salad oil and olive oil adulterant, competes directly with cottonseed, corn, and peanut oils produced in the United States. The committee transferred it from the free list to the dutiable list. Palm-kernel oil, although used almost entirely in the manufacture of soap, is suitable for the manufacture of margarins. The committee transferred this oil from the free list to the dutiable list, but in the provision permitting free entry of olive oil when denatured so as to be unfit for edible purposes, also included palm-kernel oil when similarly denatured. Thus, the soap maker is not penalized for his requirements of palm-kernel oil and the edible oil price level cannot be affected by duty-free entry of edible palm-kernel oil.

The changes made by this bill over the Tariff Act of 1922 are as follows:—

A special provision is made for aliphatic, or non-coaltar organic chemicals of the chain formula series, and they are placed with the previously listed aldehydes in paragraph 2 with a duty of 6 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem. During the hearings testimony was given that American chemists are developing new products in this class to a greater extent than German chemists developed the ring-formula coaltar products.

Dynamite and blasting materials were taken out of the metals schedule and the intention was to give them special paragraphs in the chemical schedule, but this was not done, so unless an amendment is adopted they will be classed as unspecified chemicals at 25 percent ad valorem.

Ammonium sulphate was the only fertilizer material not removed to the free list.

Comparative Rates

	Act of 1922.	Proposed rate.
Acid, chromic	Free	*25%
citric	17c. lb.	18c. lb.
formic	*25%	4c. lb.
gallic	8c. lb.	10c. lb.
nitric	Free	½c. lb.
oxalic	†6c. lb.	6c. lb.
phosphoric, less than 80%	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
more than 80%	2c. lb.	3½c. lb.
pyrogallic	12c. lb.	15c. lb.
tannic, less than 50%	4c. lb.	6c. lb.
50% or more	10c. lb.	12c. lb.
medicinal	20c. lb.	22c. lb.
tartaric	6c. lb.	8c. lb.
vanadic, salts and compounds	25%	40%
Butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols	*25%	6c. lb. & 30%
Methanol	†18c. gal.	18c. gal.
Hexyl alcohol	*25%	6c. lb.
Ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate	1½c. lb.	2c. lb.
Argols, tartar, and wine lees, containing less than 90% of potassium bitartrate	5%	Free
containing more than 90% potassium bitartrate	5c. lb.	5c. lb.
Collodion and other liquid solutions of pyroxylin or other cellulose esters or ethers, or of cellulose	60%	35c. lb.
Cellulose acetate, made into finished or partly finished articles of which it is chief component	60%	80%
compounds (except cellulose acetate but including pyroxylin and other cellulose esters and ethers) made into finished or partly finished articles of which they are chief component	60%	60%
Calcium tartrate, crude	5%	Free
Synthetic gums and resins (n.s.p.f.)	*25%	4c. lb. & 30%
Articles of synthetic resins are specifically provided for at increased rates.		
Barium carbonate	†1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
chloride	1¼c. lb.	2c. lb.
dioxide	†6c. lb.	6c. lb.
oxide	*25%	2½c. lb.
Calomel, corrosive sublimate, and other mercurial preparations	45%	22c. lb. & 25%
Whiting, not precipitated	25%	¼c. lb.
precipitated	25%	25%
Urea	35%	Free
Diethylbarbituric acid and compounds	‡25%	$2.50 lb.
Phenol and cresylic acid	†20% & 3½c. lb.	‡20% & 3½c. lb.
Metacresol, orthocresol and paracresol	‡40% & 7c. lb.	‡20% & 3½c. lb.
Buchu leaves	10c. lb.	Free
Licorice root	½c. lb.	Free
Edible gelatin, valued at less than 40c. lb.	20% & 3½c. lb.	20% & 5c. lb.
Gelatin, glue, glue size and fish glue (n.s.p.f.), valued under 40c. lb.	20% & 1½c. lb.	25% & 2c.lb.
valued at 40c. lb. and over	20% & 7c. lb.	25% & 8c. lb.
Pectin	20%	25%
Epsom salt	½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Kieserite	Free	¼c. lb.
Magnesia, oxide or calcined	3½c. lb.	7c. lb.
Camphor, synthetic	6c. lb.	1c. lb.
Sperm oil, refined	10c. gal.	14c. gal.
Spermaceti wax	free	6c. lb.
Wool grease, crude, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease, not crude (including adeps lanae, hydrous and anhydrous)	½c. lb.	....
containing 2% or less of free fatty acids and not suitable for medicinal use	1c. lb.	....
suitable for medicinal use (including adeps lanae, hydrous or anhydrous)	....	2c. lb.
Oil, linseed	3.3c. lb.	4.16c. lb.
mixed, 25%; rate applicable to chief component oil.		
palm kernel	free	1c. lb.
denatured	free	free
sesame	free	3c. lb.
soya bean	2½c. lb.	5c. lb.
grapefruit	....	25%
Opium, crude	$3.00 lb.	$3.00 lb.
manufactured	$4.00 lb.	$3.00 lb.
Paris green	15%	free
Artist's colors	40%	40% & 2c. each container
Barium sulphate, precipitated	1c. lb.	1¼c. lb.
Carbons, decolorizing and activated	20%	45%
Vermilion reds	28c. lb.	22c. lb. & 20%
Cuprous oxide	25%	35%
Lithopone and other combinations or mixtures of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate containing by weight 30% or more of zinc sulphide	1¾c. lb.	1¾c. lb. & 20%
Potassium citrate	25%	18c. lb.
chlorate	†2¼c. lb.	2¼c. lb.
perchlorate	1¼c. lb.	2¼c. lb.
nitrate, refined	½c. lb.	5½c. lb.
permanganate	†6c. lb.	6c. lb.
Santonin	75c. lb.	free
Sodium	*25%	25%
Potassium	*25%	25%

* In basket clause.
† Presidential proclamation.
‡ American selling price.

	Act of 1922.	Proposed rate.
Sodium citrate	25%	15c. lb.
formate	2c. lb.	2¾c. lb.
nitrite	†4½c. lb.	4½c. lb.
oxalate	25%	3½c. lb.
phosphate	½c. lb.	....
containing less than 45% of water	....	1c. lb.
other	....	2c. lb.
sulphate, anhydrous	‡2.00 ton	$4.00 ton
Starch, potato	1¾c. lb.	2½c. lb.
other	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Dextrin, made from potato starch or potato flour	2¼c. lb.	3c. lb.
not otherwise provided for, burnt starch or British gum, dextrin substitutes, and soluble or chemically treated starch	1¼c. lb.	2c. lb.
Strychnine	15c. oz.	20c. oz.
Zinc sulphide	1½c. lb.	3c. lb.
Collodion emulsion	*25%	25%
Magnesite, caustic calcined	⅝c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Feldspar, crude	free	$1.50 ton
Talc, ground, except toilet preparations	25%	30%
Graphite, crystalline	20%	25%
crystalline flake	1½c. lb.	1¼c. lb.
Ampuls	....	50c. gross
Bottles, vials, and jars, wholly or in chief value of glass, of the character used or designed to be used as containers of perfume, talcum powder, toilet water, or other toilet preparations	55%	65%
Glass, sheet (according to size)—no duty less than 50% ad valorem	1¼c. lb.	1⅞c. lb.
	1⅜c. lb.	2⅛c. lb.
	1⅝c. lb.	2⅞c. lb.
	1¾c. lb.	2⅝c. lb.
	2c. lb.	3c. lb.
	2¼c. lb.	3⅜c. lb.
	2¼c. lb.	3¾c. lb.
laminated	50%	60%
sheet, ground and polished (now classed with sheet glass; to be classed with plate glass).		
plate	12½c. per sq. ft. according to size.	16c. per sq. ft.
	15c. per sq. ft. according to size.	19c. per sq. ft.
	17½c. per sq. ft. according to size.	22c. per sq. ft.
containing wire	15c. per sq. ft.	17c. per sq. ft.
	17½c. per sq. ft.	20c. per sq. ft.
	20c. per sq. ft.	23c. per sq. ft.
optical	45%	50%
Glassware, chemical and pharmaceutical	65%	85%
Tungsten ore	45c. lb.	50c. lb.
Silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alsimin, ferrosilicon, aluminum and ferroaluminum silicon	....	5c. lb.
Boron carbide, chromium carbide, vanadium carbide, chromium nickel, chromium silicon, chromium vanadium, and manganese copper	....	25%
Ferroaluminum vanadium, ferromanganese vanadium, ferrosilicon vanadium, and ferrosilicon aluminum vanadium	....	25%
Barium, boron, calcium, columbium or niobium, strontium, thorium, titanium, uranium, vanadium, zirconium, alloys of two or more of these metals, or alloys not specially provided for of one or more of these metals with one or more of the metals aluminum, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel or silicon.	....	25%
Surgical instruments	45%	70%
Dental instruments	35%	60%
Aluminum foil	35%	40%
Bronze powder, dutch metal powder, aluminum powder, in leaf	....	6c. p. 100 lvs & 25%
Stamping materials of bronze, dutch metal, or aluminum powder	....	½c. p. 100 sq. in.
Gold leaf	55c. 100 lvs.	82½c. 100 lvs.
mounted	55c. 100 lvs.	63½c. 100 sq. in. & 25%
Phosphorcopper	25%	3c. lb.
Lead-bearing flue dust	....	1½c.on. lead content
Paint brush handles	†16⅔%	33⅓%
Sugars, tank bottoms, cane juice syrups, melada, concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 75 sugar degrees, and all mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above 50 sugar degrees and not above 75 sugar degrees	1.24c. lb.	1.5625c.
For each additional polariscopic sugar degree, but not above 94 sugar degrees (present law makes it 0.046c., new, 0.625c. lb. additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; testing by the polariscope 94 sugar degrees, new, 2⅝c. lb., and for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test, ¼c. additional per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion.		
Molasses and sugar syrups n.s.p.f., testing not above 48% total sugars.	¼c. gal.	3.3c. gal.
Testing above 48%, present, 0.275c., new, 0.6c. additional for each percentum of total sugars, and fractions of a percent in proportion, instead of making the additional rate apply to molasses testing not above 52% total sugars, as in the present law.		

* In basket clause.
† Presidential proclamation.
‡ American selling price.

	Act of 1922.	Proposed rate.
Molasses, not imported for commercial use for the extraction of sugar for human consumption ("or for distillery purposes")	1/6c. gal.	0.03c. lb. of total sugars
to be commercially used for distilling purposes.	....	0.36c. lb. of total sugars
(The framers of the bill deleted the present provision that molasses "testing above 52 and not above 56% total sugars not imported to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar or for human consumption, 1/6c. additional for each percent of total sugars, and fractions of a cent in proportion.")		
Maple syrup	4c. lb.	5c. lb.
Dextrose testing not above 99.7% and dextrose syrup	1½c. lb.	2c. lb.
Malted milk	20%	30%
Milk powder	3c. lb.	4¼c. lb.
Butter	†12c. lb.	12c. lb.
substitutes	8c. lb.	12c. lb.
Egg yolk and albumen, preserved	6c. lb.	8c. lb.
dried	18c. lb.	18c. lb.
Peanuts, not shelled	†4½c. lb.	4½c. lb.
shelled	†6c. lb.	6c. lb.
Flaxseed	40c. bu.	56c. bu.
Soya beans	½c. lb.	2c. lb.
Mustard seed	1c. lb.	2c. lb.
Red pepper, unground, 2c. lb., 5c. lb.; new, unground, 5c. lb.		
ground	5c. lb.	8c. lb.
Paprika, unground	2c. lb.	5c. lb.
Curry and curry powder	free	5c. lb.
Tooth brushes and toilet brushes	45%	50%
Cork stoppers	10c. lb.	20c. lb.
	25c. lb.	31c. lb.
manufactures	30%	45%
Sponges: sheepswool, yellow, grass, or velvet	15%	25%
other	15%	15%
Beeswax, bleached	25%	30%
Calcium arsenate	*25%	Free
Cyanide mixtures (the free list provision is limited not to include sulphocyanides or thiocyanides, thiocyanates, and nitroprussides).		
Apparatus for generating acetyline gas from calcium carbide	..	20%
Hair press cloth	35%	..
of human hair	..	8c. lb. & 40%
of camel's hair	..	36c. lb. & 40%
not specially provided for	..	40%
Matches, less than 100 per box, gross boxes	8c.	11c.
otherwise packed, per 1,000	¾c.	1c.
Copper iodide	..	Free
Citrous juices	Free	..
unfit for beverage purposes	..	5c. lb.
other	..	70c. lb.
Tankage, fish scrap, fish meal, for fertilizer use	Free	Free
for other uses	20%	Free
Chamois skins	20%	25%
Candles	20%	35%
Phosphorous oxychloride and trichloride	25%	6c. lb.
Sodium silicofluoride	†25%	1¾c. lb.
Caffeine citrate	25%	90c. lb.
Theobromine	25%	75c. lb.
Angostura bitters	$2.60 gal.	$5.00 gal.
Butyl acetate	25%	7c. lb.
Calcium oxalate	25%	4c. lb.
Bath salts	..	25%
Lard	1c. lb.	3c. lb.
substitutes	4c. lb.	5c. lb.
Casein mixtures	..	2½c. lb.
Alcohol mixtures	25%	Rate of highest rated component.

* In basket clause.
† Presidential proclamation.
‡ American selling price.

Chemical Industry Dinner

(Continued from page 20)

of the American Chemical Industry was formed, for the primary purpose of bringing all branches of the industry together, and for the common good of all.

Since that time and coincident with each Chemical Industries Exposition, four dinners or banquets have been held, until tonight we are participating in the sixth get-together of the industry.

In using the word "get-together," I refer not only to the representatives of the various chemical manufacturers of this country, but also the different groupings of the individual organizations. In this room tonight, there are represented the executive, the sales, the purchasing and the research branches of our industry. It is fitting and proper that this should be, since the individual groups of any specific manufacturing concern are vitally responsible for the ultimate success of all. By the same token, the individual chemical manufacturers of this country are vitally responsible for the future of our industry in its contest with foreign competition for the world's markets. Our government has recognized the fact that American industry should be counselled with and directed, and for this purpose the Department of Commerce was created. As a new department, its duties were difficult of accurate definition; however, a comprehensive plan of action was gradually evolved, whereby industry was guided along constructive paths to the highest peak of success that it had ever attained.

In the attainment of this success, it was necessary that the Department of Commerce be equipped with a personnel that was endowed with ability, judgment and vision. Among those who were called to serve in this particular capacity was one who has given completely of his time and energy, particularly in relation to the chemical division of the department, and as it concerned or was concerned by the chemical and allied production of foreign countries. To bring this to your attention in the most concise and interesting manner, it is my pleasure to present to you Mr. Charles C. Concannon, who will give a resume of the chemical situation throughout the world as he views it and will then introduce the speaker of the evening.

Concannon on Competition

The head of the chemical division of the Department of Commerce briefly related the progress made by the industry both here and abroad since the last Chemical Industries banquet, on which occasion he was also a speaker. He said in part:—

Two years ago at the last Chemical Industries dinner I was asked to express my opinion of the chemical situation following a visit which I had just completed to many of the chemical producing countries of Europe. I recall that at that time I mentioned the cartel movement which was rapidly getting under way in the countries of Europe. Germany taking the lead in this movement not only from the standpoint of developments within the chemical industry of that country itself but also from the standpoint of the international cartel with Germany as the focal point. The cartel movement in its many different forms through mergers, fusions and trustification, and through various forms of centralization and of rationalization has progressed throughout all branches of industry, being particularly pronounced in the chemical field, and it almost seems that this development is proceeding at an accelerated pace.

British chemical interests, through Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have been making strenuous efforts to facilitate Latin-American trade through the establishment of subsidiary or allied companies in various South American countries. Latin-America is a logical customer for our chemical products, yet we are facing keen rivalry in that part of the world and even keener competition in the vast potential markets of the Far East.

Recent developments at home give rise to mixed emotions. The sentiment throughout the industry seems to be that the tariff in the making is receiving serious consideration based upon logical and judicial care to the end that just legislation shall be enacted.

The Department of Commerce hopes to be of aid in promoting the welfare of the chemical industry both at home and abroad, in the future as it has in the past. Secretary Lamont listened with pleasure to the suggestion of the chemical advisory committee that there be held in Washington another conference of chemical executives. The matter is under consideration and it seems probable that a conference of some sort will be held next fall or winter.

As incident follows incident in the healthy growth of the American chemical industry we realize that we are steadily progressing and that our industry has assumed international proportions.

The smaller considerations which might suffice for a purely parochial industry localized within narrow limitations and isolated from contact with the affairs of the world no longer obtain. Our chemical industry has developed such strength today and the American people by this time so keenly realize the necessity of having a virile, self-contained domestic industry, that I do not believe any power on earth can obstruct the future successful growth of a truly American chemical industry.

We have a mighty industry; its problems are gigantic and we need master minds in our work, keeping before us always the ideals which actuated our moving spirits in the past.

Colonel Donovan Talks

In concluding his address, Mr. Concannon paid glowing tribute to the guest of honor for the evening prior to introducing him. As stated above Colonel Donovan talked on a subject close to the hearts of his audience, also coming out strongly in favor of a united chemical export association thus enabling American industry to compete with the European cartel system.

The full text of Colonel Donovan's talk follows:—

In February, last year, the chemical industry held a conference at Washington under the auspices of the Department of Commerce. On that occasion, as an officer of the Government, I was given the opportunity of presenting certain views of the Department of Justice. I then discussed the expressed desire of certain representatives of your industry for amendments to our antitrust laws. The avowed reason was fear of threatened competition from the European chemical industry, with their organized cartels and combinations with power to regulate prices and production.

At that time I tried to point out that the adoption of such a course by this country would in effect be a surrender to the continental principle of trade, which would result in greater regulation and control of industry by our government, with resultant restriction and hampering of individual initiative. I tried to show that there were at hand protective measures which would enable American industry to meet the challenge of foreign monopolies and cartels.

I have not changed the views I then expressed. On the contrary, events of the last year have fortified those views.

I believe that, to some extent, it has been demonstrated that foreign monopolies or foreign cartels, when they come into this country to carry on their business operations, must recognize that the principles of the antitrust laws may be made binding upon them.

In the sisal case, decided by the supreme court in 1927, for the first time the provisions of the Wilson Tariff Act were made applicable to a monopoly which existed under the laws of a foreign nation and which in some respects was conducting its sales operations in this country. That decision is of great significance because for the first time it brought to the attention of American business the protective advantages to be found in the provisions of that act.

Since that decision by the supreme court, we have seen the principles there

enunciated and clarified applied by the government in two suits instituted in the United States district court here in New York.

Quinine and Potash

One of these cases was the so-called quinine case. That case, in its essence, involved certain foreign defendants who, controlling 90 percent of the world's supply of cinchona bark, out of which quinine and its derivatives are manufactured, sought to strengthen their monopoly by fixing the prices, terms and conditions on which all manufacturers and consumers of cinchona bark and quinine derivatives could procure, ship, sell and resell the product in the United States.

At first the foreign defendants over whom we had no jurisdiction bitterly resented the action of our government and resisted any attempt to have their operations in this country subjected to the principles of our antitrust laws by refusing to submit to the jurisdiction of our courts. But by patient negotiation and painstaking explanation of the economic theory upon which our law was based, these defendants finally submitted to a decree of the court forbidding them from doing the acts complained of, thus protecting American customers from the coercion power of the foreign monopoly.

The other case is the so-called potash case. In substance, the complaint in that case alleged that the defendants, one group representing French interests and the other German interests who previously competed wtih each other in the American market, had entered into an agreement to form a single exclusive selling agency in the United States for the purpose of discriminating against the American purchaser. The French defendants asked for a dismissal of the petition on the ground that since the stock in the French company was largely owned by the French republic, the corporation was an instrumentality of the French government and entitled to the immunity of the sovereign. The district court here rejected the contention of the French company and held that when a government enters into a commercial enterprise it cannot claim sovereign immunity for the corporation which it controls. Subsequent to this decision, representatives of all of the defendants came to America and submitted to a decree of the court which required them to conform to the principles of our antitrust laws in the distribution of potash salts in the United States.

These two cases were terminated by the entry of consent decrees. Perhaps the most important result of these proceedings was the recognition of the foreign monopolies of the necessity of submitting to our antitrust laws in the conduct of their business operations in this country. As to the economic benefit which may flow from the entry of these decrees, that is a matter which you gentlemen may determine better than I. The only point I wish to make here is, that so far as the government may act to compel obedience to our antitrust laws by foreign monopolies, I believe that function was performed fully in the two cases I have mentioned.

While it must be recognized that the subject matter of the two cases which I have mentioned, that is, quinine and potash, may be said to be the subject of natural monopolies, inasmuch as neither of these two materials is produced in substantial quantities in this country, nevertheless, it is believed that the principles of the antitrust laws as applied in the two cases mentioned would be equally applicable to foreign monopolies having to do with materials which perhaps are more actively competitive with materials which are produced in this country.

The provisions of the antitrust laws, together with a protective tariff on certain competitive products, constitute measures of defense. Under existing conditions it is believed that these defense measures are necessary.

Certainly, so far as the materials are concerned, chemicals are necessary to many, if not all, American industries They are essential in the production of munitions.

A Key Industry

Exceptional consideration was given by Congress in the tariff to the importation of chemicals, because of the fact that the chemical industry is one of the key industries of the country. This special consideration by Congress was necessary because of the American experience in being subjected to a foreign monopoly over dyestuffs which had been maintained by ruthless commercial methods. The war made us realize that we had to develop a domestic coaltar dye industry, not only for the dyestuffs, but also for medicines and high explosives.

That these measures of defense have evidenced their potency is seen by the coming here of the so-called "I. G. Dyes." It is understandable that there should be objections raised to this concern coming into this country. Perhaps the bitterness of the war is not entirely forgotten.

But when, as in this case, the foreign corporation erects plants and invests capital in our country, then its operations and the acts of its executives become subject to our laws, and for the purpose of applying the principles of the Sherman act we are in a much better position to deal with the foreigners than if they remained entirely abroad and projected themselves into our territory from foreign soil.

It would also be unfair to deny to foreigners in our country the right that our citizens are asserting in their country. We cannot expect to establish plants owned by American capital in foreign countries for the better distribution of surplus production abroad and at the same time undertake to exclude foreigners from establishing plants and distributing agencies here.

American Industry Abroad

Many of our industries have hurdled the customs barriers of other countries, and subjected themselves to their laws and have set up plants within the walls. International Harvester, American Radiator, General Electric, General Motors, and Ford, together with others, have done this. It has been done for practical business reasons. We can hardly deny this right to those who, because of business advantages to them, are willing to subject themselves to the requirements of our laws.

In the foreign dispatches of May 8, I noticed that disquieting discussion prevailed at the economic consultive committee of the League of Nations. The French minister of labor summarized the topic or discussion. He is reported to have said that Europe was handicapped by being composed of so many different sovereign states as against one large nation. He was quoted as saying that it was hopeless to seek a solution through lowering tariffs and he is said to advocate not only cartels of produeers but cartels under the League of Nations.

This idea may be fanciful but it does show the trend of thought on the continent.

Your industry is especially concerned with the problem of a surplus that comes of over-production.

I know that you have sought to solve that problem by consolidation and combination. This trend has been quite manifest during the past year. I do not undertake to pass upon the business wisdom or legal validity of these mergers. But there is, of course, a limit to which you may go in this direction.

Violating the Law

I think it well for all of you to keep in mind certain principles. The law recognizes that competition may be carried to an extreme, that it may produce effects dangerous to economic society. It is believed that consolidation may in some degree correct the evils of destructive competition and that it represents an effort to adjust the relations between production and consumption, supply and demand. It is when these consolidations attempt to eliminate competition, to enhance existing prices, and to exercise permanent control in the industry that they constitute violations of the law.

The anti-trust laws were not directed at the prevention of all consolidations. As pointed out in the report of the Industrial Commission in 1902, consolidations which seek only to secure advantages that come from economical management, and which do not seek to dominate the particular industry, are but the natural development of a form of organization adapted to meet modern conditions and are necessary to our industrial growth. A very recent report published by the Industrial Conference Board on "Mergers and the Law" reaches substantially the same conclusions.

In many instances it is obvious that mergers have brought about increased efficiency in production methods, improvements in machinery, progress in management, in cost accounting, in the elimination of waste, in the simplification of products, in the development of markets, and in the general advance of the industry.

Anti-Trust Law Not a Failure

Th general development in this country of large business corporations has too often been mistakenly interpreted as evidence of failure on the part of the government in the policy of repressing monopoly. The term "trust" is often ascribed to large corporations, which, in point of fact, do not control a sufficient proportion of the business to enable them to dictate prices or to hinder the free development of rival enterprises.

The Supreme Court has made clear that not all combinations are to be condemned. It in the Steel case, and again in the Harvester case, the court has said that the law does not make the mere size of a corporation, however impressive, or the existent of unexerted power on its part, an offense, when unaccompanied by unlawful conduct in the exercise of its power.

However, those consolidations which either have the intent to monopolize or which, as a direct or natural consequence of their organization and practices, result in a monopoly are condemned as a violation of our law. To determine whether there is evidence from which there may be inferred an intent to violate the law, the court has indicated certain tests which usually characterize a combination seeking to establish industrial domination. These are primarily—lowering of wages to the workmen; unfair practices against competitors; deterioration in the quality of the product, and excessive prices to the consumer.

Trade Association Work

In the domestic field the trade association has been a useful instrument in the chemical industry. The great fear of the small operator is that he cannot continue to exist because of the present trend toward mergers and consolidations and that the individual initiative which we so highly prize may completely pass out of our national industrial life. In this the trade association has its great opportuntiy to aid the small business man.

All our problems have been solved by a process of trial and error, of experience and of compromise. In settling legal problems we proceed from precedent to precedent rather than by the application of a rigid rule. This same process has been at work in meeting the problem of competition. Competition has its evils as well as its virtues. We retain it for its virtues and seek to ameliorate its evils. The result is a compromise, and the trade association is a manifestation of that compromise. Its great opportunity is to travel the middle way—to avoid harsh, drastic and destructive competition, yet to be saved from that monopoly which, regulated or not, would stifle initiative and promote bureaucracy. It can render real service in your industry by making available the results of commercial research which the man of small means could not otherwise hope to provide for himself.

In the foreign field your industry will always desire to develop its markets. I have no doubt that you will always have before you the problem of the distribution of your chemical production more efficiently in other fields.

The Webb Export Act

There is affirmaitve legislation at hand which gives American industries the opportunity to do business in foreign countries on an equal footing with foreign competitors. This legislation is known as the Webb Export Trade Act, enacted in April, 1918.

The immediate cause for the enactment of this statute was a report of the Federal Trade Commission investigation into foreign trade conditions, which was submitted to the Senate of the United States on May 2, 1916. It is interesting and profitable to read that report as well as the debates in Congress when the bill was under consideration. The commission found that foreign nations had certain marked advantages in foreign trade from superior facilities and more effective organizations, and the fear of the restrictions of our antitrust laws prevented Americans from developing effective organizations for overseas business. In the report it was pointed out that American manufacturers and producers must meet aggressive competition from powerful foreign combinations, often international in character. It gave instances of such combinations. It pointed out that the German dyecolor industry operated as a unit in foreign trade under the leadership of two great groups of allied producers working under an agreement to avoid competition between themselves for fifty years; that the manufacture and exportation of electrical equipment had been made one of the bulwarks of German foreign trade by two great companies. In France and Belgium syndicates of iron and steel and other industries were strong factors in domestic and foreign trade. While England had relied upon an unusually effective merchandising organization for foreign trade, long established in foreign markets and giving British products a superior representation there, in certain industries they had gone much farther. The coal export business was done by powerful organizations, combining mine operators, marketing companies, shipping lines and foreign distributing companies This gave British coal its grip on the rich South American market.

Caliber of Foreign Competition

The report pointed out that "it was against such organizations as these, uniting powerful groups of foreign concerns, backed by great banks, aided by railway and ship lines, and vigorously assisted by foreign governments, that hundreds of comparatively small American manufacturers and producers must compete for trade beyond our shores." The result was that Americans suffered rigorous competition from powerful foreign combinations, they were forced to expose the secrets of their overseas business to their foreign competitors and to risk effective discrimination against their trade through dependence on foreign cables, telegraphs, banks and ships. In addition, American manufacturers and producers had to deal with highly effective combinations of foreign buyers. The report pointed out that if Americans were to enter the markets of the world on equal terms with their organized competitors and their organized customers, if they were to expand their foreign trade and obtain their rightful share of foreign business on profitable terms, they must be free to unite their efforts. Only strong organizations could undertake the test. If groups of American manufacturers and producers, however, either competing or noncompeting, could combine their efforts, they could share the cost of developing new markets, could establish themselves firmly, could assist in the financing of foreign enterprises, could more readily extend credit to foreign customers and could compete more successfully with foreign syndicates and cartels.

Flaws in the Act

During the course of the debate, two chief dangers from these export organizations were pointed out. The first was that they might be used to exploit the home market, and second, they might be used unfairly against individual American exporters in foreign trade. However, it was felt that the law could provide against these evils without sacrificing the essential advantage of joint action; and finally, in order to clarify the anti-trust laws, this export act was passed, not so much as an amendment to the Sherman law but as a declaration on the part of Congress that the Sherman act did not prevent Americans from cooperating in export trade for the purpose of competing effectively with foreigners where such co-operation did not restrain trade within the United States, did not prejudice the interests of the American public, and where no attempt was made to hinder American competitors from securing their due share of the trade.

This law has not been in effect for nearly eleven years. The latest report of the Federal Trade Commission shows that there are fifty-six associations operating under the provisions of the law. The Federal Trade Commission reports that while it is difficult to estimate the measure of success achieved, that producers and manufacturers throughout the country have reported that exportation of their products would be impossible without the benefits of the act.

The value of exports by associations organized under the provisions of the Webb Export Trade Act has increased annually. The total in 1924 was $140,000,000; in 1925, $165,000,000; in 1926, $200,000,000; in 1927, $371.500.000.

It will be noted that chemical products, such as caustic soda, soda ash, liquid chlorine, soda pulp, paints and varnish, were exported to the value of $3,100,000; while raw materials such as phosphate rock, crude sulphur, etc., amounted to $14,300,000. This totals about $17,000,000. Compare this figure with the total value of exports of strictly chemical products. We may safely put this at $200,000,000 annually. Then consider the opportunity that is open to increase the volume of exports handled through an association organized under the Webb Export Trade Act.

It would seem, that there is still a great opportunity for your industry in the organization of a general chemical export association, in order that with a united front and in fulfillment of the purpose of the act itself, you might meet on more even terms the very large chemical organizations represented by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of England, and the Kuhlmanns of France.

The Sixth Annual Chemical Industries Banquet, Hotel Roosevelt

Such an organization, furnished with the direction that could come from your industry, might well be a solution of the problem of disposing of your surplus chemical production more efficiently in foreign fields.

So then, in the present state of the law, there is at your hand an instrumentality which, while it provides the fullest play for the maintenance of American business initiative, also affords the means for that concerted action through which industry can compete even more successfully in foreign markets.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the banquet consisted of:—F. P. Summers, chairman; Grant A. Dorland, Williams Haynes, Frederick A. Koch, E. A. Orem, Charles F. Roth, and Victor E. Williams.

Gasoline from Black Coal To Be Made in Germany

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1929.

Germany's first plant for hydrogenating black coal to synthesize gasoline will start operations next month, according to information sent by the trade commissioner at Berlin to the Department of Commerce.

The Leunawerke, of the German dye trust, is already producing around 50,000 tons of synthetic gasoline annually from lignite, or brown coal.

The black coal hydrogenation unit is located at Duisburg-Meiderich on property belonging to Gessellschaft fuer Teerverwertung. The operating company is known as A. G. fuer Kohlenverfluessigung & Kohleveredlung (Company for Coal Liquefaction and Coal Refining), investors in it, besides the Teerverwertung company, being the Hibernia, Harpen, and Koenig Ludwig coal pits, as well as the Ruetgers - werke Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin. The coal hydrogenation company was founded in April, 1927, and construction has been in progress on operating units ever since. Storage tanks of 5,000 and 10,000 cubic meters capacity are already up. When in operation the plant will employ 150 workmen.

The plant will work the Bergius patents, having acquired these for black coal, along with the former Bergius experimental laboratories at Mannheim-Rheinau. Its recovery of oil from coal by hydrogenation is given at 45 to 55 percent, against 1½ percent from coal yielding 3 percent tar.

The Aktiengesellschaft fuer Kohleverfluessigung & Kohleveredlung founded in 1927 with a capital of 5,000,000 marks.

Du Pont Personnel Changes

O. E. Adamson, formerly general assistant treasurer of the Du Pont Rayon Company and Du Pont Cellophane Company, has been elected secretary and treasurer of both companies. He succeeds Clayton M. Albright, who has been elected vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Du Pont Rayon Company and the Du Pont Cellophane Company, effective May 1. Mr. Albright succeeds Maxwell Moore, who has been transferred to the treasurer's department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Cooper & Cooper, New York, is engineering a project to consolidate 150 drug stores in North and South Carolina in a $6,000,000 chain.

Clinton H. Crane, president of the St. Joseph Lead Company at Bonne Terre, Missouri, will deliver the Commencement Day address at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, May 17.

The Blatz Company, Louisville, was recently awarded a contract for 6,200 gallons of paint, for bridge and road sign use, in the State of Indiana, it having been low bidder with a price of $8,574.88.

The American Tar Products Company, St. Louis, suffered $1,000 damages May 6 when a tank of pitch caught fire from undetermined causes at its plant, Bingham avenue and the Missouri Pacific tracks.

W. G. Andrews, a director of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, and son of the late William H. Andrews, one of the founders of the company, has been elected a director of the Commercial Trust Company of Buffalo.

A son, Robert Bruce Lynch, was born May 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Lynch, 311 Jamaica avenue, Astoria, L. I. Mr. Lynch is a member of the sales force of the Kasebier-Chatfield Shellac Company, this city.

An explosion in the Brooklyn plant of France, Campbell & Darling, this city, followed by fire, on last Friday caused the injury of four employees. It was reported that the explosion occured in a resin grinder, friction in which struck a spark that ignited the inflammable materials.

The Mayonnaise Products Manufacturers' Association of America will hold its fourth annual convention at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, October 28 to 30. Frank Honnicker, secretary of the association, will welcome suggestions from the members as to the type of speakers and the general program.

Industrial Advertising And Selling Discussed

Urges Higher Plane for Industrial Advertising — Concannon on Chemical Progress

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1929.

Problems of industrial advertising and selling, particularly in the export trade, were discussed by government officials and business executives here today at a conference conducted by the Department of Commerce in conjunction with the National Industrial Advertisers' Association and the industrial committee of the Association of National Advertisers.

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, opened the meeting with a welcome to the facilities of the department and stressed the growing cooperation and trust between government and industry. Such gatherings as this, he said, are doing much to make business benefit from the information gathered by government agencies.

Nelson S. Greensfelder, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., president of the National Industrial Advertisers' Association, declared that the greatest problem of industrial selling in the United States is lack of market information, and he urged extension of the distribution studies made by the Department of Commerce. In the foreign field, he said, the development of local manufacturing and the patronizing of home industries need not jeopordize American exports since they will increase buying power. He said:—

We are considering today the problems pertaining to industrial marketing which differ somewhat from those of consumer selling. The things which determine the nature of the industrial product are often decided by the buyer; whereas, with the home-consumer market, the maker tends to determine these things and undertakes to make his public accept them. Manufacturers of industrial products usually have direct contact with their trade; whereas, for home-consumed products, contact with the buying market is usually indirect. Exceptions to this are those companies that sell by mail or by house-to-house methods.

Industrial Advertising

Industrial advertising is, as a rule, addressed to a much smaller audience than is reached by advertising of consumers' goods. Even though the financial investment in a single industrial advertisement may be comparatively low, the degree of intelligence with which it is prepared should be high. I hope that one result of this meeting will be to stimulate greater effort and co-operation between all concerned, in raising the standards of industrial advertising, domestic and foreign.

We request the bureau of the census include in the next census of manufactures, schedules containing questions similar to those used in the Cleveland experimental survey, but modified for each industry to conform with conditions existing in that industry. We also ask that the consumption figures now published in the census of manufactures, be still further broken down and published for each county.

Let us hope that such a census will be taken in 1930 and that it will be a forerunner of similar procedures by the governments of other countries. Think of the time and money that could be saved if there were available from government records complete and accurate statistics on the consumption of industrial products, geographically and by industries, throughout the entire world.

Trend to Local Manufacture

A keen student of international development calls attention to "the increasing tendency abroad to manufacture locally where it can be done economically." This trend is not a potential danger to manufacturers of industrial products in the United States; on the contrary, it spells opportunity for them. Establishment of local manufactures in other countries means a greater payroll, greater purchasing power, more construction, larger machinery and equipment requirements, and a wider market for all products which cannot be produced locally.

This observer also believes that too many manufacturers of American products forget all they have learned of selling in the United States, once they get beyond its borders. Here, we sell quality and get a price for it. There is evidence to prove that buyers of industrial products abroad in a competitive market, will pay a higher price for superior quality and performance.

Exports Changing

The changed character of the United States export business since the days immediately following the world war was discussed by Wallace Thompson, editor of "International Engineering." He said:—

Today, export trade is not merely a pushing out of goods. The world markets are swinging into a rhythm comparable to nothing in commercial experience excepting the rhythm of the American domestic market today. Demand abroad is reaching the point of being a pulling factor, drawing out the production of our commodities in much the same way that stimulated domestic demand is a vital factor in making possible the continuous processes that give us lower prices and greater values in this land of towering wages and high production costs. The rhythm is in full swing in the automotive trade abroad, as it is in the field of road making machinery and others of the great American specialties. The demand is booming and it is growing into a mighty chorus, swinging into the rhythm of the American market, and vast developments lie ahead.

Part of the work of this conference is to determine how to increase and control that demand for American products in the export field, how to catch and stabilize that rhythm by modern selling methods and by intelligent and carefully studied advertising suited to the product and to the field.

Selling Methods Change

Yet another outstanding element in the permanence of the industrial markets abroad is our own methods of selling, our approach to the problem to bringing our goods to these varied, "strange" peoples. For our direct, untraditional, "clumsy" methods have, actually, revealed the common humanity of the heretofore inexplicable foreigners, and by our very "weaknesses" in "export psychology," have revealed us as amongst the best and ablest of export merchants. Because we were unable to change our tempo, relatively incapable of adapting ourselves to the traditional differences between his temperament and ours, we have done business in our own way and the buyer abroad has suddenly been revealed as having much the same interest that other people have in trade and business.

I have stated many times my belief that no group of men in any field of endeavor anywhere in the world ever learned as much about anything as the American manufacturer has learned about foreign trade in the ten years since the armistice.

The effect of American capital in foreign industries was told by Grosvenor M. Jones, chief of the finance and investment division of the Department of Commerce. He cited the Chilean nitrate industry as an example, and told how American money and American chemical engineers have developed new production methods and a better form of product and have been important factors in the revival of the nitrate industry in Chile.

Dr. Frank M. Surface, assistant director of the bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, explained the various facilities of the bureau for studying domestic distribution and told of some of the discoveries in marketing that the bureau's surveys have developed.

Chemical Growth

C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the Department of Commerce, told of the growth of the American chemical industry since the war and the problems which this industry has faced in developing foreign markets. The chemical industry, he said, is an international industry and is also a basic industry, selling practically all of its products to other industries and very little to the ultimate consumer. Therefore leaders of other industries would do well to watch world movements and trends in the chemical industry, he said.

Mr. Cocannon laid particular stress on the recent developments in the aliphatic chemical industry in the United States, the non-coaltar organics. He explained that the possibilities in this industry are enormous and that it promises to give materials which will be of the greatest value to many other industries, possibly revolutionizing them as have other chemical developments in the past.

In discussing the selling of capital goods, Walter H. Ratsall, chief of the industrial machinery division of the Department of Commerce, said:—

We hear a great deal about scientific selling, scientific sales campaigns, scientific advertising campaigns, quotas, etc., but if you will listen attentively to most discussions of this sort you will discover that almost invariably those campaigns that deserve to be called scientific are directed toward the sale of breakfast foods, shoes, tooth paste, soaps and the like—in other words, consumer goods—almost never will you hear one who sells to industry pretend that his selling is scientific, and in those few instances, which are the exceptions to the above rule, you will find that he who sells scientifically to industry does so as the result of a disproportionate amount of effort—at greater expenditure of time, money or both before he has been able to develop the fundamentals required for scientific selling.

Assistance to foreign advertisers given by the Department of Commerce was outlined by Eric T. King, chief of the specialties division of the department. He said:—

The specialties division is not a professional consultant on overseas advertising, and it does not concern itself with the circulation, rates, etc., of domestic publications. We maintain no lists of them. American directories and the publishers themselves are better qualified to keep them before you. We do undertake to collect and spread facts with respect to media and methods available in foreign countries. We have issued lists of publications, country by country; we can loan you original reports from every market on the subject of advertising; we have foreign press directories, sample copies of five or six thousand publications—and will undertake to develop facts in connection with specific advertising problems, if our present files do not contain the answer. We are quite frequently called upon to furnish lists of publications catering to special industries abroad, for example, confectioners, bakers, hotels, shoe manufacturers, etc. Most of these inquiries concern European countries. Such an inquiry will be answered as far as possible from our files and we may call on our foreign offices for additional names and facts.

The entire group of business leaders was entertained at a banquet in the evening, presided over by Frederick M. Feiker, director of the Associate Business Papers. Dr. Julius Klein, assistant Secretary of Commerce, was the principal speaker, talking on the industrialization of the world and its significance.

F. W. Burnside, for forty-six years associated with L. C. Gillespie & Sons, has decided not to join the sales force of the newly created Gillespie-Rogers Pyatt Shellac Company. The tender was made to him, but on due consideration he decided to reject the proffer in favor of other plans, which he will announce shortly.

The Thirty-fifth Chemists' Exhibition and Empire Drug Trade Mart, which was originally scheduled to be held May 27 to 30 at the New Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, has been postponed to June 17 to 21, due to the fact that the British general election will be held May 30, which is within the original exhibition week.

The address of H. A. Nelson, secretary of the lacquer raw materials monograph committee of the American Chemical Society division of paint and varnish chemistry, is in care of the New Jersey Zinc Company, Palmerton, Pa. Palmerton was erroneously located in New Jersey in an article on the plans of the committee, appearing in this paper for May 6, page 20.

The James W. Byrnes Shellac Company, this city, has mailed to its trade a well prepared circular that tells something of the history of the fight for pure shellac products, proper labeling, and the determination of the American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers' Association to maintain a very high standard of quality of the merchandise made by its members.

Taking of testimony at the trial examiners' hearing, May 6, in Chicago, in the inquiry under the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission acts being conducted by the commission into the affairs of the Aluminum Company of America, was reported last week. William W. Sheppard is the trial examiner and Richard P. Whiteley and E. J. Hornibrook are counsel for the commission.

The Federal Trade Commission, May 8, denied a request by attorneys for the Grand Rapids Varnish Company that the commission withdraw its application, now pending in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, for an order of enforcement of its cease and desist order against the company, charging commercial bribery. The request was based on the declaration that, since the violation complained of, the company has agreed to a trade practice conference rule against commercial bribery. The request was based on the declaration that, since the violation complained of, the company has agreed to a trade practice conference rule against commercial bribery.

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Methanol and Acetate of Lime Data for March

March production of crude methanol, based on reports by the entire industry to the Department of Commerce, was 714,266 gallons, as compared with 676,672 gallons in February and 707,460 gallons in March, 1928.

The following table gives the production, shipments and stocks of acetate of lime, crude methanol and refined methanol, and to consumption and stocks of wood for each month since January, 1928, also the capacity in the industry subdivided into the capacity using cordwood, that using millwood, and that shut down. Data for Canada are given separately:—

United States

1928.	Acetate of lime, pounds: Production.	Shipments.	Stocks, end of month.	Methanol, gallons: Crude: Production.	Crude: Stocks, end of month. At crude plants.	Crude: Stocks, end of month. At refineries and in transit.	Refined: Production.	Refined: Shipments or consumption.	Refined: Stocks, end of month.	Wood, cords: Consumption.	Wood, cords: Stocks, end of month.	Capacity, cords per day: Total in industry.	Capacity, cords per day: Total operating: Using cordwood.	Capacity, cords per day: Total operating: Using millwood.	Capacity, cords per day: Shut down.
January	12,519,188	11,342,849	17,596,333	699,551	344,798	1,126,152	496,073	482,666	453,316	68,559	560,568	3,293	2,627	447	249
February	11,717,836	9,081,031	20,227,559	642,855	363,325	1,132,377	390,099	407,351	467,723	64,080	343,555	3,323	2,618	444	261
March	13,022,129	11,232,836	22,102,794	707,460	333,496	1,079,047	442,023	469,308	412,597	72,303	534,161	3,323	2,559	512	261
Totals, three months...	37,259,153	31,656,716	.....	2,049,866	.....	.....	1,328,195	1,359,325	.....	204,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	11,693,048	13,151,815	20,516,127	657,253	323,163	1,120,970	468,446	412,597	430,298	63,973	515,250	3,275	2,543	469	263
May	10,986,859	15,386,253	16,204,609	609,604	299,062	909,620	557,780	492,081	505,299	59,744	489,388	3,266	2,424	543	299
June	9,390,121	10,223,085	15,127,692	528,029	295,455	558,483	603,247	596,502	541,083	58,959	505,329	3,486	2,068	721	697
July	9,569,815	13,531,639	11,411,300	544,693	327,028	277,077	541,113	667,549	444,496	56,187	507,227	3,470	1,930	733	807
August	9,486,334	12,840,462	7,950,035	535,803	287,492	160,156	436,811	497,971	396,730	55,085	509,435	3,482	1,886	548	1,053
September	8,604,896	13,354,632	3,133,979	495,555	229,683	164,972	355,333	415,340	360,478	49,444	514,204	3,486	1,727	676	1,083
October	10,525,668	10,406,703	2,862,516	641,823	314,171	161,723	487,384	493,712	325,914	65,182	550,412	3,486	2,119	699	668
November	12,315,016	13,118,979	2,077,631	745,430	284,685	167,012	536,782	494,047	422,640	73,633	532,516	3,485	2,380	735	370
December	12,267,310	12,683,507	1,095,049	732,480	232,740	219,545	667,468	615,515	464,063	73,591	622,937	3,452	2,388	676	388
Totals, year...	132,098,220	146,353,791	.....	7,540,536	.....	.....	5,982,579	6,044,639	.....	760,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929.															
January	11,686,986	11,266,259	1,542,580	684,766	227,458	145,093	494,501	506,624	503,054	71,490	498,301	3,336	*2,494	*470	*372
February	11,266,054	10,947,487	1,764,502	676,672	218,563	153,423	449,800	466,621	550,702	68,367	483,721	3,336	*2,283	*519	*534
March	12,081,831	11,881,970	1,930,090	714,266	272,393	147,531	494,435	518,906	681,815	73,073	456,035	3,336	2,336	596	404
Totals, three months...	35,034,871	34,095,716	.....	2,075,704	.....	.....	1,438,736	1,492,151	.....	212,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada															
1928.															
January	1,109,344	830,643	2,839,640	47,234	39,249	56,104	38,700	17,775	29,198	5,858	74,440	388	260	.....	128
February	1,090,707	507,160	3,459,197	45,650	46,158	55,298	44,850	35,986	33,044	5,640	74,734	388	272	.....	116
March	1,152,373	487,601	4,062,476	47,377	55,776	47,268	48,400	11,505	48,413	5,793	75,117	388	272	.....	116
Totals, three months...	3,352,424	1,825,404	.....	140,270	.....	.....	131,950	65,266	.....	17,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	944,248	1,635,771	3,083,610	35,768	32,733	55,934	46,000	39,856	47,311	4,664	74,749	368	224	.....	144
May	704,352	683,688	3,095,060	28,505	33,357	57,270	30,400	14,528	55,359	3,530	74,319	392	272	.....	120
June	719,705	887,023	2,848,386	27,741	34,950	73,955	6,200	11,462	45,733	3,498	73,909	368	152	.....	216
July	442,808	832,396	2,332,841	14,883	38,485	66,518	10,800	12,672	39,210	1,938	73,699	368	104	.....	264
August	.....	2,098,071	140,427	.....	37,933	64,817	14,700	22,076	26,715	.....	73,700	368	.....	.....	368
September	445,522	347,967	183,161	18,816	13,665	67,314	38,600	25,396	33,101	2,160	73,759	368	200	.....	168
October	999,155	990,486	348,776	45,768	34,399	57,814	56,700	48,330	23,339	5,366	73,119	402	254	.....	148
November	1,241,807	1,123,097	282,724	53,146	19,682	53,426	39,500	42,989	21,751	6,248	72,760	356	248	12	96
December	1,282,904	1,417,305	126,546	51,937	42,698	47,287	57,600	33,869	38,912	6,386	72,399	368	260	12	96
Totals, year...	10,132,925	11,891,208	.....	416,836	.....	.....	432,450	316,444	.....	51,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929.															
January	1,263,224	1,214,187	174,057	52,925	28,103	48,495	59,800	47,629	35,534	6,630	72,933	368	*272	.....	*96
February	1,089,570	1,074,465	189,481	46,067	35,693	47,832	47,700	33,623	38,393	5,824	74,100	368	*272	.....	*96
March	1,149,932	1,164,759	172,234	51,303	30,003	59,623	47,500	43,885	36,149	6,289	73,976	368	*272	.....	*96
Totals, three months...	3,502,726	3,453,411	.....	150,295	.....	.....	155,000	125,137	.....	18,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Revised.

Garvans Receive Medal

(Continued from page 20)

then chemistry has played a major role in human advancement and the recipients of our medal have been true contributors to progress.

If the noblest contribution of science to humanity is not so much the enhancement of man's material welfare and comfort, but the freeing of the human spirit from the bondage of ignorance, superstition, prejudice and bigotry, then our medalists are true servants of science. They have amply demonstrated their worthiness to have bestowed upon them, with our heartfelt gratitude, this simple token, this symbol of our appreciation, which in the cold and formal language of our constitution is awarded "for noteworthy and outstanding service to the science of chemistry and the profession of chemist in America."

The meeting was then turned over to Dr. Herty. The latter by reason of his long association with the medalist, painted a vivid picture of the yoeman service performed by Mr. Garvan in his fight for protection of the American dyestuff industry. Tracing his activities from the time that Mr. Garvan was head of the bureau of investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's office — which afforded an insight into conditions of the industry in this country— to the red letter day of October 11, 1926, when the news came out that John W. Davis as counsel for the Foundation had successfully defended the rights of that organization, Dr. Herty told in detail of the unstinted labors as well as personal contributions of Mr. Garvan in his efforts to continue the good work of the Foundation.

In conclusion, Dr. Herty said:—

I have talked with many Europeans about this remarkable man who, not trained in science but in the law, has nevertheless proved himself one of the great educators of our day, for he has educated a nation in a way unique, and has given an impulse to that recognition of the value of research which is sure to prove one of the great agencies for stabilization and forward movement among the forces at work in our country.

His voice has always been lifted up for America. Every proposition submitted to him had to meet that requirement. No prejudice of section, race or creed ever moved him. In recognition of his outstanding assistance he has been made an honorary member of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry and of the Chemists' Club. It is peculiarly fitting that at this time the American Institute of Chemists, an organiation which has primarily to do with the status of chemists, should award its medal to this man and his gentle wife who, for more than a decade, have unceasingly given time, thought, energy and means to the advancement of the welfare of our country through the science of chemistry and its multifold applications in industry.

Following Dr. Herty, John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, related that story of Mr. Garvan's work which is not quite so well known as his leadership in the patent fight—that of his contribution to the advancement of research in medicine. He pointed out that the medalist, with an insight and understanding rarely encountered in the layman, saw clearly that the medical sciences are closely connected with the sciences of physics and chemistry, and that his contributions to medicine were of tremendous aid in the advancement of reaseach work in many of the leading medical centers of the country today.

Extolling the work of Mr. Garvan prior to his appointment to the leadership of the Chemical Foundation, John W. Davis continued by emphasizing what had been said by Dr. Herty regarding the medalist's unflinching application to the American chemical cause, and in conclusion said:

I emphasize the pleasure which it gives a lawyer to find honors such as the one you offer tonight falling to a lawyer's lot. It is a double satisfaction that they come in equal measure to the sweet and gracious lady who has so ably seconded all his efforts and collaborated with him to these great ends. Republics are by tradition ungrateful. So devoted are we to the doctrines of equality that except for military service there is little we can do in a public or governmental way to honor private citizens who have served the public welfare. It is only by such societies and in such meetings as this that public gratitude can find its true expression. I congratulate the American Institute of Chemists on the use they have made of this opportunity.

The medal was then presented by Dr. John H. Finley on behalf of the Institute, and Mr. Garvan's acceptance was read by Frederick H. Breithut.

The opening paragraphs of Mr. Garvan's address left no doubt that he is still abreast of current affairs and ready to champion the cause of the American industry. He said in part:—

A few days ago a Grecian horse came to town labeled "The American I. G." In it were the same old crowd—Karl Bosch, Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen—the German I. G. who shut off the medicinals and dyes and other necessities from their best customer, the American people, despite the cries of the hospitals and our industries, in order to force us to violate our neutrality. But worse than all, this horse has been brought in here for the purpose of cutting the throat of our chemical independence, our safety in national defense, and the protection of the health of our children and our children's children—to destroy the progress we have made since we rejected the threats of the German I. G. under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson in 1915. It has been brought in here by a group of our commission-mad bankers who have taken $30,000,000 out of the funds in their custody, or under their control, to assist the I. G., under the guise of bonds, in the new war to destroy our chemical progress. Always and forever remember the stake for which the Germans strove before the war and in the war and since the war—world power through a monopoly of science.

But enough of this—that battle will be taken up and fought over again, and that Grecian horse will be driven out of the country. American I. G.! What an insult to every man, woman and child in this country. It is a sad thing to find men so money-mad as to be willing to betray their country and their families for just a few more dollars. But enough —this is a pleasant occasion; that battle is for next week.

In the few short years of life the Foundation has left, we hope to continue the series of "Chemistry in Industry," "Chemistry in Agriculture" and "Chemistry in Medicine" with "Chemistry in Electricity," "Chemistry in Forestry" and many others. We hope to raise endowments for our chemical and technical publications, and we hope to start a campaign for funds for chemical educational expansion and pure research in our colleges and universities. But the publications of "Chemistry in Medicine," plus my own illness, has brought to us another realization— we realize that over the centuries all sciences, all professions and all laymen have dumped the entire battle against disease upon the physician. But we realize now that the battle against disease cannot be handled by the physician alone, for it requires every profession and every layman.

We find that the battle against disease is a battle with a place in the line for every science and every scientist, for every lawyer, for every business man, for every afflicted person and every healthy person, for every municipality, every state and every nation. It is the kind of a fight that the Irish like because they like to fight until they wake up dead—and then they don't know whether they are licked or not—the joy of the fighting melts into the merriment of the wake. Great causes are just as intoxicating as night clubs. My beloved wife taught me that. In fact, to be really honest for the first time in my life, I must confess I am a synthetic hero and am, therefore, doubly grateful to your institute which, upon discovering that my wife was the true synthesist, so kindly, in consideration of my enfeebled condition, included me in this honor.

N. Y. Paint Club Elects

(Continued from page 21)

lowing slate was offered:—For president, J. W. Robson; vice-president, W. R. Morpeth; secretary, D. H. Litter; treasurer, H. E. Hendrickson. H. S. Prescott was nominated for chairman of the executive committee, and for associates, Robert Hursh, D. W. Mulford, R. M. Roosevelt, G. H. Tomlinson, and H. Uehlinger. The selections for the arbitration committee were headed by G. W. Fortmeyer, honorary chairman, and H. S. Chatfield, chairman, and consisted of Henry J. Calman, Charles J. Roh, Henry G. Sidford, and H. L. Wilkinson.

As there was no opposition, the nominees were elected by a single ballot cast by the secretary.

Molasses Tariff

The chair then asked Mr. Chatfield to address the gathering and explain the work being done to prevent an increase in the tariff on blackstrap molasses. He stated in substance that the proposal of the ways and means committee was merely a tentative one and that the selection of an equitable tariff rate was no nearer now than when the hearings began in January. The measure was indiscriminate and would be of no material benefit to the farmers, as they would be forced to pay higher prices for materials containing industrial alcohol with money that they might derive from a possible increase in the use of corn as a basic element of alcohol. If it could possibly benefit the farmer, it would disrupt the chemical and allied industries to a greater extent than the existing depression in the market for farm products.

Over 10,000 letters had been mailed by the committee to holders of alcohol permits, urging them to exercise every effort to prevent an increase in the import duty on molasses, Mr. Chatfield said. He also petitioned the members present to advise their senators and congressmen of the dangerous effects of the proposed revision and stated that at the proper time, a notice would appear in the columns of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter asking everyone concerned to telegraph their representatives to cast their votes against any revision.

J. W. Robson
New President

Freight Rates

J. J. A. Wizenreid, chairman of the traffic committee, announced that the Interstate Commerce Commission had recently decided that freight rates for lacquers would be placed on the same scale as those for paints. He also stated that he had just returned from Jacksonville, Fla., where he appeared before the commission in opposition to the proposed increase in the freight rates on naval stores. The hearings are now being briefed, and a decision will be handed down June 20. Mr. Wizenreid said that, from all indications, the decision should be favorable to the industry.

H. E. Mordan, business manager of the "Save the Surface" campaign, was introduced and pledged his entire support to the progressive activities of the organization.

Mr. Morpeth thanked the organization for its loyalty during the past year and outlined the work accomplished during his administration. He then introduced the new president, J. W. Robson, who followed the precedent set by Mr. Morpeth last year by confining his inaugural remarks to thanks

for the honor bestowed on him and a plea for the progressive support of the various committees.

The secretary read a number of communications, including one from E. P. Lynch, Eastern zone vice-president of the national association, who asked the New York club to remember the "Every Member Get a Member" slogan and to help increase the membership of the national association. Another letter was read from Dr. Allan Rogers, of Pratt Institute, reporting on the scholarships founded by the club.

A discussion was held on the proper agency for the interchange of credit information. H. Uehlinger advocated the use of the facilities of the National Credit Men's Association to fight the great number of bankruptcies and insolvencies that are such handicaps in the industry. Moritz Arnstein suggested that the club work independently. The matter was deferred until it should be decided what agency was productive of the most specific credit information that could be practically applied.

The following committee reports were submitted:—William H. Zinsser, allied trades; Joseph J. Mahgin, dry colors; Charles F. Guignon, entertainment; William S. Baldwin, grinders; F. W. Burnside, gums; A. W. Dodd, lead and zinc; Ernest E. Holdman, naval stores; T. A. Barber, oils; E. F. Hopper, varnish; Rolland H. French, solvents, and R. W. Hafner, clean up and paint up campaign.

An innovation was introduced by the entertainment committee in the form of bridge tables for those who arrived early. This proved to be popular, although there were more "instructors" than actual players. Miss Beth McCoy, soprano, and Bob Willis, who was billed as a humorous dialectician, rounded out the splendid program.

Paint Production Men Prepare Annual Program

Officers of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs met in Columbus, Ohio, recently to go over the plans and preparations for the annual meeting in October. A two-day meeting was decided on, and an effort will be made to have the papers in hand sufficiently early to permit the advance preparation of abstracts to facilitate discussion.

Subjects to be presented at the annual meeting by constituent clubs include the following:—

California. — Pigmenting of varnishes, with various plasticizers used in last year's tests.

Chicago.—Design and equipment of a modern varnish plant.

Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis. — Relations of driers with pigments and vehicles.

Cleveland-Buffalo.—Causes of floating of pigments in paints, enamels, lacquers.

Los Angeles.—Exposure test of paints containing a single white pigment in various percentages in various vehicles.

Louisville.—Use of synthetic resins in varnish and lacquer.

New York-New Jersey.—Study of available color-control apparatus as to possible application in factory practice.

Philadelphia.—Effect of soaps on grinding, settling, and film characteristics.

Pittsburgh. — Settling of pigments in paints and enamels.

St. Louis.—Completion of work in varnish exposure tests.

Toronto.—Results obtained in the operation of varnish oil fires.

Royal Baking Powder Co. Denied Injunction Appeal

Under a decision of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, affirming a decree of the lower court dismissing a bill of complaint by which the Royal Baking Powder Company sought to enjoin the Federal Trade Commission from entering an order reopening its recent proceeding against the company, it having been previously dismissed, the commission is empowered to reopen the hearing.

The original action of the Federal Trade Commission charged the Royal Baking Powder Company with practices in violation of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. The complaint was later dismissed. On the day of dismissal counsel for the commission filed a motion asking that the order of dismissal be vacated, claiming discovery of new evidence.

An order was then issued to the company commanding it to show cause why an order reopening the case should not be entered, and providing for taking additional evidence concerning the previous charge, and also concerning the publication and circulation by the company of a report of the commission's trial examiner.

The company sought relief through a petition for an injunction against the commission. It was denied and the appeals court has now sustained the decision of the lower court. The opinion of the Court of Appeals was written by Associate Justice Van Orsdel.

The Save the Surface Salesmen's Club of Philadelphia will have a fishing excursion to Bowers Beach on the Delaware, June 7 and 8. The party will be limited to fifty.

A. D. M. A. Meeting

(Continued from page 21)

to distinguishing medicinal plants (more than 200 in number), who employ the most economical methods of gathering, drying and curing, being guided in this by the experience handed down from father to son.

The region possesses a wider variety of botanical plants than any other section of the country. In a day's ramble through the mountains one may see more species of indigenous trees and shrubs than in a cross-country trip from Boston to the Pacific Coast. The forests of Europe have only eighty-five species of native trees, but in western North Carolina there are more than one hundred twenty-seven. In traveling from the river valleys to the mountain tops one passes through successively the same floral zones in a twenty-mile hike as he would view in a trip from mid-Georgia to southern Canada.

It is hoped that in this quiet and inspiring place, so far removed from the noise, hurry and distraction of the big city, we may find a closer and more enduring fellowship.

You have for a second time accorded me the position of highest honor in this association, and it is with deep appreciation of this confidence and faith in me that I now give an accounting of your trust.

We are realizing today as never before the revolutionary changes that are going on all around us in economic life, in governmental activity., in human relations and in science. The significance of these changes, particularly in their effect upon the commercial life of the individual and nation, has become, therefore, a matter of vital importance for both the business executive and the professional man. At no time in the history of the association has it been so imperative that we keep thoroughly informed of present day developments. Whole industries rise with the rapidity of the dawn, and by the same token other industries, once well entrenched and basic, find themselves suddenly without markets for their products. It follows that we must strive in the future, as we have in the past, to secure a better knowledge of the fundamental circumstances surrounding our individual businesses, for to the extent that facts are revealed and used in determining the course of business management errors of judgment are eliminated. Eternal research is the price of survival in modern industry.

The work of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association during the last fiscal year and the policy of co-operation between government and business that has characterized and permeated all Federal departments during that time has struck a prophetic note in this modern trend of thought.

Executive Committee and General Counsel

I want, first of all, to express my appreciation to the members of the executive committee and to our general counsel for the whole-hearted co-operation that they have given me, and without which the work of the association could not have progressed.

Secretary

We are deeply indebted to our secretary, Mr. Carson P. Frailey, for the work done by the Washington office during the past year. The multiplicity of duties pertinent are increasing yearly, and as Washington is the center of the business and political life of the country, a man of unusual ability is needed as our official representative in the nation's capital. Mr. Frailey has carried on the work of the association with infinite care and patience, with untiring enthusiasm and with the tact and skill of a diplomatist, and we are indeed fortunate to have in such an important office so able a man.

Scientific Section

The work that has been so successfully carried on by the various scientific committees cannot be overestimated, for today it is recognized that it is not sufficient that industries be managed with courage and financial ability alone, but that there must be included, too, a clear vision which recognizes the necessity for a continual application of new scientific developments to manufacturing problems. The new processes, methods of purification, standards, assays and technique that have been developed yearly by our scientific committees are of inestimable value not only to our association directly, but indirectly to the nation as a whole.

Pharmaceutical Contact Committee

The pharmaceutical contact committee has continued its work with respect to assay methods and tolerances pertaining to competitive pharmaceuticals during the association year. Its attention has been largely crystallized on ampoules. At the time of its meeting in December, 1928, a conference on ampoules was held in Washington under the supervision of the Division of Drug Control of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, which conference was attended by a committee representing the American Medical Association. The objective of the conference was to determine the proper method of labeling ampoules under the food and drug law.

So far, the American Medical Association has not expressed its opinion to the government, and the question is still open to the extent of a definite policy on the part of the division of drug control.

The joint contact committee of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association continued its work with the administration, and during the year brought forth its third and fourth reports dealing with tolerances and methods of analysis for tablets. It also began consideration of its next subject, tolerances for ampoule.

Uniform Cost Accounting

The committee on uniform cost accounting, having completed its primary function of formulating a system of uniform cost accounting for the industry, was authorized by the executive committee to engage in a co-operative study of depreciation rates with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The purpose of this study is to set up a standard rate of depreciation for use in connection with Federal income tax returns. A preliminary study of this subject was published in the 1928 yearbook. This committee has worked up a schedule of rates which will be presented to the association at the annual meeting, and which will receive comment at that time.

Catalog Simplification

The committee on catalog simplification has recommended revision of certain titles in the codified reports of the committee, in accordance with the present policy of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, eliminating disease and organ names, and substituting in many cases the correct pharmaceutical name. These changes approximate one hundred seventy-five. Many titles and formulas has been standardized so as to agree, and many obsolete and slow-selling items have been deleted.

Governmental Relations

The first full year of separation of regulatory and scientific work in the Department of Agriculture demonstrated the advantages of the reorganization. The new arrangement has made it possible for the Washington force and the field force of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration to proceed with a single objective, unhampered by the demands of unrelated research and at the same time to carry on investigations that bear on regulatory activities and are necessary for effective law enforcement.

The co-operation between the administration and the drug industry continued throughout the year, making it possible to curtail many abuses in the traffic of drugs and drug products. An example of the co-operative action of the administration and the industry is that on hypodermic and compressed tablets. A survey showed that only 8 percent were sub-standard this year as compared with the 34 percent which were below standard in 1923.

A uniform standard for criticizing labels from the standpoint of therapeutic claims was adopted, and through co-operation with the industry it was possible to bring a large number of labels into conformity with the laws.

Price Maintenance

The economic problems of price-cutting, and of chain stores with which price-cutting is usually associated, received the attention of Congress, the courts and the Federal government during the past year.

The Capper-Kelly bill to legalize resale price contracts received favorable reports from a sub-committee of the House of Representatives, the first action taken on the bill in the dozen years or more since it has been before Congress. Further action was held up pending a report from the Federal Trade Commission on its investigations of resale price-maintenance practices and effects, and on chain stores.

Distribution

Wherever business men gather there is always comment on the subject of distribution, and the interest formerly displayed in more efficient production has been, to a great extent, transferred to a study of the methods of marketing.

While heretofore our own association, in the early days, devoted most of its time to the discussion of production problems, it is now giving a whole session to sales and advertising. Year by year we are getting nearer to the essence of the problem, and I am sure that much good will come out of these discussions. I am convinced that the facts and figures gained through research are essential in solving our sales and advertising problems.

Taxes

Taxation is one of the most important facts in the political and human life of the people. It is of paramount importance that all the laws governing the levying and collection of taxes should be basicly just, as well as a true and exact measure of the value of services rendered by the government to the taxpayers.

Reports have been current that another tax reduction will be passed in another year, although it does not appear that any strong hopes can be held out in this connection. If, however, there is a reduction, efforts should be made to secure the 10 percent rate for which business contended in the last revision.

Tariff

The complex panorama of modern trade and industry has seldom been spread out more clearly than in current tariff proceedings in Congress. Tariff rates may seem a simple thing, mere arithmetical statements of the amount of tax to be collected on imports. Yet they draw in their train elongated series of economic consequences, because of the close interdependence of scores of lines of business on each other. A result beneficial to one causes new difficulties to another, which reacts on a third and a fourth and finally back on the first; so that the benefits of the first are partially or wholly nullified.

This does not necessarily imply that tariff protection is either good or bad, but it does show the innumerable difficulties of modifying a tariff law so that the new program in its entirety is "well balanced," and the benefits to the nation's trade and industry exceed the discomfitures.

The tariff is again occupying the attention of business men, and it may not be out of place to suggest that those who are asking for maximum rates may be disappointed.

There seems to be a reasonable opinion developing that excessive rates can be just as injurious to the country as none at all, and while some may profit, an equal injury may be done to a larger number, and that the lowest rates which will afford protection will yield the greatest prosperity to the nation.

New Administration

It is doubtful if the country yet realizes the full meaning of the election of Herbert Hoover to the presidency. His control of the government will mean something more than a mere change of administration. It is almost certain to be the beginning of a new epoch.

The greatest assurance for business men and investors contained in the President's inaugural message lies in the fact that the President has outlined definitely and without equivocation his position on the broad and underlying principles of his administration.

The greatest danger at the present time lies in the blind belief that our continued prosperity comes from some mysterious and unfailing source, which Mr. Hoover as an economic wizard can indefinitely project into the future. We are headed for trouble the moment we forget as a people that the law of action and reaction determines our prosperity. Mr. Hoover's message sounds this note clearly and unmistakably. He points out the danger of national complacency at such a time as the present, and urges a sober realization of our duties as citizens.

Business Outlook

The general business conditions, so far this year, have been fully up to expectations and the earlier predictions. The outlook is generally regarded as favorable, although there are some clouds on the horizon. I do not pretend to be a financial forecaster, and therefore shall not attempt to predict what these things may portend.

There are five things we can look for in 1929:—

(1) Keener competition.

(2) Constantly increasing spread between the profits arising from able management and the losses arising from average or incapable management.

(3) Increase of installment selling into new lines—even into foreign trade.

(4) Growing demand to put selling on a parity with buying in that, if buyers are permitted to band together to force down prices, sellers may be permitted to protect fair profits.

(5) Growing indications that retailers, wholesalers, distributors and manufacturers must recognize the increasing demand for a common co-operative solution of their common problem, which will mean subordination of their individual retail associations, wholesale associations or manufacturers' associations to the industrial institute or some other name for an organization that shall represent the whole industry.

Associations, as well as businesses, develop and progress according to the character and ability of the men who are behind them. Associations, like businesses, require that there be men coming up from the ranks to take the places of those who are passing on. Associations, unlike businesses, are necessarily ultra-conservative in action, but discussion should be encouraged so that they may be representative and so far as possible a composite of the entire membership. Men come together for the exchange of ideas and mutual helpfulness, and our meetings will be a success in the proportion of the number that actually take part in the proceedings. I trust we may have a constant attendance during the business sessions and a lively participation in our deliberations. I heartily desire to enter a similar plea on behalf of the executive committee.

This address was received and referred to the executive committee without discussion.

Report of Secretary

Carson P. Frailey, as secretray of the association, presented the following report:—

The activities of the Washington office for the association year now drawing to a close have surpassed those of any corresponding period during the incumbency of the present secretary. This is significant. While it may not mean that new and complex problems have faced the industry, although that is true to some degree, the trend clearly indicates that member firms are fast coming to recognize the benefits to be derived from their own organization and to depend upon the central agency it has provided for advice and help. Considering the scope and character of the service, certainly no more economic arrangement can be found.

Appointment of Dr. Durrett

In turning back the pages of our records for the past twelve months it is interesting to note a few of the important developments and changes. Among the first is the appointment of Dr. James J. Durrett to succeed Dr. George W. Hoover as Chief of the Division of Drug Control, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration.

It is a pleasure to state that Dr. Durrett has continued the co-operative policy pursued by Dr. Hoover in connection with the work of the joint contact committee, and, like his predecessor, has otherwise rendered valuable aid in the interpretation of the food and drugs act as it applies to drugs.

Trade Names and the Food and Drugs Act

When a proposed trade name is selected for a new specialty and has passed the requirements of the trademark laws, draft of the label and collateral descriptive matter should, in the judgment of your secretary, be submitted to the division of drug control for comment. During the past year in adversely criticizing labeled claims the division of drug control has on more than one occasion also challenged the validity of the trade name. In most cases the manufacturer has consented to suitably modify the title rather than expose his preparation to seizure, or to obviate further seizures. This is a serious matter, and if the suggestion is not heeded, especially with respect to names about which firms have

some doubt as to their status, it may lead not only to interruption of business and embarrassment, but unexpected expense.

So-Called Extracts of Cod Livers

In secretary's general letter Q-14, dated March 25, 1929, there was published an abstract of a ruling handed down in a case which your secretary had before the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration for several months. Owing to the far-reaching effect of the principle set forth, full text of the abstract is repeated here, so that opportunity may be had for a general discussion of the matter on this occasion, if such be desired:—

The propriety of the use of any reference to an extract of cod livers would, it seems to us, depend entirely upon the character of such an extract. As was pointed out at the recent conference in the Solicitor's office, the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary define the term extract as used in pharmacy. The statement in the United States Pharmacopeia X, page 137, is as follows:—"An extract is intended to preserve the useful constituents of the drug in concentrated . . . condition and in a form suitable for medication." The definition given in the National Formulary is similar. We are not aware of any therapeutically useful constituents in cod livers other than the vitamins A and D. As . . . does not contain these vitamins, reference to codliver extract as an ingredient anywhere on the labeling would, in our opinion, be unwarranted.

F. D. I. A. Advance Announcements

A method of procedure which your secretary has long encouraged, in the direction of a more constructive administration of the Federal food and drugs act, has been partially put into effect by the division of drug control within recent months. Briefly, the method comprehends the issuance of advance announcements of studies undertaken by the enforcement unit with respect to labeled claims and the principles upon which classes of products will be judged in the light of that protean element, "modern medical opinion."

In the case of so-called "antiseptic and antimalarial" preparations the process was carried out in a clear-cut way, and there can be no doubt that the industry appreciates this progressive step. It is the opinion of your secretary that the method can be similarly applied to other classes of preparations, such as antipyretics, sedatives, tonics, laxatives, expectorants, etc., and should be, for, after all, it seems reasonable to suppose that the primary intent of the statute is regulatory rather than punitive.

Prohibition

The permissive features of the prohibition law, which provisions are of such vital importance to our members, continue to be administered with increasing efficiency under the direction of Commissioner Doran.

By training and experience Dr. Doran is admirably equipped for the position. His technical knowledge and intimate contact for many years with alcohol-using industries have given him an unusually clear understanding of our problems.

Speculation has been rife for some time regarding changes in the enforcement program. Reports indicate that the present system is to be thoroughly investigated. That a rearrangement or revision will be recommended there can be little doubt. Whatever remedial measures are proposed, it is the belief of your secretary that the law should remain with the Treasury Department, and it is his hope that in any reorganization that may be deemed necessary or advisable, Commissioner Doran will be retained in full charge.

Registration of Trademarks in Cuba

The registration of trademarks in Cuba has been under discussion for some months and the Washington office has received inquiries at intervals relative to the exact status of the movement.

For future reference it seems appropriate to include in this report an abstract of a statement on the subject transmitted by the United States Department of Commerce, full text of which was published in secretary's general letter P-37, August 28, 1928. Through this means the information will find its way into our permanent records—the annual proceedings:—

Referring to your letter of June 16, regarding the requirement of the Cuban health authorities that trademarks for pharmaceutical products must be registered, I am informed that the Department of Health of Cuba has not yet acted upon the matter taken some time ago in this connection, namely, the requirement of registration of trademarks of every pharmaceutical product to be sold in Cuba. By reliable authority, I am told that there is no need for bona fide American manufacturers of pharmaceutical products to be anxious about this requirement, as, in a sense, it is entirely in their own interests, although adopted as well for the protection of the Cuban public. There have been a number of cases recently, he tells us, in which unscrupulous people here in Cuba have simulated the trade names and trademarks of well-known foreign pharmaceutical products. It is in order to prevent this fraud, both on the Cuban people and on the bona fide manufacturer, that this measure is being worked out. The same authority further advises me that the manufacturer can use a common trademark on all his products; it will be unnecessary for more than one trademark registry of the name. It will, of course, be necessary for the manufacturer to carry his trademark on the labels of his various products. It might also be well for these manufacturers to notify the Cuban government informally of the names of the products to which they attach this common trademark. Where a product is given a distinctive trade name, ownership to which the manufacturer makes claim, it would be necessary as a matter of practical common sense to register that trade name also.

This office will follow up the inquiry and inform you as soon as the measure becomes fully effective, but we would suggest that manufacturers be advised to proceed at once.

Tariff Revision Program

Since the first of the year tariff revision has held a front-page position and is still the chief topic of conversation in many industrial groups. It is an economic question that knows no friends. Wisely, therefore, the association elected to pursue a policy of strict neutrality. Any other course would surely have spelled disaster.

The Washington office, nevertheless, in accordance with previously announced plans, has rendered from time to time, upon request, special service of a purely informative nature on various phases of the revision program, and will continue to do so. In following this procedure no comment is offered on the propriety of any rate or schedule, nor statements advanced as to whether or not proposed changes appear to be warranted. We believe that the membership fully understands and appreciates our position on a matter so highly controversial.

Co-operation with U.S.A. Medical Department

Throughout the year the secretary's office has closely co-operated with the medical department of the United States Army, not only on problems touching the industrial preparedness program, but those incident to peace times operations

Carson P. Frailey
Executive Vice-President and Secr'y.

of the medical supply division of the military establishment. Our advice and suggestions have at all times been gratefully received.

Contact with Other Governmental Agencies

Contacts have also been maintained with many other branches of the Federal government, more especially those that directly play a part in the functioning of our industry through regulatory processes, and it is a pleasure to report that our relations with these agencies are most cordial.

State Legislation

The legislatures of forty-three States have been in session during 1929. From the outset a veritable flood of bills was introduced, many of them of deep concern to our members. We wondered for awhile just when the end would come. In the State of Missouri, for instance, one man—a plumber, it is said—offered six measures within the period of a week or so, all of which related to some phase of pharmacy. Through the prompt and efficient aid of branch managers of two member firms operating in that State, and with the co-operation of other interested groups, the entire series of bills was killed in committee, with the exception of one which was rejected on the floor by a substantial majority.

In Pennsylvania and Michigan there was also considerable activity. Our members in these States were apprised of developments by bulletin and special communications and urged to give the proposed legislation close attention. Their support was very effective.

Time will not permit of even a brief description of the host of other bills on which action was taken. Suffice it to say that the membership is displaying a keener interest than, perhaps, ever before in State legislation, and it is the sincere desire of your secretary that this attitude shall increase in intensity and vigor with each succeeding year.

This report was received and referred to the executive committee without discussion.

Report of Treasurer

The treasurer, Franklin Black, reported that the association had on hand April 1, 1929, funds amounting to $20,123. Receipts during the remainder of this year were estimated at $2,617 and expenditures at $21,586. The treasurer estimated, therefore, that a balance of $1,154 would be on hand at the end of the year.

This report was received and referred to the auditing committee.

Visiting Delegates Received

A telegram from Dr. E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, was read, Dr. Newcomb sending greetings and expressing regret at his inability to attend the A. D. M. A. meeting.

John Goode, Asheville, presented greetings from the National Association of Retail Druggists. His theme was the common interest of manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer in distribution. In his opinion the manufacturer's was the greatest interest. He did not see unqualified good as the result of the spreading tendency to form mergers, holding that the individual distributor had a necessary role. Inefficiency of the retailer has been, in his belief, responsible for much of the shortcoming of distribution, but he foresaw improvement.

Mr. Goode, as a member of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, spoke a word of welcome for those attending the convention.

J. G. Searle, representing the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, extended its greetings to the sister organization. He pointed out that one-half of the members of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association were also on the A. Ph. M. A. list. Mr. Searle expressed the belief that the association would find special benefit in holding its meeting away from business centers. He voiced the thanks of his organization for the co-operation which it had received in many lines of effort from the American Drug Manufacturers' Association.

Col. C. C. Whitcomb of the medical supply department of the United States army expressed appreciation of the co-operation received from the association in supplies, information and advice. He commended the standardization work being done by pharmaceutical manufacturers and said that he had high hopes that much elimination of waste would result.

Major S. S. Creighton, also of the medical supply department, brought greetings from Surgeon-General Ireland. He informed the members of the association with respect to the procedure connected with the reserve corps and in the matter of schedules of supplies. In this connection he pointed out that the schedules were not contracts, but declarations of mutual faith, an assurance that in an emergency the army would assume the responsibility of maintaining the fuel and labor supplies of the manufacturer and the retention of key men. The medical supply department, he said, would welcome suggestions with respect to any of its relations with manufacturers of pharmaceuticals.

A telegram of greetings was read from Frank A. Blair, president of the Proprietary Association, who was unable to be present because his association would open its annual meeting Monday.

James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, addressed the meeting briefly, expressing the hope that in the administration of all laws the needs of industry would be respected.

Convention Committees

President Merrell named the following committees:—

Nominations—Dr. A. S. Burdick, chairman; Dr. F. O. Taylor and J. T. Pardee.

Auditing—J. H. Foy, chairman; N. H. Noyes and E. H. Ravenscroft.

Legislative Report

Beyond the enactment of the Jones law increasing penalties attaching to the prohibition statutes, nothing of importance from the standpoint of the association had been done in the 1928 session of Congress, said Horace W. Bigelow, chairman of the committee on legislation and general counsel of the association. He reported that in the enactment of the Jones law efforts to have provision made for the protection of an employer against unauthorized acts of an employee had been rebuffed. He advised, therefore, that manufacturers be most strict in their instructions to employees.

Mr. Bigelow reported that the Miller amendment to the narcotic export and import law, which sought to provide the same exemptions as apply to domestic commerce, had not been passed.

Commenting on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Van Camp-American Can case, Mr. Bigelow said that while this implied that the Clayton act could be enforced against a manufacturer or wholesaler in case of discrimination in prices to customers, the weight of the decision in any particular instance would be logical rather than actual. He cited also the decision that a printing concern could not be enjoined from using in certain localities on labels for similar products words which had been trademarked but not used by the holder in the localities in question. The courts, he said, have consistently held that a trademark does not give a monopoly to other markets. In response to an inquiry, he said that national advertising does not meet the trademark requirements of entering a market; there must be actual selling of the goods.

In suggesting that the association go on record in opposition to the transfer of the administration of the permissive features of the prohibition law from the Department of the Treasury, Mr. Bigelow declared that the proposal to make some such change in administration overlooked the fact that the law has two purposes. The Bureau of Prohibition is functioning efficiently and satisfactorily, he said, and it would be unwise, improper and unjust to force legitimate business men to deal with prosecutors.

The secretary read an invitation extended by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and asking the association to meet in that city next year.

Governmental Attitude

An exposition of the attitude of the Federal food and drugs officials toward the labeling of medicinal products was given in detail by Dr. J. J. Durrett, chief of the Division of Drug Control of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration. Because of the smallness of its force and the rush of regulatory work, the division, said Dr. Durrett, is handicapped in its endeavor to be helpful to manufacturers in an advisory way. The advance announcements of policy now issued by the division he held to be needed to assure fairness to the industry as a whole through the regulation of products as a class before paying attention to individual products. The division, however, endeavors to correct evils wherever it finds them, and is ready to give an opinion on any item at request. It is guided by the belief that the intent of the law is to prevent fraud on the public.

Dr. Durrett pointed out the wisdom of submitting new trade names for consideration by the division, and said that registration of a trademark does not legalize it under the food and drugs act. Contacts with the pharmaceutical industry he held were good, not only for manufacturers, but for the public as well. The manufacturers' contact committee and the division have had happy, welcome, and helpful relations, he said.

Most of Dr. Durrett's time on the program was taken up in answering inquiries from members. In this connection he gave the following information:—

The division does not at present contemplate any regulatory program with reference to the labeling of remedies for colds. This matter will await completion of the campaign respecting preparations set forth to be remedies for influenza and grip. Claims that an antipyretic or anodyne preparation is useful for relieving the pains and discomfort of grip offer a hard question. But, to give such specific designation to the general application of such remedies is to produce an unwarranted belief in their particular efficaciousness. An antipyretic preparation or anodyne only affords temporary relief, does not affect influenza or the grip as a disease, and so deludes the patient. Even continued use, with concentration in the system, is not generally effective on the disease. "Influenza," "grip" and "cold" are so applied as designations of diseases as often to make it difficult to distinguish which is the appropriate name. So-called "colds" are often real influenza, the course of which has been well defined but the cause of which is unknown.

The division would have no objection to a statement that a preparation of atropine sulphate would decrease congestion in the nose or eyes. But to claim efficacy in the coryza of influenza is unwarranted, because "coryza" covers all the conditions of congestion and leaking.

The legality of the use of the verb "mitigate" depends on the composition of the product. A simple anodyne, for example, is not a mitigant. Claims that a preparation relieves symptoms are also dependent on conditions. An anodyne in a safe dosage is not to be expected to relieve all pain. The division prefers a statement that the product has a tendency to do so and so.

Indefiniteness of terms used to designate diseases, such as "rheumatism," is frequently a cause of faults in labeling.

A tonic and a stimulant differ in that the effects of the former must be continuous, cumulative, and more lasting than mere stimulation. A tonic must build up the system or a definite division thereof.

Directions on the label of an antiseptic preparation should not suggest its use in dilutions which preclude real antiseptic property.

The administration is ready to furnish information as to modern medical opinion, and does so from time to time. It bases this on reliable medical literature and the opinions of recognized leaders in medicine. Books are not accepted as a basis, because they do not present first-hand information. The growing recognition in medicine of the value of proper diet and working and living conditions tends to minimize the value of drugs. Some diseases, such as tuberculosis, do not respond to drug treatment. So, claims on a label should be limited to the actual properties of the product. This is best from a business point of view as well as for the public and under the law.

It is not necessary that 100-percent success be attained to warrant claims for a specific medicine, such as compound sulphur ointment for itch and quinine for malaria. Full success is never attained. The official policy is to recognize a preponderance of beneficial effects and a real effect on causes of disease.

(Continued on page 54)

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Heavy Chemicals

Producers Raise Lump Alum Owing to Acute Scarcity—Big Deliveries in All Salts of Soda and Ammonia

The market for industrial chemicals centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Although there was considerable spottiness in the general market last week, deliveries of most of the major items were holding up quite well. A big contract movement was in progress in caustic soda as well as in calcium chloride, while the mineral acids were again quite firm, as the output was being taken up as quickly as it became available. Advances of 35c. and 15c. per pound in ammonia and potash alums, respectively, by some producers provoked a great deal of attention.

Chemicals to be used for refrigerating purposes continued to meet a lively demand, and as a result a very strong condition of affairs ruled both in aqua and anhydrous ammonia. Some of the soda and tin salts were affected by a decline in the rate of operations at silk mills which was, however, regarded as being only of temporary duration. Dye manufacturers were taking large quantities of acetate of soda with the result that the product was quite firm. Stocks of foreign barium chloride continued limited and a strong market situation ruled. Solvents manufacturers and other users were large buyers of acetic acid and as the raw material lime acetate was none too plentiful, prices were quite well maintained.

The Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., made an award of 10,000 pounds of tri sodium phosphate to the Harshaw Chemical Co. for $391.05.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Alum, ammonia, lump, 35c. per 100 lbs.	Antimony, metal, ½c. per lb.
potash, lump, 15c. per 100 lbs.	Butyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.
Tin, metallic, ⅝c. per lb.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
159.5	159.8	160.4	157.6

Price changes made on Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Alum.—A few manufacturers and distributors announced advances for the ammonia and potash lump. The former was raised to a basis of $3.60 to $3.85 per 100 pounds in barrels, and the latter to $3.25 to $3.50 in some quarters as a result of scarcity. It was known, however, that from one manufacturer an offer of the potash lump was made at as low as $2.75 per 100 pounds f.o.b. the works in lots of 25 to 50 tons, while the foreign could be had for $3 to $3.12½ per 100 pounds.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Some of the producers were rather short of stocks, as the demand had recently been rather urgent. The result was that premiums of ½c. per pound were asked in some quarters of the market.

Ammonia, Aqua.—New business was reported as being in fairly substantial volume last week. The market had a rather firm undertone, as the recent diversion of considerable quantities to the fertilizer industry had left stocks rather limited.

Ammonia, Bicarbonate.—Demand has shown a tendency to increase with the advent of the lower price schedules. Foreign competition was not as keen as it had been.

Ammonia Carbonate. — The new Smoot-Hawley tariff bill introduced into the House provides for an increase in the import duty of from 1½c. to 2c. per pound. The foreign continued available substantially under the prices for the domestic.

Ammonia Compounds.—Imports of these compounds not including chloride and nitrate during the month of February reached a total of 57,738 pounds.

Ammonia, Nitrate.—Imports during the month of February amounted to 582,557 pounds. Prices had a steady tone generally.

Ammonia, Phosphate.—The technical grades were moving into consumption in a liberal manner. Prices remained quite steady.

Ammoniac, Sal.—The imports during the month of February amounted to 436,117 pounds. A fair business was in progress for the account of radio and flashlight battery manufacturers.

Antimony.—The metallic eased about ⅛c. per pound to 9⅛c. per pound, duty paid, f.o.b. this city, with May-June shipment from China quoted at the same prices, but this had no influence on the oxide, needle or sulphuret. There were fair arrivals of the oxide from China.

Argols. — Moderate additional arrivals were noted from Chili and Italy. Imports of argols during the month of February amounted to 722,283 pounds, France, Greece, the Argentine, Chili, Italy and Morocco contributing the bulk of the arrivals.

Arsenic.—Glass and insecticide manufacturers were showing a fair interest in the white descriptions which were quite firmly maintained at last accounts. There were substantial importations during the month of February, the total amounting to over 1,514,499 pounds, of which amount Mexico contributed close to 1,000,000 pounds.

Barium Salts.—The new tariff measure introduced into the House provides for an increase of ½c. per pound in the duty on carbonate to 2c. per pound and an increase in the sulphate from 1c. to 1¼c. per pound. The chloride was meeting a wide demand and was quite firmly maintained, as stocks of foreign were quite scanty.

Bleaching Powder.—The importations during the month of February reached a total of 446,520 pounds. A fair amount of business was in progress for the account of the textile manufacturers.

Blue Vitriol.—Heavy shipments were the rule again last week and there was every indication that large shipments would continue over a period. Weather conditions have not favored the placing of much new business, however, and since a majority of farmers have not covered their requirements the producers were inclined to look for a period of extensive activity during the next few weeks. The producers still have a fair amount of business on their books, but the outlook is that orders will have to come in in much more profuse volume if an accumulation of stocks is to be prevented. One substantial foreign shipment was made last week and another is promised for the coming week. Consumers generally feel more confidence in the market now that the copper metal situation has ruled so firm over a period of at least three weeks. During this period the metal has been quoted at 18c. per pound delivered to domestic consumers and 18.30c. per pound c.i.f. Hamburg when destined for foreign buyers.

Calcium Chloride.—With road work on highways in full progress in various states over the country, shipments have increased substantially and were running at a decidedly favorable rate last week.

Chlorine.—Producers were adhering to their previous schedules. Shipments were going through in about normal volume for this season of the year.

Copperas.—The quotations for bulk goods were occasionally shaded, although most producers were adhering strongly to list quotations.

Ethyl Acetate.—Production had been substantially stopped up and producers were able to take care of the bulk of consumers' requirements at the going contract levels. A fair demand was continuing.

Glauber's Salt.—This product continued to meet a fair demand from the dye manufacturers. A moderate amount of price shading was reported from out of town points.

Lead Acetate.—In the absence of any pronounced change in spot quotations for the metal the acetate was being

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Yellow Prussiate of Soda

Write Industrial Chemicals Division

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quite firmly held. Stocks of lead in the United States as of April 1 totalled 158,683 tons, in contrast with 160,597 tons, March 1, and 173,411 tons as of April 1, 1928.

Lime Acetate.—A condition of shortage was continuing and the producers of acetic acid were put to it to secure enough stock to go round.

Manganese.—There has been no change in quotations for the chloride dioxide or sulphate. Fair arrivals of the ore were noted from primary market points.

Nickel Salts.—The producers were adhering to last prices both in the case of the single and double nickel salts. A fair interest was shown by the electroplaters.

Niter Cake.—The scarcity previously referred to continued quite acute and there was no evidence that it would be relieved at an early date.

Phosphorus.—Fair importations of the chloride were noted from Germany. A fair inquiry persisted for the red and yellow varieties.

Potash Carbonate.—There were large importations during February when the total reached 1,869,313 pounds. Convention prices abroad have been well maintained with London quoting 90 to 92 percent £24 10s. to £25; 96 to 98 percent £25 15s. to £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts. There were arrivals from Germany last week.

Potash Caustic.—Arrivals from Germany and Holland were of fair size. The market had a firm undertone. The controlled prices abroad were £32 15s. to £36 15s. per ton, in drums, for the 88 to 92 per cent solid. Imports during the month of February reached a total of 1,467,082 pounds.

Potash Chlorate.—Upwards of 500,000 pounds came in from Germany lately. Both the foreign and the domestic were held to the same price basis and a fair amount of consumer interest was uncovered. Under the provisions of the new tariff bill the duty on chlorate and perchlorate of potash is increased from 1½c. to 2¼c. per pound.

Potash, Permanganate.—A further increase of 2c. per pound is contemplated under the provisions of the new tariff bill just introduced into the House which would make the new rate 6c. per pound. Moderate jobbing lots were moving out in this market at full prices.

Potash, Prussiate.—The principal producers said that routine shipments were going through from week to week. They had not changed their scheduled prices in any particular. A steady business was reported to be passing in the British markets on the basis of £63 10s. to £65 10s. as a quantity consideration and at 7d. to 7½d. per pound for small lots.

Saltpeter.—About 1,857 tons of the crude product came in principally from Chili during the month of February. A steady tone ruled throughout the market.

Soda, Acetate.—Large quantities were being utilized in the textile industry. The product was reported as being in decidedly limited supply in all quarters and while less than car lot quantities were held at a minimum of 5½c. to 6c. per pound, the best figure heard for carlots was 5c. to 5½c. per pound.

Soda Ash.—Deliveries were holding up quite well. In fact, the tonnage moving was about at the best point for the year. While there was a slight let-up in shipments to some of the textile mills, this was compensated for by increased shipments in other directions. The soda ash supply of Germany during recent years ranged about 800,000 metric tons, having increased 5 to 10 percent annually. Now production is estimated between 900,000 and 1,000,000 metric tons.

Soda Caustic.—The producers were a unit in declaring that deliveries were holding well up to the best point reached at any time this year. The approach of warmer weather may slow deliveries to some extent though. There are no surplus stocks of any importance in any quarter of the market at the present time and it seems doubtful that there will be any accumulation, as a majority of the big consuming industries are likely to utilize large quantities throughout the summer months.

Soda Chlorate.—Domestic manufacturers reported that shipments generally were holding to a good average. They had not changed their asked prices in any particular. Demand for weed killing purposes was continuing large. The recent arrival of upwards of 300,000 pounds was hailed with interest.

Soda Phosphate.—A pronounced let-up in the demand for this product from some of the silk mills was reported last week. It was said that this was only a temporary condition, however, as the silk mills were expected to resume operations in full blast within another fortnight.

Soda Prussiate.—The manufacturers reported continued good shipments to the rank and file of consumers in the chemical trades. No change in the posted contract quotations came under review. Quotations in London ranged from 4¾d. to 5½d. per pound, ex-store.

Sulphur.—Producers reported a continued good demand for the rubber makers' grades. The crude underwent no further price change, but was firm in the case of car lots at the mines.

Tin Salts.—The steady undertone in the metal operated to prevent any wide fluctuations in the salts last week. Demand for anhydrous tetrachloride of tin from silk mills was not as active as it had been, as a number of them had temporarily suspended operations.

Zinc Salts.—A fair miscellaneous inquiry persisted for zinc dust, which was quite firmly maintained in all leading quarters of the trade. The American Bureau of Metal Statistics estimates world production of zinc in March at 137,874 short tons, compared with 121,996 tons in February, 131,169 tons in January and 137,210 tons in December. Under the proposed new tariff bill introduced in the House, zinc sulphide will be dutiable at 3c. per pound compared with the existing rate of 1½c. per pound.

Acids

The production of the principal mineral acids was being taken up by manufacturing consumers almost as quickly as it became available. No surplus stocks were to be had in any quarter of the market and the situation was strengthened through the recent diversion of considerable quantities of sulphuric acid towards the fertilizer industry. The demand for oxalic acid as well as for chromic acid continued along rather active lines and prices were in each instance well maintained. The scheduled prices for acetic acid were well maintained as the shortage of acetate of lime had not been fully overcome.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
106.2	106.2	106.2	107.9

Acetic.—Demand from the lacquer solvents and affiliated interests continued to reach extensive proportions and with no abatement of the scarcity which had been evidenced in lime acetate the undertone continued decidedly firm.

Boric.—A fair volume of miscellaneous orders was in evidence for foreign account. Domestic shipments continued of satisfactory size.

Chromic.—The 99 percent continued to meet a good demand for plating purposes. Moderate receipts were noted from Holland.

Formic.—An undertone of firmness persisted in this acid last week.

Malic.—With the advance of the season this acid was coming in for more attention.

Muriatic.—Like all the other mineral acids the undertone of this product was described as quite firm. Surplus stocks were limited.

Nitric.—Sales continued to reach fair-sized totals. No change in the underlying condition of firmness came under review.

Oxalic.—Domestic producers reported the market as being in firm shape.

Sulphuric.—The record activity in the iron and steel lines and the constant call for large shipments from petroleum refiners constituted a steady drain on the available supplies. Scheduled prices were well maintained in all instances.

Tartaric.—Although moderate additional arrivals of the raw material were noted from Chili and Italy, the fact was that the raw material remained comparatively high in price. Demand was showing a moderate improvement.

Insecticides

Demand for insecticides centered chiefly in lead arsenate and calcium arsenate last week. A fair movement was on foot in bordeaux mixture, although no large amount of the latter product had been called for as yet. The market has not been entirely rid of surplus stock offerings, as witness the fact that recently as low as 12c. per pound was quoted in the case of lead arsenate, and as low as 6½c. per pound for calcium arsenate. Eastern farmers have not, in a majority of instances, covered their forward requirements because of a backward Spring. Adverse weather conditions have been particularly marked in the Southern cotton States, where only about 60 percent of the cotton acreage has been planted as yet. Last week is was reported that only one more boll weevil emergency report would be issued by the Department of Agriculture this season to be made public as of June 14 and showing the condition as of June 1.

Bordeaux Mixture. — Firm underly-conditions ruled the market last week, although the height of the season has not yet been reached.

Calcium Arsenate. — Although the price might be shaded ½c. occasionally, the fundamentals of the market were

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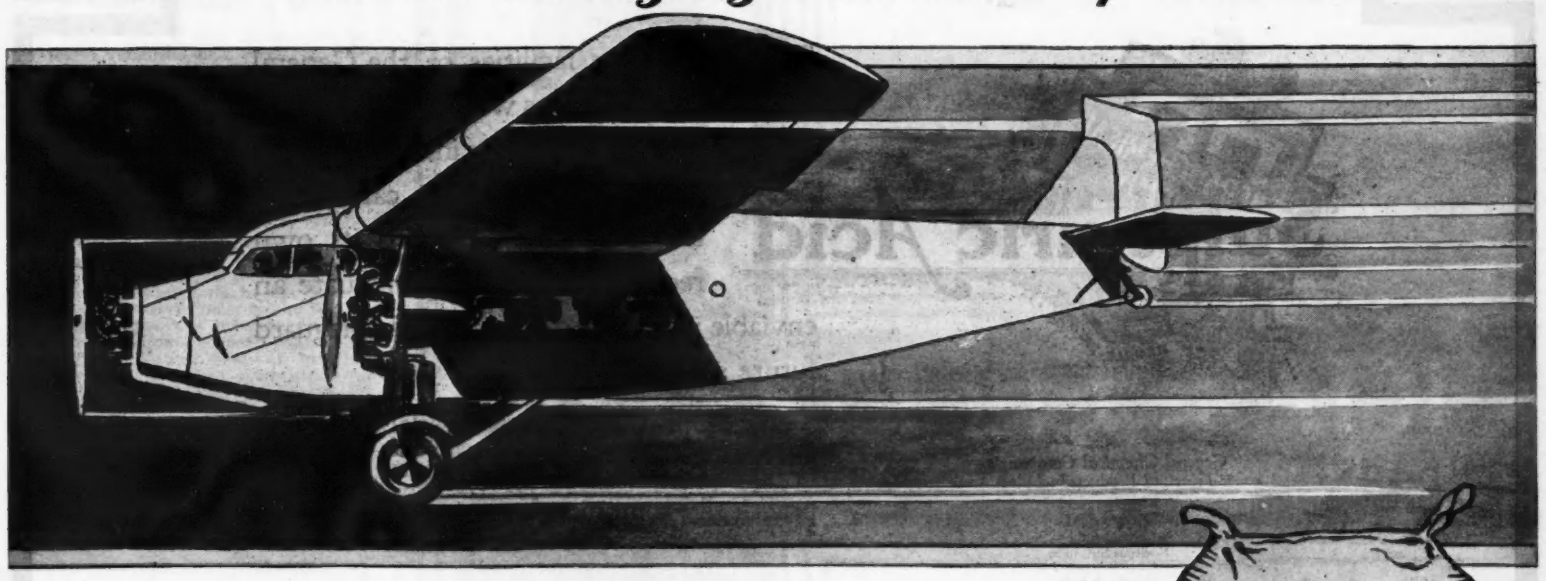

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reported as being steady, with a better demand in prospect from the South.

Lead Arsenate.—Underlying conditions in this product were described as being quite firm. The lowest price basis which has been heard of late was 12c. per pound.

Paris Green.—Inquiries were received in somewhat larger volume in not a few quarters of the trade.

British Chemical Trade Conditions Are Favorable

The outlook for nearly all branches of the British chemical industry is distinctly favorable, according to a survey of British chemical trade in 1928 which has just been released by the United States Department of Commerce. The current year is generally expected to record a continuance of the steady gains which have been made during the last two years.

Chemical production on the whole, as indicated by British Board of Trade indexes for the first three quarters of 1928, was appreciably better than in 1927, and also somewhat better than the general level of all trades and industries for which returns were made.

British foreign trade in chemicals during the last year showed a greater expansion than the home trade, exports in that year having advanced five percent over the previous year to $145,260,000, while chemical imports declined six percent to $116,215,000. Re-exports amounted to $11,542,000; therefore the British chemical industry for 1928 had a net favorable balance amounting to $40,587,000.

American participation remained without marked alteration during 1928, although in certain lines aggressive competition was encountered, and in one or two instances there were adverse decisions in the matter of import restrictions. One of the most outstanding of these was the inclusion of calcium biphosphate, of baking powder quality, in the list of chemicals subject to key industry duty of thirty-three and one-third percent.

R. & H. in New Quarters

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company is today installed in its new home on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth floors of the building at 10 East Fortieth street, this city, in the heart of the Grand Central zone. The new location is ideally suited to the purpose of more closely co-operating with its customers. It overlooks Fifth avenue at Forty-second street, the public library, and Bryant Park. The moving was accomplished expeditiously and without a hitch over the week-end. The company's executive department will be located on the fifteenth floor; its sales department on the fourteenth; and the traffic and accounting departments on the thirteenth floor. The new telephone number is Lexington 2550.

The booth, which was taken at the Chemical Exposition last week for the purpose of meeting old acquaintances and making new contacts, served quite well in this respect. Many members of the chemical industry were visitors there, and all showed interest in the display of advertising at the booth.

Soda Freight Basis Fixed

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1929.

Ninth class freight rates of the Southern classification should apply on carload shipments of soda and soda products to destinations in the South from points of origin both in the South and in the North, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided today in a group of complaints brought by the Mathieson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va., and a number of alkali producers in Central territory.

The present rates are described by the commission as "a conglomerate mass of antiquated rates, differing widely for given distances and according to the commodities, made largely by arbitrary action, in disregard of transportation conditions, to meet exigencies of particular situations." The new rates will mean both increases and decreases. They will apply to soda ash, caustic soda, soda bicarbonate, soda sesquicarbonate, soda monohydrate, and similar products, in large or small packages.

Dead Sea Project Backers Named by U.K. Government

LONDON, April 30, 1929.

A government white paper has just been published here giving the names of the financial supporters of Major Tulloch and Mr. Novomeysky, who have been given the concession for the extraction of salts from the Dead Sea. The paper states that the names were given "in accordance with an undertaking given in the House of Lords on May 23, 1928."

The following are named:—Basil Montgomery & Co., London; C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Ltd., London; Pauling & Co., Ltd., London; Leslie Urquhart, chairman of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company, Ltd., London; the Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., London; the Palestine Economic Corporation, New York.

It is understood that Lord Lytton will be chairman of the company that will be formed to operate the concession, and that directors of some of the above concerns will be on the board of the company. It is the intention of Major Tulloch and Mr. Novomeysky, in agreement with their financial supporters, that the articles of association of the company should contain a provision to the effect that the chairman of the company should be a British subject, and that British subjects, or British subjects and Palestinian citizens together, should form the majority of the board of directors.

Solvay Plant Damaged

An explosion of a 9,000-gallon chlorine tank in the plant of the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, May 10, gassed thirty men and wrecked a building on the property, according to a report from that city. Two of the men so injured were said to be in danger of losing their lives.

The report states that the cause of the accident was unknown, but that it was serious enough to destroy the building in which the tank was located.

Ralph Bristol, of Bristol & Willett, stock broker, this city, has been elected a director of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.

The Hudson Chemical Company, cleansing preparations and insecticides, St. Louis, will move June 1 from the Arcade building to 114 Pine street.

The United States Patent Office has denied the Bonide Chemical Company, Utica, N. Y., permission to register the name, "Crow-Tox," as a trademark for a "non-poisonous preparation for protecting seed against birds and animals and for invigorating seed," because it is either descriptive or deceptive.

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Fertilizer Materials

Inter-Seasonal Quiet Prevails Here—Prices Firm Anticipating Top-Dressing Season —Potash Salts Active

The market for fertilizer raw materials centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Trading in the market for fertilizer raw materials continued within a limited scope last week, and the market was bare of extensive price revisions. According to the local factors, existing conditions were no different from those usually witnessed between seasons, although fertilizer mixers evidenced better interest in market happenings, but were not disposed to purchase supplies until a better call emanated from the consuming industry. Conditions in the South showed no serious change over the week, with the possible exception of South Carolina, where replanting was being done. The North Carolina crop was still late and reports from the National Fertilizer Association indicated that an increase of 10 to 20 percent in the consumption of fertilizers in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana would be witnessed this season. In anticipation of the top-dressing season in the cotton belt, the Chilean nitrate of soda market was strong. Potash salts were the center of a good deal of interest, as many sellers were anxious to obtain the larger discounts granted on orders for early shipment. The blood and tankage markets were quiet, as were phosphates and the remaining ammoniate materials.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Blood, high-grade ground, Chicago, 10c. a unit.	None.
Tankage, ground, bulk, 25c. a unit.	

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
98.2	98.2	98.3	100.5

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—As indicated by sellers a week ago, the general market for the Chilean product passed the week quietly. The only activity worthy of note was seen in South Carolina, where re-planting was in effect. All sellers were awaiting the call for top-dressing material, which would appear within the next fortnight, according to reports from the cotton belt. In Texas and nearby States favorable weather prevailed and the season there was up to normal and in some sectors was a week to ten days ahead of schedule. The North Carolina season was late and owing to recent storms the Virginia planters were seriously handicapped. The Northern market was notably dull and all interest was centered in the price schedule for the forthcoming season, which was expected to be released at the end of May or in early June. Materials were in better supply at all ports and producers of synthetic material continued to make regular deliveries on contracts. Imports of Chilean nitrate of soda during the month of February amounted to 145,228 tons, valued at $4,819,124. In addition 555 tons of synthetic nitrate were imported from Germany and 521 tons from Norway.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The domestic market was dull in all quarters and prices were held without change. With the passage of the active season the re-sale market was greatly curbed and, although offerings were made in some quarters, there were no takers and quotations from this source were absent from the market. The export offerings were of much larger volume. At the Baltimore factories prices were held to $4.25 and 10c. a unit-ton for dried material, but sales were not very heavy. Contracts for future catch material were being entered at the current scale and it was reported that consumers were not prepared to commit themselves until conditions improved.

Hoofmeal.—The Chicago market held unchanged over the week and no improvement in the call was witnessed. South American for shipment was quoted in a similar position, but some sellers endeavor to obtain $3.85 a unit-ton. Sales of materials during the past month were fair, according to local sellers.

Lime Nitrogen.—In an unchanged position and according to the sellers, prices were not expected to be posted until July. Imports of this material into the country during February amounted to 16,079 tons, valued at $593,337. The entire quantity was imported from Canada.

Nitrogenous Material.—Fertilizer mixers again evidenced a reticent disposition to enter the market for supplies. Prices were quoted at $4 per unit. c.i.f. Atlantic ports and $3.65 per unit for shipment.

Tankage.—Sellers in the New York market were able to return quotations to their former level of $4.50 and 10c. a unit-ton by virtue of carload sales early in the week. The market was named at $4.25 a unit at the week's opening but a better demand caused the advance. The Chicago and South American markets were firm and unchanged. Imports from Argentina during February amounted to 665 tons, valued at $24,855. Total imports during February amounted to 1,379 tons, valued at $53,937.

Potashes

Following the announcement of prices for the coming season, many fertilizer mixers reacted with orders for early shipment in order to obtain the larger discounts offered for such orders by the French and German syndicates. Current orders placed prior to June 1 for prompt shipment were deductible at 9 percent and orders placed prior to June 1, for delivery in equal monthly quantities, were subject to discount of 8 percent. Stocks at most ports were fair sized.

Phosphates

Materials comprising this group were quiet and unchanged over the week. Mining of phosphate rock was being conducted on a limited scale and selling activity was likewise. Bone materials were in an unchanged position and demand was for the most part spotty. Other products passed the week in a desultory fashion and were not productive of features of a mentionable nature.

Superphosphate.—The demand for this material dwindled in all quarters due to the passage of the active buying season and the few sales recorded were for late fill-in orders. Sellers continued to quote unchanged prices of $10 a ton f.o.b. Baltimore and an additional 50c. per ton for 16 percent guaranteed material. In the South activity

was also lacking, but prices were held to $11.46 per ton.

Bone Materials.—Sellers met with very few inquiries in the East and the Chicago market was the only scene of activity, but there, too, the demand was not as heavy as in the previous week. Importers continued to shade the domestic prices for bone meal at $28 per ton as compared with $30 a ton f.o.b. Chicago, which was the figure named at the latter source.

Phosphate Rock.—Interest was still centered on the expected improvement in business to occur after the passing of the month. Production in Florida and other mining districts was curbed to a great extent and otherwise the market was without feature.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Conditions in the sulphur market passed the week without change. A general good demand prevailed and movement into regular consuming channels was of normal size and frequency. Activity both at the mines and on spot were fully up to sellers' expectations. The pyrites market was also unchanged with prices for Spanish material quoted at unaltered levels.

Atlanta Fertilizer Market

ATLANTA, May 9, 1929.

The fertilizer market is quiet with the season practically ended except for top-dressing ammoniates. The market for nitrate of soda continues dull, likewise sulphate of ammonia and other top-dressing materials.

The trade reports some interest in the future market. Prices have been put up on fish meal. More fish is now being offered than usual, due to the opening of the fishing season and to the increased number of fisheries now operating. The prices are more than they have been for some time on this commodity. Offerings are being made at $4 and $4.50 at ports. Foreign herring meal is offering at $4.25 and $4.35 per unit ammonia at ports.

Domestic nitrogenous prices for future deliveries are cut on a basis of $3.60 Norfolk, and $3.50 Lockland, Ohio. Foreign, for summer delivery, is quoted at $3.75 at ports. Foreign tankage, for future delivery, is quoted at $4.75 and 10c., at Jacksonville.

The sales of mixed fertilizers continue in an erratic fashion, due to the condition of the weather.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE — 16 percent at $11.46 per ton, Atlanta.

NITRATE OF SODA—$2.20 to $2.22½ per hundred at ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—$46 to $47 per ton, Southeastern points.

NITROGENOUS—Spot, $3.90 per unit ammonia, at ports; foreign for future delivery, $3.75 per unit ammonia; domestic, $3.60, Norfolk; $3.50, Lockland, Ohio.

TANKAGE—South American, $4.75 per unit ammonia and 10c. B.P.L., Jacksonville.

BLOOD — South American, $4.75 per unit ammonia.

COTTONSEED MEAL — 7 percent at $33 to $35 per ton, mill points.

FISH MEAL — Future deliveries, $4, and 50c., Fernandina; foreign, herring, $4.25 to $4.35.

POTASH—At importers' schedule.

Chicago Fertilizer Market

CHICAGO, May 9, 1929.

Moderate price advances and declines occurred in several products in the Chicago fertilizer market, based on a somewhat more active tone in the buying and selling. The inquiries from buyers indicated a somewhat healthier market position. Grades of blood were going at somewhat easier prices. Likewise, some price declines of minor extent occurred in the cracklings. However, there was strength in some bone materials, such as cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles and in waste horn materials.

Ruling prices were:—

BLOOD (per unit of ammonia)—High grade, ground and unground, $4.50 to $4.60, nominal; suitable for feeding, 11 to 12 percent, extra good, $4.70 to $4.75; plain to good, $4.35 to $4.60.

TANKAGE (per unit of ammonia)—High grade, ground, $3.75; unground, $3.10 to $3.25; hoof meal, $3.75; unground bone tankage, per ton, $3.75; liquid stick, $3.50 to $3.75.

BONE MATERIALS (per ton)—Ground, steamed bone, $28.50 to $30; unground, steamed bone, $26.50 to $27; raw bone meal, $35 to $45; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $43 to $44; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $45 to $50; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $27 to $28; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $70 to $72.50; beef cracklings, hard pressed, $50 to $55; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 95c. to $1.

GARBAGE TANKAGE (per ton)—$5 to $6, nominal.

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Baltimore Fertilizer Market

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1929.

Reports from other sources fully bear out the statements made by members of the fertilizer trade here that the movement in mixtures has taken such a swing as to bring the distribution close to the volume of business done in the corresponding period of last year.

With most of the manufacturers of mixtures here looking forward to a complete clean-up of their products, the demand for crude materials has been on a correspondingly large scale, and this has resulted in still further reducing the available supplies, which, in some divisions, are hardly large enough to take care of the prevailing wants. Some of the ammoniates especially are virtually scant, and the market may be expected to present a stubborn resistance to any downward tendencies, efforts to assert which will probably not be wanting.

Some further lots of herring scrap have come into the market, but the menhaden season does not begin until June 18, when, from present indications, about the same number of boats will go out as were operated last year.

The current quotations on the various materials are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Some lots of herring scrap have been sold during the last week at $4.25 and 10c. per unit at factory, but the quantity of this material available is limited. Transactions in acid fish are being concluded on the basis of $4 and 50c. down south.

TANKAGE.—Some inquiry for this ammoniate was reported during the last week, with the prevailing figures still around $4.75 and 10c. per unit for 11 and 15 high grade ground stocks, c. a. f. basis Baltimore, and with unground at $4.50 and 10c.

BLOOD.—Transactions in this material are infrequent as far as the fertilizer market for crude stocks is concerned, and the price named is generally around $5 for high grade ground supplies per unit, though intending buyers make little distinction between ground and unground.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Nothing has occurred to change the situation with respect to this material, which is still being quoted, nominally at least, at $9.60 per ton for run of pile and at $10.10 for 16 percent milled and screened stocks, with the factories not taxed just now to take care of the needs of the trade.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Stocks of material in this market are limited, the importers moving to prevent anything like excessive offerings, with the market steady at $2.22½ per 100 pounds.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL.—There have been no developments in the market that might have modified conditions. The level of values is around $4 per unit.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Sellers are disposed to hold out for $3.75, 10 and 70 per unit, with the requirements not of extraordinary proportins, but with the offerings not to be regarded as excessive.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The market is holding, with the prevailing quotations around $48 per ton, and with the bulk of the shipments from the producers going to buyers who had placed term contracts.

POTASH.—The demand is stated to be fair for the present time of the year, with the transactions at resale small and with the quotations of the syndicates the same for all Atlantic ports under the new schedule announced last week, which is an advance from 10 to 35 cents per ton over the old basis.

BONE.—Some trading has been reported during the last week on the basis of $32 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks, and at $27.25 for 3 and 50 ground steamed c. i. f. Baltimore, but dealings were small.

Fertilizer Freight Rates Contested in the South

A renewed complaint to secure equalization of port charges on fertilizer materials at Gulfport, Miss., and Mobile, Ala., has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Mobile Chamber of Commerce.

The stated handling charges are 30 cents per ton at both ports, it is declared, but the railroads at Gulfport have been in the practice of absorbing this charge, while this is not done at Mobile. A proposal of the railroads to cancel this absorption at Gulfport was suspended by the I. C. C. in I. & S. docket 3,267, which was set for hearing April 24, but this hearing was cancelled, apparently, the complaint states, on the assumption that the railroads were about to revise these rates. Since this would incur further delay, the Mobile Chamber filed the direct complaint in the hope of securing quicker action.

Definite proof that rates on manufactured fertilizer and superphosphate in western Louisiana are discriminatory will be essential to any action in the matter, declares Francis Williams, chairman of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, in a letter to carriers May 6. Until such proof is shown, no rate revision can grow out of the hearings held by the Interstate Commerce Commission and various railroads, ended with the session at New Orleans, May 1.

So far, Mr. Williams says, no such proof had been submitted by the roads which contend they have sufficient evidence of rate disparities to justify increases. The evidence mentioned, the railroads contend, consists in an order by the Interstate Commerce Commission branding the rates as discriminatory.

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Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils

(Continued from page 37)

Grease Exports

Exports from New York during the week ended May 9 included the following:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday ..	1,659,400	.....	.....	.....
Saturday.	873,775	.....	.....	120,000
Monday..	3,744,680	.....	.....	560,000
Tuesday..	510,875	.....	.....	40,000
Wednes..	45,460	.....	.....	.....
Thursday.	236,550	.....	.....	.....
Totals..	7,070,740	.....	.....	720,000
Previous week...	9,777,565	44,400	.....	782,000
Last yr...	8,395,243	.....	.....	408,000
Since Jan. 1—				
This yr.	180,692,911	44,400	.....	9,633,400
Last yr.	180,255,047	321,300	59,600	14,858,920

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

Throughout the early sessions of the market week the trading in cash lard was extremely dull and slack and prices moved into lower ground. A little later there was some price improvement, but buying continued slow. This was true of both the domestic demand, which was poor, and the foreign business. Buyers were waiting for some market turn apparently. Tallows moved in at narrow price range, with some fluctuations. Greases looked better, although price changes were small. Stearins were firm and showed little change.

The range of quotations from the opening on Saturday, May 4, to the close on Friday, May 10, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Friday.
Cash ...	$11.62	$11.67	$11.60	$11.60	$11.67
May ...	11.57	11.62	11.57	11.60	11.67
July ...	12.00	12.00	11.82	11.87	12.02

TALLOW (per pound, tierces)—Edible, 8⅝c. to 8¾c., nominal; fancy, 8¼c. to 8⅜c.; prime packers, 8¼c.; No. 1 packers', 7¾c. to 7⅞c.; No. 2 packers', 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; No. 1 renderers', 7¾c.; prime country, 7⅞c. to 8c.; No. 1 country, 7¾c.; No. 2 country, 7⅜c.; B country, 7⅝c.

GREASES (per pound, tierces)—Pigsfoot, 9c.; choice white, 8⅝c.; choice white, export, 9¾c. to 9⅞c.; A white, 8¼c. to 8¼c.; B white, 7¾c. to 8c.; crackling, 7⅝c. to 7¾c.; yellow, 7¼c. to 7½c.; house, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; brown, 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; bone naphtha, 7c. to 7½c.

STEARINS (per pound, barrels)—Prime oleo, 10c.; lard, 13½c. to 14c.; A white grease, 8⅝c. to 8¾c.; A white, export, 9¾c.; yellow grease, 8c. to 8⅛c.; extra oleo stocks, 11c. to 11¼c.; No. 2 oleo stocks, 10¾c. to 11c.

Liverpool Lard and Tallow

Quotations per hundredweight on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot	May	July	Sept.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	61 6	61 0	62 6	64 9
Monday	61 6	60 9	62 3	64 3
Tuesday	61 0	60 3	61 9	64 0
Wednesday ...	61 3	60 9	61 9	64 3
Thursday	61 6	60 9	62 0	64 3
Friday	61 6	.....	62 0	63 9

Quotations per hundredweight on Australian tallow in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	42 9	40 3
Monday	42 9	40 3
Tuesday	42 0	40 3
Wednesday	42 0	39 9
Thursday	42 0	39 9
Friday	42 0	39 9

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—Consumption appeared to be up to seasonal proportions and the market was fairly active although there was no snap to business in the local market. Raw material was easier but quotations on red oil were maintained.

Stearic Acid. — The market was quieter so far as new business was concerned, local and other consumers in some cases being disposed to hold off for, further developments in raw material. The latter product was easier but quotations on stearic acid were held at previous levels.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

Some slight price readjustments, mostly downward, came in the fatty acids market here the past week. There was little buying, and the market was rather uneventful. Coconut is easy in response to the low price of oil. Buyers are not attracted however, by present prices. Cottonseed foots sold off a shade on slight volume. In the red oil classification, tallow, distilled, was stronger, others unchanged.

Ruling prices were:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, tankcars, 10½c.; car lots, barrels, 10¾c.; less than car lots, barrels, 11c.; coconut, tankcars, 11c.; barrels, car lots, 11¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11½c.; cottonseed, tankcars, 10¾c.; barrels, car lots, 11c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¼c.; settled cottonseed soap, 60-62 percent basis, 4⅞c.; boiled down cottonseed soap stock, 65 percent basis, 5c. to 5⅛c.; barrels, 5⅝c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅛c.

STEARIC ACID—Double press, 17c.; triple press, 19c.

RED OIL—Saponified, 11⅜c. to 12c.; distilled, 11¼c. to 11½c.; tallow, acidless, 10¾c. to 11¼c.

Murphy Heads Houghton

Louis E. Murphy was elected president of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, at a special meeting of the board of directors held April 29. Mr. Murphy succeeds Charles E. Carpenter, who died April 6, 1929.

A. E. Carpenter was elected first vice-president and treasurer, and George W. Pressell was elected second vice-president and secretary. The board of directors of the company are as follows:—Louis E. Murphy, Aaron E. Carpenter, George W. Pressell, R. H. Patch, Mrs. N. Greenlee, Miss M. M. Menningen, C. Howard Butler, S. H. Willison and Robert E. Lamberton.

N. Y. P. E. Nominations

The nominating committee of the New York Produce Exchange has named the following candidates for all offices to be filled at the annual election to be held June 3:—President, William Beatty; vice-president, Axel Hansen; treasurer, John E. Seaver. For board of managers, two years:—Winchester Noyes, Samuel Knighton, Robert F. Straub, James J. O'Donohoe, Milton W. Lipper and Edward J. Wade. For treasurer of gratuity fund:—Three years, John V. Jewell; two years, B. H. Wunder. For inspector of elections:—Judson B. Bonnell, John C. Seager, Edwin Selvage, Charles Spear, Edward L. Soper and Charles Weiskittel.

Werner Smith, president of the Werner Smith Company, chinawood oil importer, Cleveland, was in this city during the week of May 6.

P. J. de Koster, of the Holland-American Products Company, vegetable oil producers, Rotterdam, was in this city during the week of May 6.

The spring tournament of the New York Produce Exchange Golf Club will be held May 16 at the Wheatly Hills Golf Club, East Williston, Long Island.

Exports of acetic acid from Canada to the United States almost doubled in volume during 1928. The shipments in 1928 totaled 18,616,593 pounds, as against 10,595,000 pounds in 1927.

The Mayonnaise Products Manufacturers' Association of America moved its office, May 2, to room 1206 in the new building at 1500 Walnut street, Philadelphia. The telephone number is Kingsley 1429.

J. Bailey Pratt, jr., who has been in charge of the Baltimore office of H. J. Baker & Bro., New York, distributor of fertilizer materials and chemicals, in the First National Bank building, has been transferred to New York. His successor is still to be selected.

J. B. Rossman, recently chosen to represent the Davison Chemical Company at the plant of its latest acquisition, the Berkshire Fertilizer Company, Bridgeport, Conn., has taken over his new duties. Mr. Rossman was formerly in charge of the Baltimore office of Bradle & Baker.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has dropped its investigation of proposed reductions in the import flaxseed freight rate from Gulf ports to Fredonia, Kans., on information that the railroads have filed new tariffs containing proposals satisfactory to the parties concerned.

Curtis F. Marbut, chief of the soil survey of the bureau of chemistry and soils, United States Department of Agriculture, will sail from New York May 9 on the "Muenchen" for Danzig, Germany, where as chairman of the International Commission on Genesis, Classification, Morphology and Mapping of Soils, he will preside at sessions of soil scientists from all parts of Europe. The commission will meet from May 20 to 25.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations:—Petroleum engineer, $3,800 a year; natural-gas engineer, $3,800 a year; associate petroleum engineer, $3,200 a year; associate natural-gas engineer, $3,200 a year; assistant petroleum engineer, $2,600 a year; assistant natural-gas engineer, $2,600 a year. The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, and in positions requiring similar qualifications in other branches of the service. Applications for the positions must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington not later than June 12.

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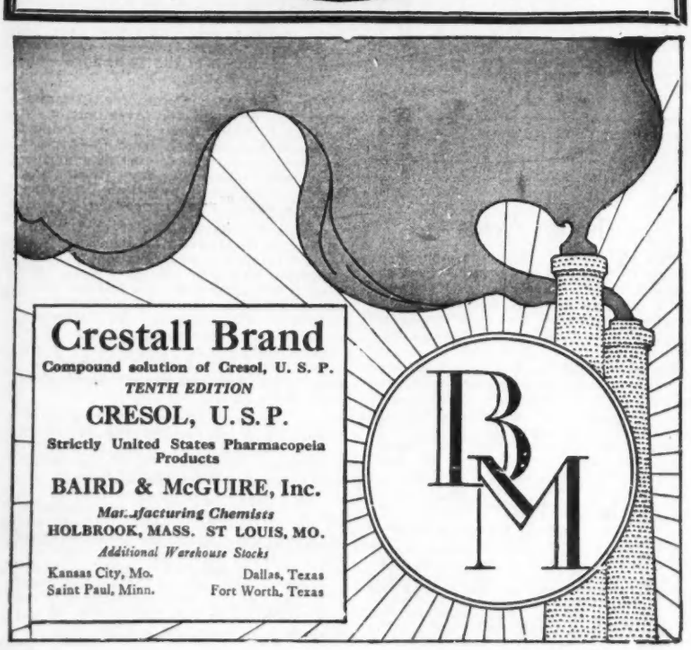

Coaltar Products

Toluene in Extensive Demand from Manufacturers of Solvents—Big Call for Phenol—Textile Demand for Colors Good

The market for coaltar products centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience, the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Demand covering the general run of coaltar crudes was excellently maintained last week. The height of the consuming season in toluene was on hand with widespread consumption reported in progress from the solvents and affiliated industries, including textile and artificial leather. The fact that benzol prices have been so steadily maintained in the face of mounting production occasioned by the extensive rate of operations which has been witnessed in the iron and steel lines attested to the wide demand for the solvent for industrial purposes, as well as for motor fuel. Phenol gave no indication of relaxing from the strong position it has occupied for so many weeks past. In fact, prominent producers did not look for any accumulation of stocks until well into the fall months, as the constant drain on supplies by reason of purchases by the bakelite industry kept the market in an unusually firm position.

Perhaps the only reaction of any consequence of late has been in pale grades of cresylic acid, which have recently been quoted down to 46c. to 47c. per gallon c.i.f. These prices were believed to be rock-bottom, and there was a feeling that from this point on the undertone of this product would improve. The general demand for intermediates was progressing along quite satisfactory lines, and with the textile industry preparing to operate on fall and winter weight materials it was felt that shipments would show a steady and gradual increase. Interest in anilin oil, nitrobenzene, and beta-naphthol was quite pronounced.

Current prices on coaltar products are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.9	127.9	127.9	125.2

Price changes made on Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—Consumption was continuing at an uninterruptedly active rate. Production has increased in keeping with the increased rate of activity in the iron and steel lines, but the bulk of it has been taken up through the increased requisitions of the users of motor benzol. There was a broad and active demand both for the 90 percent and the pure grades. Compared with a year ago, operations in the iron and steel lines were up about 10.9 percent, an increase of some 57.7 percent in the rate of automobile production having been a contributing factor in this showing. Officials of most steel companies were predicting some curtailment in steel shipments. They pointed to an undiminished rate of steel production last week, but a small decline in specifications appeared and a consequent shortening of deliveries. Steel producers had not yet opened their books for third-quarter delivery, but higher prices for sheets, bars and plates were expected. Most producers swung into the fifth month of the year with plants operating at capacity. The steel ingot production during the month of April was some 4,938,025 tons, against 5,058,258 tons in the preceding month, and 4,305,382 in April, 1928.

Creosote Oil.—Sales of the solution were going through at the posted price schedule and the refined grades were also meeting a fair amount of buying interest at the same price basis. The United Kingdom markets were reported as being on a steady basis at 4½d. to 4¾d., f.o.b. works, and at 6½d. per gallon for smaller quantities.

Cresylic Acid.—Quotations for the pale grades were reported as somewhat easier. Rock bottom prices were believed to have been reached in the United Kingdom markets, where business has been placed in somewhat larger volume.

Naphthalene.—The market was quotably unchanged, although it was generally featured by a tone of firmness. There were offerings of imported flake and balls in the British markets at £15 15s. per ton, in cases, ex-wharf. The crude product has been in a rather tight position for some weeks and stocks are none too plentiful now.

Phenol.—Demand from the bakelite manufacturers and from other consumers has been along such comprehensive lines as to maintain the market in the strong position which ruled for some weeks past. Whereas contract goods were moving on the basis of 12¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works, in 290-pound drums, car lots, and 13¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works, in 250-pound tins, car lots, there was also a free movement in spot goods at 14½c. per pound, drums, and 15c. per pound in 250-pound tins. The product was also quite firm in the British markets, where 6½d. to 7½d. per pound, in bulk, according to quantity.

Solvent Naphtha.—This product has been taken in increasing quantities for industrial purposes and the undertone of the market has consequently ruled steady. Some of the producers had their output spoken for for a while ahead.

Tar Acid Oil—Demand was seasonally active. Both the 15 percent and the 25 percent were moving at their former levels.

Toluene (Toluol).—The market was virtually at the height of the active consuming period and reflected the strong demands which were coming from solvents manufacturers and other industrial consumers. The recent increase in production was being taken up as it became available. The British markets recently showed an advance to 1s. 9d. for commercial and 1s. 11d. to 2s. for pure.

Xylene (Xylol).—The market has been quite active for a period of weeks, reflecting a strong demand from lacquer materials manufacturers and others. Commercial qualities have been advanced in the British markets to 1s. 10d. and pure to 2s. per gallon at the works.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

Firm prices and a persistently strong demand, especially for toluene and xylene, featured the market for the coaltar products here the past week. Sources of supply are finding it a simple matter to market their products, due to the way in which buyers are eagerly awaiting shipments. Easier prices do not appear to be in sight, it was said. Ruling prices per gallon were:—Benzene, 90 percent, 23c. to 25c.; toluene, 40c. to 45c.; xylene, 33c. to 38c.; solvent naphtha, 30c. to 35c.

Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—A broad outlet continued for this intermediate and leading producers generally were quite optimistic over the marketing outlook. The British markets remained steady with both oil and salt quoted at 8d. per pound freight paid.

Benzaldehyde.—Trade was progressing in fair volume last week. A firm undertone was continuing to dominate the market.

Benzyl Chloride.—Both the technical and the 95 to 97 percent refined met a good demand on the basis of current prices.

Betanaphthol.—Shipments were going forward in a volume which contrasted favorably with that of previous months. The British markets were reported steady at 10d. per pound.

Dinitrobenzene.—Sales continued in fair volume last week. Underlying conditions of the market were generally described as firm.

Diphenylamine.—Change from the previous firm conditions of the market was lacking last week. Shipments appeared to be in satisfactory volume.

(Continued on page 76)

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Financial Notes

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY has acquired a controlling interest in the New England Grain Products Company, through acquisition of 102,000 shares of the latter's stock. It has also made a substantial investment in the New England preferred stock. A public offering will be made shortly of 40,000 shares of New England Grain Products Company $7 cumulative preferred stock, carrying purchase warrants for common stock.

OWENS ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY, new temporary certificates for common stock of $25 par, has been admitted to dealing on the New York Stock Exchange. The old common stock of the Owens Bottle Company will be stricken from the list today.

ANGLO-CHILEAN NITRATE CORP. reports for the year 1928 a net loss of $254,946 as compared with a deficit of $1,884,350 during the year 1927. Gross earnings for 1928 totaled $3,456,208 as compared with $1,174,214 for the previous year, but, after interest charges, taxes and miscellaneous charges, but before deducting depreciation and depletion totaling $2,476,087, the deficit indicated above remained.

COSDEN COMPANY has called a special meeting of stockholders for May 14 to vote on increasing the authorized common stock from 100,000 to 300,000 shares, and for exchanging three shares for one of the present shares. The stockholders will also be asked to vote on changing the name to the Cosden Oil Company.

ATLANTIC LOBOS OIL COMPANY reports for the year ended December 31, 1928, a deficit of $174,165 after expenses, depreciation, abandoned leaseholds, depletion, etc., comparing with a deficit in 1927 of $209,222.

TIDEWATER OIL COMPANY stockholders re-elected the retiring board of directors and J. Byron Deacon as an additional director, at the annual meeting last week.

CRYSTAL OIL REFINING CORP. reports for the month of March profit of $4,139, after taxes and interest, but before reserves, while for the quarter ended March 31 there was a loss of $40,739. For the year ended March 31, profit of $367,849 was reported before reserves.

AMERICAN BITUMULS COMPANY, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California, has been organized under the laws of Delaware to manufacture and sell emulsified road oils and asphalt. The company is authorized by the corporation commission to sell 43,750 shares of its no-par value common stock to the Standard Company at $10 a share. Total capitalization of the company is 75,000 no-par common shares. M. Beranger is president of the corporation.

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORP. reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, a net income of $46,384 after all charges, equal to 7c. a share. This compares with $19,597, or 3c. a share in the corresponding quarter of 1928.

ASSOCIATED LEAD MANUFACTURERS report a profit of $117,000 for the year of 1928 as compared with $173,000 in 1927.

GLANSTOFF COMPANY reports for the year ended December 31, 1928, a net income of 13,832,000 reichsmarks, after depreciation charges amounting to 6,956,000 reichsmarks. The balance sheet at the end of the year showed total assets of 212,998,000 reichsmarks.

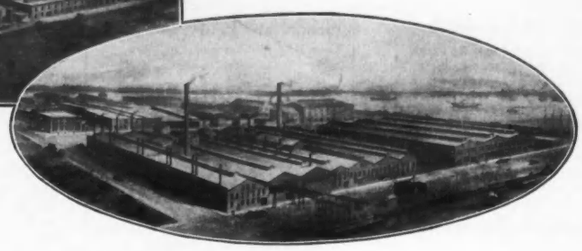
PANHANDLE PRODUCING & REFINING COMPANY and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended March 31, a net profit of $32,919 after taxes, depreciation, depletion and other charges, equal to $1.28 a share on 25,644 shares of preferred stock on which there are unpaid back dividends. This compares with a net loss of $12,532 in the first quarter of 1928.

V. VIVAUDOU, INC., reports a consolidated net income of $355,703 for the year ended December 31, 1928, after depreciation and Federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to 41c. a share on 381,573 common shares, as compared with $1,012,191, or $2.18 on 371,000 shares in 1928. Net sales for the year were $5,799,640, as compared with $6,248,695 in 1927.

AMERADA CORPN. reports a consolidated net income of $50,762 for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, after depreciation, depletion, etc., equal to 6c. a share, as compared with $599,893, or 61c. a share in the first quarter of 1928.

The WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF CHROME PRODUCTS

JERSEY CITY



BALTIMORE

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
MUTUAL
NEW YORK, N.Y.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Bichromate of Soda Chromic Acid Bichromate of Potash

Dyestuffs—Tanstuffs

Fresh Declines in Mangrove, Valonia and Wattle Bark—Bichromates in Enlarged Demand —Starches and Dextrin Steady

The market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience, the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

A majority of consumers continued to restrict their purchases to quantities required for current needs, and there was accordingly but scant departure from the steady underlying conditions which had been operative. The only noteworthy fluctuations were those in a few of the tanning materials, and these were generally downward, because offerings had become freer. Declines of 50c. per ton, respectively, were shown for mangrove bark and valonia mixtures, while wattle bark was down $2.50 per ton. In the case of the latter, the shortage was not as acute as had first been believed. A firmer undertone developed in gambier

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page. 5.

in the Indian markets, but this was without influence here.

Most of the important manufacturing lines utilizing natural dyestuffs in their productions were running along at about a normal rate. One of the interesting developments was the continued satisfactory rate of shipments in bichromates. The leather and textile industries were taking shipments in quantities which compared well with corresponding preceding periods. The textile industry was also a large buyer of alumina sulphate and the undertone of this product was accordingly quite firm.

While some finished products have been reactionary, in keeping with the easier conditions which have lately appeared in the market for corn, this has not been true of corn starches or dextrins. A steady demand was coming out for the latter on the basis of current quotations. The replacement costs for Chinese egg products continued relatively high and the spot market was quite well maintained as a result.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None	Mangrove bark, 50c. per ton Valonia mixtures, 50c. per ton Wattle bark, $2.50 per ton

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs and tanstuffs on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
151.5	151.5	151.5	157.2

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—A steady volume of business was in progress for the account of the textile industry.

Antimony Salt.—Some satisfactory sized shipments were made to the textile industry. The tone of the metal weakened, with offers down to a basis of 9⅛c. per pound on spot, with May-June shipment from China quoted at the same price.

Potash Bichromate.—Contract shipments were maintaining a fair seasonal average. The amount of car lot business moving at the inside contract quotation was deemed to be quite satisfactory and the call for less than car lots was also showing up pretty well.

Soda Bichromate.—The market held to the same relative basis that it had ruled at for some months past. A fair volume of sales was in progress for the account of the textile and leather trades. Not much was accomplished in the shape of new business, although fair-sized sales for foreign account came under review.

Turkey Red Oil.—The demand has been rather slow of late and no price change has appeared. The raw material castor oil has held to the previous price basis.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Decidedly firm conditions ruled in this natural product because of the firm views of West Indian holders. Both the seed and the paste were being quite firmly held.

Archil.—A generally satisfactory amount of trade was in progress last week. Both the concentrated and the double were being taken for trade requirements.

Cochineal.—Offers of the gray and Teneriffe were continued at the previous price basis, but there was no black to be had.

Cudbear.—The powdered grades continued to meet a lively amount of interest on the part of domestic consumers.

Fustic.—Shipments of this natural dye extract were holding well up to recent totals. There was nothing in the underlying conditions of the market suggestive of any price change.

Hypernic.—Business was moving in fair volume last week. The general undertone of the market was described as being firm both in the case of the solid and the liquid.

Indigo.—The Madras grades continued to meet a limited outlet on the basis of current quotations. The consumption of synthetic indigo has been fair.

Logwood.—Sales of logwood dyes were not fully up to recent totals, although the undertone of the market remained substantially unchanged because of the continued shipments producers were making against resting contracts.

Osage Orange.—The demand was along fairly broad and liberal lines. A substantial quantity of coloring material was being utilized by the principal consumers.

Quercitron.—Sales continued to reach satisfactory dimensions as a rule. The undertone was described as quite steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Since only small arrivals were looked for until well into June the tone of the market was being well maintained.

Dextrin.—The corn market was quite weak with net losses amounting to 2⅛c. to 2⅝c. per pound in spite of the fact that visible supplies declined in the neighborhood of 2,507,000 bushels to 25,687,000 bushels against 31,350,000 bushels last year. A fair amount of business was moving in all quarters of the trade.

Egg Yolk.—Scarcity of the spray which was almost unobtainable in some quarters of the market was again commented upon in leading trade quarters. No adequate replacements of the stocks of granular egg yolk was looked for until late in June.

Starches.—Despite the reactionary tendency of the corn market provoked by general selling on the part of tired longs, there was still no definite price tendency in the finished product. Consumption appeared to be well up to normal for this season, however. Upwards of 300,000 pounds of potato starches came in from Holland, but this did not affect the small differential ruling between the foreign and the domestic product.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut.—The scarcity of this product had not been relieved last week. Underlying conditions were described as firm with a fair amount of stock moving.

Cutch.—The contract movement in the Borneo and Philippine descriptions was well up to recent totals. A fair demand was noted for the dyestuff grades.

Divi Divi.—Apart from moderate additional arrivals from Venezuela which were taken for supplementing the domestic stocks there were few new features of more than passing interest last week. The general position of the market was described as firm.

Gambier.—A fair amount of miscellaneous business came under review last week. The general undertone of the market was one of firmness. There

(Continued on page 64)

Our
Co-operation

is always extended to customers---to meet their particular manufacturing requirements or to furnish special service.

Ultimately you will specify

Natural
Bichromates

Natural Products Refining Co.
Jersey City, N. J.

A. D. M. A.

(Continued from page 41)

In selecting a trade name it is desirable to avoid reference, direct or implied even through phonetic spelling, to a disease, symptoms, or parts of the body. "Trick" names have been accepted and will be accepted if their significance does not violate that rule.

Chemical or botanical names may be used to designate a product when they represent the potent ingredient and do not conceal the presence of other ingredients. It is desirable that adequate information as to the composition of a product be given in its name.

Depreciation Rates

Following correspondence with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the committee on depreciation rates (its report was presented by Nicholas H. Noyes) had prepared the following schedule for presentation to the bureau:—

	Percent.
Buildings:—	
Concrete, reinforced brick	2½
Mill, brick, fire-resistant	3
Brick, joist	5
Frame	5
Sheet steel	20
Building equipment:—	
Elevators	6
Heating system	5
Lighting system	5
Plumbing	5
Sprinkler system	5
Power wiring	6⅔
Pneumatic tube system	5
Auto call system	6⅔
Time-recording system	10
Ground equipment:—	
Wells, pipes, tunnels	4
Machinery:—	
Boilers	5
Engines and generators	5
Tablet machinery	7
Pill machinery	7
Capsule machinery	7
Mixers	7
Stills and driers	7
Soft capsule machinery	7
Coating pans	7
Printing	8
Packaging	10
Labelers	10
Furniture and fixtures:—	
Desks, chairs, shelving	7
Office devices	20
Scales, inside trucks	10
Containers, ordinary	10
Tools and appliances (factory equipment)	10
Motor vehicles:—	
Light and tractors	33⅓
Medium	30
Heavy	25
Wagons	20
Farm machinery and apparatus	20

Rates moderately greater or less would be acceptable to the bureau, which will approve these foregoing rates as a standard, if adopted by the industry. otherwise it will make its own schedule.

The suggested rates, which apply only to biological and pharmaceutical, and not to chemical, plants, were referred to the executive committee for recommendation, with the understanding that the latter body agree to accept changes which the committee on uniform cost accounting may find necessary.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue policy is not to enter into any agreement with an industry, but to confine such relations to individual taxpayers. It will, however, accept industrial standards for rates of depreciation rates, and publish these in bulletins for the guidance of groups.

Report on Education

Reporting for the committee on education, Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel, chairman, said that the aim of the drug manufacturer is to have therapeutically efficient products, to hold them, and to sell them. The last phase of this aim presents the question of how to gain and hold the interest of the medical profession.

It is impossible for a doctor to keep in mind all the details of the many products continuously being brought to his notice. The wastebasket gets, unread, much of the descriptive literature which reaches a doctor's office at the rate of about seventeen items each day. This material is regarded as a nuisance. It is wasteful.

Dr. Baketel suggested a co-operative plan contemplating the issuing jointly by the American Drug Manufacturers' Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of a list of names, descriptions, and uses of the products of their members. The cost of such an "extra pharmacopeia," he said, would not be prohibitive. It would assist the doctor in recalling, as is now impossible, a product which may seem indicated in a certain condition.

Doctors are getting away from official preparations, said the speaker, because the manufacturer's specialties are better. Drugs, as a whole, are losing ground to diet and hygiene. Medical colleges pay less and less attention to therapeutics. The need for a book that will present modern therapeutic data for use of the busy physician, therefore, is clear. Doctors, themselves, have suggested the idea.

This report, characterized by President Merrell as specially constructive, was referred to the executive committee.

The secretary read the names of the following members deceased since the 1928 meeting:—George C. Pratt, of the National Drug Company, Philadelphia; William H. Upjohn, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo; W. H. Stone, of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia; and Albert J. Koch, of H. K. Wampole & Co.

Charles G. Merrell
Retiring President

The members stood in silent tribute to the memory of the deceased members.

The session was adjourned at 1:05 p. m.

Second General Session

(Committee on Sales Problems)

Monday Forenoon, May 6

Consideration of sales and advertising problems constituted the business of the association in its second general session, Monday forenoon. The session was conducted by the committee on sales problems, S. DeWitt Clough, vice-chairman of the committee, presiding. It was opened at 9:15 o'clock.

The program was made up of discussions of eight problems which present themselves in sales promotion work. These problems were treated by six members of the committee and two guest speakers.

Medical Journal Advertising

The value of pharmaceutical advertising in medical journals was discussed by F. A Lawson, advertising manager for the E. L. Patch Company. His conclusion was that some such advertising pays in some such mediums.

Of the 355 medical publications in the United States, about one-third are listed by advertising data service organizations, and about 300 of them, if they went out of existence, would not be missed, by the doctor or the pharmaceutical manufacturer, Mr. Lawson said. He considered these publications in three groups:—(1) Official journals, (2) special purpose publications, and (3) independent journals.

Advertisers should study their needs before buying space in medical journals, said the speaker. Such advertising pays best when it is a part of a general sales promotion campaign. It is not a necessary evil, but a necessary link. The controlling factors are the number of readers of a journal, the extent to which it is read, its editorial policy, and its pulling power. The average cost of inquiries in his company's campaigns on known products was $2 each (ranging to above $20); on new products it was 49½ cents each (ranging up to $27).

An advertisement will be read if it is worth reading. In pursuit of this condition the trend is toward better advertising in fewer papers, said Mr. Lawson. There is a significant and promising trend toward the use of color in medical journal advertising. Its success in the future may be largely influenced by this factor.

Turner Currens said that the man who introduced color into medical journal advertising had made a real progressive step.

Mr. Clough told of the growing trend toward the use of color, mentioning the gradual acceptance of inserts by the Journal of the American Medical Association. This movement away from the former drabness of the contents of medical journals he considered most important.

Drug Journal Advertising

Discussing the question, "Does Pharmaceutical Advertising in Drug Journals Pay?" Donald Merrell, advertising manager for the William S. Merrell Company, said that the purpose of such advertising is to see that the retail druggist, the logical distributor of pharmaceutical products, knows the particular product and has it ready to meet calls.

Pharmaceutical advertising, he said, is advertising of ethical prescription products. To be profitable it must increase sales. Advertising to druggists does not directly sell such products—that is the function of advertising to the physician—but it should get adequate distribution and avoid lost sales.

The function of a drug journal, Mr. Merrell said, is to supply news, information and facts, express opinion, and present ideas. Its success depends on the extent to which it is read and believed in. Circulation, reader interest, and reader attitude (editorial policy) are the controlling factors in this regard, the last-mentioned being the most important. A balanced content of text matter is essential in attracting the interest of the average druggist. Pharmacy should be featured. The ideal make-up of contents, he said, was as follows:—

	Percent.
Scientific	5
Pharmacy	20
Editorial and news articles	10
Human interest	30
General articles	20
Soda fountain	3
Toilet preparations	2
Prices and similar information	10
Total	100

Mr. Merrell exhibited charts evaluating the March, April and May, 1928, issues of eleven drug journals on the basis of the foregoing rating. He said that the American Druggist and The Druggists Circular closely approached the ideal, although differing widely in the nature of their make-up. The former excelled in the interest of its contents and in progressiveness. The Druggists' Circular is more informative, well balanced, very useful, religiously read, but less newsy.

There are not too many drug journals, Mr. Merrell said, but too few good ones. Three good national publications and four of a sectional character was his ideal.

Manufacturers are too prone to condemn drug journals for shortcomings and continue to support them. It is desirable that the manufacturer tell publishers what he wants. The independent druggist must go back to the drug business, and so must the drug journals.

R. D. Keim, sales manager and director of E. R. Squibb & Sons, said that Mr. Merrell was to be complimented for his able presentation of a perplexing problem. Advertisers, he felt, should drive these facts home to publishers. They should make it plain that they believe a publisher's purpose to be to get his publication read.

The presiding officer read a letter from W. W. Sykes, chairman of the committee on sales problems, extending best wishes and expressing regret that business affairs prevented his being present.

Sales Research

The value of sales research and some details of procedure in such work were discussed in a paper by Dr. F. B. Kirby, sales manager for Abbott Laboratories, Inc., which was read by Floyd Thayer. The author declared that experience had proved that sales research does pay; that it is necessary; that its results justify its cost. It increases sales and decreases sales costs. It assures better results in necessary changes in personnel and the allocation of representatives.

The author gave the greatest weight to the following factors as bases of pharmaceutical sales research:—Population, income, actual prospects, education, life insurance policies, telephones and automobiles. Analysis by counties he considered best, with due regard for the influence of nearby large cities and of transportation facilities.

A number of charts were exhibited to show the possibilities afforded to compare districts, products and salesmen.

R. A. Whidden of Bauer & Black said that proper interpretation of survey data is essential and that the greatest value of research is found when it is properly co-ordinated with the activities of sales and advertising departments. He had found much useful information among data collected by manufacturers in other lines.

In reply to a question by A. Homer Smith, of Sharp & Dohme, Dr. A. S. Burdick, of the Abbott Laboratories, said that it was not possible to estimate the drug buying power of any specific territory, but that an estimate for the country as a whole could safely be made. The figures check well with those for sales in other lines, where local or emergency factors do not exist. Representatives of other companies expressed a similar opinion.

R. D. Keim, replying to a question by Thurston Merrell as to the best size of market to be used as a survey base, said that he does not go below a population of 2,500. Useful data, he said, are largely the result of refining to one product information on the purchasing power of retailers, the number of retailers, the number of doctors, and the general prosperity. Historical records for at least five years are essential. He employs arbitrary, not geographical, unit areas. Mr. Keim did not believe it possible to calculate per capita buying power in terms of pharmaceuticals. Some figures given later by H. C. Dunn offered a possible basis for such a calculation.

Distribution Data

In a paper on "Costs, Customers and Profits," H. C. Dunn, of the Domestic Distribution Division of the Department of Commerce, said that there are six fundamental errors in marketing:—(1) Forced sales volume, (2) lack of concentration on profitable items in profitable markets, (3) failure to know competition, (4) failure to co-ordinate sales and advertising, (5) failure to make a straight-line projection of sales and advertising plans, (6) failure to know markets.

In instance after instance in commercial surveys, he said, the evidence has led us the conclusion that business statistics, a knowledge of concentration and value of markets, and value of each customer's account are essential to the most successful merchandising. Constantly changing conditions demand that manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers keep in step with conditions of competition and markets. Ingenuity and resourcefulness are demanded, and to these must be added adequate knowledge. Each merchandiser must have available and understand the factual information which alone can give the basis for wise decisions.

Such studies as that in progress in the grocery business in Louisville and the census of distribution in eleven cities conducted last year by the Department of Commerce, and local efforts on the part of business men are first steps, he said, toward assembling facts on distribution similar to the wide store of information on production. When the facts are available and when concentration of effort which produces the highest return becomes a distribution policy, when profitable business rather than volume only, becomes the measure of achievement methods will be adopted, which are the antithesis of habitual trial and error.

Concentration of effort has brought profitable results to manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers everywhere. A manufacturer of leather products who sells directly to consumers analyzed the accounts of his 10,000 customers and found that 6,600 each purchased less than $100 worth of his products annually; 1,400 accounts ranged from $100 to $300 annually, and the remaining 2,000 purchased over $300 annually. The 2,000 customers, or 20 percent of the total number, accounted for 90 percent of the total sales. In the retail field there is a necessity for concentration on fast moving items. An analysis of toilet goods over a period of six months in a well-managed city drug store of the residential type revealed that 74 percent of the total sales were made on 139 items of 474 carried.

When profitable application and concentration of effort become the rule, he declared, market research becomes a prerequisite to distribution plans, and satisfactory profits are made more sure.

Mr. Dunn was thanked by a rising vote of the meeting, and his paper was referred to the executive committee.

Assisting the Retailer

Ways in which drug manufacturers can assist the retail druggist were discussed by Turner Currens, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company. He said that there are many things which the retailer can be told and many things which he is told, some of these being of doubtful usefulness. The results of such efforts at co-operation as those of the Rexall and Nyal plans were mentioned.

Insufficient capital handicaps many retailers, Mr. Currens said. Manufacturers can help them in this respect by enabling them to keep down duplication of items in stock. There are, he said, too many similar products for general sale and for prescription use; too many "new discoveries" which but duplicate existing preparations.

Mr. Currens suggested a scheme of nationalization for manufacturers. Let the discoverer have the full field for his new products, he said. He asked manufacturers to consider the practicability and the possibilities of dividing among manufacturers different products in line with the tendency of physicians to specialize on this, that, or another part of the human body. His house, he said, has given up galenicals. As an alternative, he suggested that all get together in production.

There is too much tendency to help the druggist, Mr. Currens declared, by selling him goods at prices which give the manufacturer no profit. Legislation will not help the druggist. Easy terms do not help him. He must help himself. The manufacturer can help him by teaching salesmen to inform and advise the retailer. Concentration at both ends could be helpful, to avoid such conditions as are responsible (in the speaker's business), for the fact that 72 percent of the business done on 200 items is represented by but 17.

H. A. B. Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, said that the suggestion of rationalization made by Mr. Currens should be given serious consideration. Chemical manufacturers, he said, have undertaken similar steps.

Eli Lilly said that it was not

altruism, but selfishness, to refrain from copying another manufacturer's new products. The originator is always able to hold the field against newcomers.

Nominations for Offices

C. G. Merrell, president of the association, took the chair to receive, as the by-laws require, the report of the committee on nominations. This report presented by Dr. A. S. Burdick, chairman of the committee, named the following selections:—

For president, S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

For vice-presidents, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore; Nicholas H. Noyes, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Dr. John F. Anderson, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.

For treasurer, Franklin Black, of Charles Pfizer & Co., New York.

For members of the executive committee, O. W. Smith, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Milton Campbell, of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia; J. H. Foy, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark; A. C. Boylston, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.

Under the rules of the association, the retiring president, Charles G. Merrell, of the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, becomes a member of the executive committee, and Dr. S. R. Light, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, becomes a member of the advisory council.

Co-ordinating Sales and Advertising

Ten or fifteen years ago selling and advertising were considered separate entities in business generally, said R. D. Keim, sales manager and director of E. R. Squibb & Sons, in discussing the question, "How Can We Co-ordinate Sales and Advertising?" Each department was accustomed to regard the other with contempt. Selling was regarded as a mere adjunct of advertising, and the sales department usually considered advertising to be useless. Later the recognition came that neither function could get anywhere without the other. But, the two functions have not yet been brought into sufficient harmony.

Experience, said Mr. Keim, has shown that advertising is a means, not an end. No real advertising program is other than an effort to solve sales problems. Where the two have been welded, as in the automotive industry for example, it has been proved that advertising helps to develop broader and better sales campaigns. Sales executives appreciate and welcome the assistance of advertising. Salesmen recognize its value as an advance agent of information and confidence. They realize that advertising makes their time more valuable. The object to any suggestion of eliminating or even reducing the advertising effort.

Advertising is not the sole means to successful selling. It must be co-ordinated with other factors, of which the following five are fundamental:

1. Manufacture of a product of standard quality and merit and usefulness. In the last requirement, the weakness of manufacturers particularly lies.
2. Complete analysis of the potential markets for the product.
3. Sound plan for marketing. This entails the widest, most economical distribution and requires the support of the retailer. It is necessary to anticipate demand by getting adequate retail distribution.
4. Development of an advertising theme with a strong consumer appeal. This should dovetail with the sales plans. It must comprise the furnishing of efficient dealer aids. The mediums should be selected with the idea of appealing to the more intelligent classes of society—others will follow their lead.
5. Well conceived plan to sell the whole advertising and sales program to the manufacturer's sales organization and to those of all distributors.

The link, by means of which these requisites can best be tied together is not yet known, Mr. Keim said. Too much stress is laid unwarrantedly by advertising agents and publishers on the need to create consumer demand. This is largely nonexistant. Consumer acceptance is little less impossible to attain. Consumer recognition is more successfully striven for. But, the best goal is consumer preference. An essential effort is to drive into the consciousness of wholesalers and retailers that such a preference exists, to make it plain to them that they must tie up with the campaign or lose a real opportunity and permit competitors to have an advantage.

Products were viewed by Mr. Keim as falling into two classes with respect to their treatment in a plan to weld advertising and sales efforts. The distinctly special product requires somewhat different treatment from that given to a general line of specialties or a non-specialty product.

The big job in attempting sales and advertising co-ordination is to sell the advertising plan to the sales force and to distributors.

With regard to the sales force, Mr. Keim said, this is best done by discussing the plan in small conferences of salesmen and department heads. Unanimous approval is impossible to attain. The important thing is to give the salesmen a chance to air their views on mediums and copy and to learn why certain selections had been decided upon. For this reason particularly a general conference is not so useful as a series of small-group round-table discussions.

Advertising material for the use of salesmen during a particular campaign must be carefully prepared, and the men must be carefully instructed, open-mindedly and not pedagogically, how best to use it. It is essential that the salesmen make use of their advertising portfolios. To check up on this, Mr. Keim suggested sending the material to only a part of the force at first and thus learning from requests from the others who will use it.

During the running of an advertising campaign it is wise for the sales manager to get out into the field, said Mr. Keim, so that he may get practical information at first hand. He also finds it wise to get the reactions of representative retailers to a campaign in advance.

An adequate appropriation for advertising, Mr. Keim considers most essential. It is better, he said, to concentrate on selected, limited areas, than to spread an inadequate appropriation so widely as to make at best, a very thin coverage. Ample provision must be made to furnish attractive, usable material for use by dealers. This must tie up clearly with the general advertising.

Trade journal advertising, Mr. Keim declared, is an essential part of any successful campaign. Manufacturers, he said, are somewhat weak in this link. They have not made the proper effort to prepare attractive readable copy for their trade advertising. They have not bought trade journal space intelligently. He has found it wise to engage a separate agency to handle trade journal publicity, one specializing in this sort of work being preferable to the general-publicity agency.

A. M. Hayes, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, discussing Mr. Keim's paper, said that it was enjoyable and profitable to listen to. He believed in the plan of having trade and consumer copy prepared by separate agencies.

Detailing the Physician

In a paper read by Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel, R. M. Cain, of the Swan-Myers Company, discussed the question, "How Do We Know Detailing Pays?" The real question, he said, is:—"What Must We Do to Make Detailing Pay?" It is not difficult to know that, if properly done, detailing is one of the most effective and profitable forms of sales promotion.

Changing conditions in the teaching and practice of medicine makes it increasingly difficult to market old-style pharmaceutical specialties successfully, said Mr. Cain. This condition can be met only by the more liberal use of detail men, advertising, and sampling.

To promote a specialty to long life and increasing value, it is necessary, said Mr. Cain, to start with the production of a meritorious article that is entirely new or a marked improvement. Next should come adequate clinical tests. The detailing that follows calls for the employment of men with the technical training, tact, and sales ability necessary to the proper presentation of all the informative and appealing data. It is better, he declared, to spend some of the money usually devoted to detailing and sampling for preliminary, preparatory laboratory and clinical work.

Detail men are not always selected with the proper care, said Mr. Cain. Poor, unintelligent presentation of a product is frequent, and it is a potent cause of failure, he declared. Checking of results must be carefully conducted, Mr. Cain urged, because of the ease with which demand created in one territory is manifested in another. Mr. Cain's ideal for detailing is a representative who also has sales ability, who can and will see that the jobbers and retailers in his territory are kept stocked. Too much attention, he said, cannot be devoted to the training of detail men.

Discussing Mr. Cain's paper, W. L. Rosenberger, of Robert McNeil, said that the opinions expressed therein were absolutely correct. The education of a detail force is costly and slow, but not so expensive as the experience with untrained representatives. A survey of physicians' needs he considers a necessary preliminary of any sales promotion plan.

Manufacturers should make a special effort to get the pharmacist to do detail work with the physicians of his neighborhood, said Murray Breese, of the American Druggist. He suggested that an adjunct organization of pharmacists would be useful in carrying on the work of the manufacturers' association.

Checking of detail results, said Dr. L. N. Upjohn, of the Upjohn Company, requires first-hand study of the field and the collection of ample statistical data. In concentrated districts, it is necessary to rely on the judgment of the district manager. The judgment of executives is a good criterion in general. Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, emphasized the importance of fully educating the retail druggist with respect to products which are to be introduced to the medical profession.

Discussing the essential qualifications of the successful detail man, Thurston Merrell, of the William S. Merrell Company, held that there was no way in which these could be determined except by checking up the work of the individual. A. C. Henderson, of Armour & Co., agreed that little could be told except by trial. Acceptable appearance and ability to talk intelligently are prerequisites, he said. Education is a problem; two of his best men are neither graduates in pharmacy nor licensed physicians. R. D. Keim, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, held that education is important. He insisted that a detail man be a graduate in either medicine or pharmacy or a university graduate who has specialized in biology or seriology. Each man is given six days of intensive training, then examined. Pharmacy graduates make the best showing; 95 percent of the graduates in medicine fail, so do practically all who have no professional training. The first outside test the firm gives detail men is to work them in squads, calling on doctors and druggists. S. De Witt Clough, of the Abbott Laboratories, said that surveys had shown that detailing is the most effective form of sales promotion work, provided the detail man be well equipped for his particular task.

Values of Exhibits

Drug manufacturers are not unanimous in their belief in the value of exhibits at medicinal meetings, said Harry C. Phibbs, of the Harry C. Phibbs Advertising Company. If one visits such exhibits, he will soon learn why not all of the results are satisfactory, said the speaker. The fault is in the exhibit and in the men in charge.

The old-style, plush-curtain exhibit with cigar-smoking, inattentive attendants was roundly condemned by Mr. Phibbs. A basic idea should be found before an exhibit is undertaken, he declared, and it should be worked into an attractive presentation. He mentioned the exhibit of operations in the manufacture of doctor's syringes as an example of the paying sort.

New exhibits should be made each year, said the speaker. Attendants should be properly trained. The manufacturer who does not regard the exhibiting of his products as an opportunity should not exhibit.

A. M. Hayes, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, said that exhibits do not always pay unless fitted to the society to which they are shown. They do serve a good purpose in building up mailing lists. He finds it well to send at least six good men to attend an exhibit. S. S. Creighton, of the army medical supply division, related some experiences he had had in line with the faults mentioned by him, Phibbs. Sampling at exhibits is wasteful, said R. D. Keim, of E. R. Squibb & Sons. Samples should not be given out except at request, and even then it is better to mail the sample to the doctor at his office. J. G. Searle, of C. D. Searle & Co., said that his experience bore out the criticisms made by Mr. Phibbs. He did not consider it a good policy to attempt to make up a mailing list from visitors to an exhibit. It was pointed out by other speakers that the sort of exhibits cited as bad examples by Mr. Phibb's kept doctors away from those of earnest exhibitors in the vicinity.

The chairman suggested that the committee on sales problems give out a number of topics for discussion during the year, the results to be reported at the 1930 meeting.

C. G. Merrell, president of the association, took the chair to ask a vote on whether, because of the inclemency of the weather, the next general session should be held in the afternoon. It was so ordered, but it proved impossible to get a quorum for the proposed change of program when the call was made at 3 o'clock.

The second general session was adjourned at 1.15 o'clock.

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Third General Session

Tuesday Forenoon, May 7

President Merrell called to order the third and final general session of the convention at 9:30 Tuesday forenoon.

The first item on the program was the presentation of the report of the meeting of the pharmaceutical section, by M. C. Eaton, chairman of the section. This report was received and referred to the executive committee in the customary manner.

The secretary, Carson P. Frailey, read by title the report of the association's delegates to the last meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference. This report was referred to the executive committee.

No report was presented for the biological section, but one will be prepared for inclusion in the association's year-book.

Mr. Frailey read also the report for the scientific section. This was referred to the executive committee.

Employment Problems

In his report as chairman of the committee on employment problems, Eli Lilly, of Eli Lilly & Co., said that no major changes had taken place in the employment situation in the drug manufacturing field during the past year, although the inroads of the influenza epidemic on working forces at a time when the same cause made full operation necessary had been a serious inconvenience.

In general, personnel work has gone along smoothly, Mr. Lilly said. In the general shift of employees from one industry to another, in operation during recent years, he saw much evidence of physical progress but little of mental advancement. Study of human relations by agencies, such as the institute established at Yale University, is serving to advance materially the human race.

Training of employees is of the utmost importance, said Mr. Lilly. It is essential that this task, to be well performed, be under the supervision of a full-time, capable instructor, and it is preferable that the instruction be given mostly on the company's time. Lecturers from outside are good, he said. Conferences and experience meetings are useful. An ideal schedule is one that has a standardized procedure for teaching new workers that they may learn all rules, a plan of retraining employees for improvement and one of special training for changes in tasks and for promotion.

Department executives should be trained in the policy of the company, said Mr. Lilly. They should be fully informed with respect to all methods adopted for operations. Training in costs is useful and necessary. Labor turnover and the prevention of accidents deserve particular study. For junior executives, he suggested examinations and courses in reading, in advertising, selling, and production. Visits to other plants should be arranged. These men should be taught breadth of vision and power of observation, and instructed in public speaking.

As Mr. Lilly sees the problem of employment, the supreme factor is mental hygiene. Men must be trained to rid themselves of fears and antagonisms. They must be taught how to adapt themselves to their surroundings and to co-operate with their associates. Unpleasant relations must be avoided and unwarranted notions kept from the minds of all. The manufacturing house whose employees are beset by fears should be placarded, said the speaker, in the same manner as are houses in which contagious diseases exist.

Carson P. Frailey, as secretary, expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the report made by Mr. Lilly. It will serve his office on many occasions, for numerous requests are received from members for information relative to employment problems.

Dr. L. N. Upjohn, of the Upjohn Company, declared that a proper recognition of the value of mental hygiene was the key to future progress. Fears and their malevolent influence will do much to prevent the successful operation of any business.

The report was received by vote and referred to the executive committee.

J. H. Foy, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, as chairman of the auditing committee, reported that a check of the audit of the books of the association had shown everything to be correct. This report was referred to the executive committee.

Foreign Trade

The past year had been a prize period for the enactment and revision of regulations affecting export trade, said Kerro Knox, of the H. K. Mulford Company, reporting as chairman of the committee on foreign trade. Among the instances cited in elaboration and support of this statement were the following:—

Prohibition of parcel post shipments into Cuba.

Modification of the Colombian registration law to lessen the difficulty of practicable compliance therewith.

Slackening of the enforcement of the Mexican formula-disclosure law, due to political disturbances. A less drastic attitude was looked for, but the members were urged to supply information promptly when any specific action is met.

A tendency in Porto Rico to effect a mitigation of the formula-registration law through adoption of the New York code.

Rescinding of the registration law in Nicaragua.

Active enforcement of the rather mild law in Salvador.

Requirement of two registrations in Chile as a part of the attempt to exclude all products which can be made domestically.

Limited enforcement of the long-dormant Philippine registration and numbering law.

Enforcement of the Cuban law against the importation of pirated trademark products.

Mr. Knox spoke also of the new and more detailed requirements of the United States Department of Commerce respecting data in declarations

of exports. This has made the work of declaration tedious, he said. The information it makes available is not, in his opinion, worth the trouble it causes. In conclusion, he spoke appreciatively of the co-operation shown by members of the association in supplying information about the attitude and activity of officials of countries offering export markets. He asked that this spirit be extended to the limit, as the information is most necessary.

C. G. Merrell, of the William S. Merrell Company, urged the members to carry home, for the information of their foreign trade executives, the message conveyed by the report.

Carson P. Frailey pointed out that the exacting conditions attributed to the requirements of the Department of Commerce was largely the result of the association's expressed desire for details of information. His office has many calls for such details of information.

H. W. Bigelow, of Parke, Davis & Co., said that the statistical work involved in compliance with the requirements is not of such value as to warrant its continuation. Co-operation of all members in the furnishing of information relative to South America he considers very necessary.

T. W. Delehanty, assistant chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told of a movement which was designed to acquaint foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce with the provisions of the food and drugs law, so that they might be in position to advise in the preparation of regulations in other countries. Foreign countries, he said, want the United States to certify exported drug products, and do not understand that no provision for such procedure exists. He was not certain that it would be wholly beneficial to provide such a service, because of the possibility of an unfavorable reaction from some worthless product that might get by.

Detailed information on exports are considered desirable by the department as a guide to the development of foreign markets. These details are required by law. Too much detail is to be avoided, he believes, for the safeguarding of trade secrets. So the practice is to go only so far as groups of products. Manufacturers ask for information about drug exports classified according to ailments, even dosage forms. He asked whether catalog groupings would be a satisfactory basis. He asked also for comment on the request of the St. Louis drug trade that the department make a survey there of distribution of drug products.

The United States exports $22,000,000 worth of drug products yearly, said Mr. Delehanty. These go to about one hundred countries, only nine of which are important markets. This volume has been steady for three years, although Germany and France, together, have increased their exports of such products by $30,000,000 in the same period. His division had pointed out this potential market some years ago. It was ready to state that opportunity for another increase equally as large exists at the present time.

R. A. Whidden, of Bauer & Black, said that the proposed St. Louis clinic of drug distribution would afford valuable information. Manufacturers would do well to endorse the movement and to ask the Department of Commerce to participate.

Mr. Delehanty was thanked by the president for so usefully informing the association.

The report of Mr. Knox's committee was duly referred to the executive committee.

Transportation Data

Activities of carriers were fairly quiet, said Walter G. Norvell, of Parke, Davis & Co., in his report as chairman of the committee on transportation. The committee had been successful in its effort to have the revised schedules on corrugated fiber packing cases so amended as to provide for additions to the accepted sizes instead of the proposed increases in capacity and strength of such containers.

The committee had also been successful in having the proposal to apply transcontinental rates to drugs and the like amended to affect only packaged commodities.

Mr. Norvell urged the members to keep close tabs on developments in connection with rates for shipments in container cars. He explained some of the features of recent decisions and pending cases involving class rates, and told of the progress made with schedules under consideration by the bureau of explosives.

The withdrawal of policing charges on shipments of alcohol in Western trunkline and Southern territories was reported by the committee. Acquisition of the express service by the railroads, Mr. Norvell said, should result in savings to shippers, but it was still too early to form an accurate opinion.

This report was commended to the careful consideration of all members and was referred to the executive committee.

A brief oral report was made by Nicholas H. Noyes, of Eli Lilly & Co., as the association's councillor in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He mentioned particularly the discussions on investment trusts and daylight saving.

Depreciation Rates Authorized

Preparation of a schedule of depreciation rates to be submitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for purposes of taxation was authorized by the association by the adoption of the following resolution presented for the executive committee by H. W. Bigelow:—

Resolved:—That the executive committee be and it is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, upon the recommendation of the committee on uniform cost accounting, to enter into such arrangements with the Bureau of Internal Revenue with respect to equitable depreciation rates for pharmaceutical and biological industries as in the discretion of said executive committee seem proper and beneficial to such industries.

Prohibition Transfer Opposed

Opposition to the transfer of prohibition enforcement from the Department of the Treasury was expressed in the following resolution adopted without discussion upon presentation by H. W. Bigelow for the executive committee:—

Whereas, the national prohibition act is entitled "An Act to prohibit intoxicating beverages and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries"; and

Whereas, said law prohibits on the one hand the use and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, while on the other hand permits and guarantees an ample supply of alcohol and the promotion of its use in scientific research and the development of industries which must use it for lawful purposes; and

Whereas, the members of the American Drug Manufacturers Association are absolutely dependent upon this essential chemical raw material; and

Whereas, the Bureau of Prohibition of the Department of the Treasury is now properly functioning and efficiently administering the premissive features of the national prohibition act in which the membership of the American Drug Manufacturers Association is so vitally interested; and

Whereas, it seems unwise, improper, and unjust to transfer the enforcement of said act from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice and thus compel the members of this association to deal with government officials whose training and business is to detect criminals, and who are, therefore, not equipped with the knowledge and experience to properly administer the permissive features of the national prohibition act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the American Drug Manufacturers Association in annual convention assembled:—That it desires to record its opposition to the proposal to transfer the enforcement of the national prohibition act from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice; and, be it further

Resolved:—That the committee on legislation of this association be and it is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to take such steps as in its discretion seem proper to oppose any legislation which may be introduced in the Congress of the United States to accomplish such transfer; and, be it further

Resolved:—That the executive vice-president and secretary of the association be and he is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to transmit a copy of this resolution, together with a list of the members of this association, to the President of the United States.

The association adopted an amendment to article II of its constitution to provide that applications for membership be approved by the executive committee before being offered to the association for its vote.

Article IV of the constitution was amended to provide for the office of executive vice-president and secretary, to be filled by the executive committee as the office of secretary has been filled.

Officers Are Elected

The secretary read the names of those selected by the nominating committee for election to the several offices of the association. By unanimous vote he was instructed to cast the ballot of the meeting for those nominees. The president thereupon declared them duly elected (see page 21.)

S. B. Penick, the president-elect, declaring that he had not words to express his appreciation on the occasion of his selection for an honor, which he said, had no higher in the drug industry, said that he would strive to prepare himself to serve the association satisfactorily. Such of the other newly-elected officers as were in the room also voiced their appreciation and promised the full extent of their collaboration for the advancement of the interests of the organization.

J. H. Foy, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, offered a resolution expressing appreciation of the successful labors of the committee on arrangements and entertainment and thanking the committee members individually. This was adopted in a rising vote. H. W. Bigelow, the association's general counsel, expressed his appreciation of the support given him by the retiring president.

N. H. Noyes, commenting on the favorable impression which seemed to have been made by the innovation of holding the meeting outside of New York, suggested an informatory vote for the guidance of the executive committee in the selection of future meeting places. There was a unanimous show of hands in favor of an "outside" location.

Mr. Penick announced that the executive committee would meet at luncheon. At that meeting the committee elected Carson P. Frailey, previously secretary, to the new office of executive vice-president and secretary.

The final session, and the convention, was adjourned at 11:58 o'clock.

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Scientific Section

Sessions were held by the scientific section Thursday afternoon and Friday forenoon. The program comprised reports of subcommittees and special reports.

Alkaloid and Drug Standards

Investigating work on fluidextract of cascara sagrada, camphorated tincture of opium, fluidextract of cinchona, and ephedrine was reported by Mortimer Bye, chairman of the committee on alkaloids and drug standards. This report included tabulations of the anthraquinone values of these articles and a detailed report on ephedrine hydrochloride. Commenting on these investigations, the report said:—

It was not generally agreed that the anthraquinone value is necessarily the true criterion of the value of the drug, and the morphine content of camphorated opium is considered only one of the therapeutic factors.

In the anthraquinone values found for fluidextract of cascara sagrada, the differences were too great to be considered satisfactory. This was true also with respect to camphorated tincture of opium. The committee stated the following conclusion:—

It would seem that further work is necessary on fluidextract of cascara sagrada, camphorated tincture of opium, and ephedrine salts in order to bring the results into closer accord. Details as to methods and technic will be acquired by your chairman, and a new series of readings will be presented at a later meeting, which, it is hoped, will prove more satisfactory.

In a report on analytical assay methods, A. H. Fiske gave details of procedure in the estimation of phenol in compound solution of cresol, and described a method of analysis of 1-percent ointment of yellow oxide of mercury.

C. E. Vaderkleed and H. H. Shull described methods of analysis of ephedra (ma huang) for total alkaloid. These methods covered the crude drug, the powdered extract, the solid extract, an elixir, and capsules.

Digestive Ferments and Glandular Derivatives

A detailed report was made for the committee on digestive ferments and glandular derivatives by David Klein. This covered work on rennin, pepsin, trypsin, and bile salts.

A statement was included in the report, embodying recommendations to the pharmacopeial revision committee for a monograph on pepsin (definition, description, and assay). The committee also recommended the adoption of a tentative reference rennin and a reference trypsin; that further tests of the keeping quality of rennin be made; that further study of the Smith-Sorensen and the Kirk bile salts methods be made.

Drug Extracts

The report of the committee on drug extracts, presented by Dr. F. O. Taylor, chairman, recommended that the number of alcoholic menstruums specified for U.S.P. and N.F. preparations be reduced from twenty to ten; that the alcoholic strength of tincture of cudbear be increased; that ammonia be added to the finished fluidextract of glycyrrhiza, that the glycerin in fluidextract hydrastis be added to the product and not used in the menstruum; that the required percentage of alcohol in fluidextract of celery fruit be reduced; that alcohol alone be used as the menstruum in tincture of capsicum.

Crude and Milled Drugs

Conditions in the market for crude botanical drugs were reviewed in the report of the committee on crude and milled drugs presented by A. H. Fiske for the chairman, S. B. Penick. The following items were discussed:—Acacia gum, aloe (Curacao), arnica flowers, asafetida, belladonna leaves and root, buchu leaves, cascara amarga, colocynth pulp, digitalis leaves, ergot, kamala, myrrh gum, sarsaparilla root (Mexican), squill, valerian root, wild cherry bark, white pine bark.

The committee also presented laboratory reports on asafetida, benzoin, burdock, cascara amarga, colocynth, ephedra, guaiac wood, licorice powder, lobelia seed, myrrh, pinkroot, pipsissewa, quassia, rhubarb, saw palmetto, stillingia and wild cherry bark.

Pharmacological Assays

In the report of the committee on pharmacological assays, presented by H. T. Graber, additional work on digitalin was reviewed. Five methods were compared.

Mr. Graber also offered a suggestion that the physiological standardization of the estrus producing principle be co-operatively undertaken in the ensuing year.

Synthetic and Organic Chemicals

The report of the committee on synthetic organic chemicals presented by the chairman, F. E. Berg, had to do with strong and mild silver protein. The opinion was expressed that many of the difficulties involved in developing quantitative tests for silver proteins had become understood and that it was possible that something may be developed out of the methods suggested.

Pharmaceutical Investigations

The committee on pharmaceutical investigations, through F. W. Heyl, chairman, reported on problem No. 10 (elixir glycerophosphates compound N. F.) and problem No. 18 (syrup hydriodic acid). The addition of 20 percent of lactic acid in the formula of the elixir was said to have been found to result in a satisfactory preparation. The belief was expressed that a formula for a stable syrup of hydriodic acid had been constructed.

The committee suggested study designed to ascertain means of preventing the deterioration of Fowler's solution.

Codliver Oil Vitamin Assay

A contribution on "The Vitamin Assay of Codliver Oil," by Dr. A. D. Holmes, intended for the scientific section, was presented at the session of the pharmaceutical section because of the author's delayed arrival. Dr. Holmes reviewed the work done by himself and his collaborators during the year in experimentation with the several tests generally accepted as standard for the vitamin assay of codliver oil. The difficulties met in getting harmonious or even comparable results were set out by the speaker with emphasis on the influence of the personal equation and the difficulty of getting test diets of uniform effect.

The committee in charge of this assay work had decided that the vitamin A results of examinations should be stated in terms of U.S.P. units, and recommended that this style be adopted from September 1.

Dr. Holmes spoke of the difficulty of getting the committee to meet. For this reason he was opposed to the suggestion that a larger committee be formed, and urged that extension of the work, which is necessary, be arranged through the collaboration of the laboratories of members of the association. A recommendation to this effect was made to the executive committee with an invitation that all members collaborate.

Dr. G. E. Ewe read a paper at the same session in which Dr. C. F. Church described a method of testing codliver oil for vitamin D. The major point in this test was the photographing of the animals with the x-ray at the end of eight days of test feeding, dividing the mimimal dose of oil by 1,000 to get the unit value. This test, the author said, minimizes the influence of the personal equation and provides a permanent record.

Dr. Ewe, replying to a point raised by Dr. Holmes, said that the x-ray work could be done in a dental office, thus obviating the cost of equipment.

The paper was received with thanks and referred to the committee on vitamin assays.

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Pharmaceutical Section

The pharmaceutical section, under the chairmanship of M. C. Eaton, met Friday forenoon. All of its business was completed in the one session. F. W. Nitardy was unanimously re-elected secretary.

Actinic Value of Glass

A report for the committee on the actinic values of glass was read by F. W. Nitardy in the absence of the chairman, J. C. Krantz. The committee has been endeavoring to raise a fund of $2,000 for a fellowship in evaluating glass actinicly and had received $100 from each of thirteen manufacturers. Work is being done in co-operation with the Glass Containers Association. Several records of results of experiments with solution of hydrogen peroxide, surgical solution of chlorinated soda, solutions of potassium iodide, diluted hydriodic acid, and syrup of hydriodic acid were presented. The committee stated the following conclusion:—

To summarize:—Your committee wishes to call to your attention the fact that, in the present state of investigation, the question of polarized light affecting pharmaceuticals deleteriously has not been definitely decided, and there exists, on the part of various investigators in this field, a difference of opinion regarding the influence of light vibrating in one plane.

The report was discussed by E. H. Volwiler and Mortimer Bye.

Catalog Simplification

Work in simplifying the use of standard titles in catalogs, with particular reference to the need for meeting the government's attitude in opposition to the use of the names of ailments or of human organs in the designations of pharmaceutical products, was reviewed by Thurston Merrell, chairman of the committee on catalog simplification. A conference had been held with Dr. J. J. Durrett, chief of the division of drug control, at which the attitude of the officials had been made clear. Suggestions for changes to be made in various lists totaled almost one hundred eighty.

The committee will undertake to simplify the designations used for simple tablets, a great variety of names now appearing in such lists. Supplementary lists of suggested changes will be issued from time to time.

This report was discussed by F. O. Taylor, C. P. Frailey and F. W. Nitardy.

Contact Committee

The contact committee representing the American Drug Manufacturers' Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association had taken up with the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration the selection of a definition for ampuls, said Dr. J. P. Snyder, reporting as chairman of the A. D. M. A. division of the committee. It had been decided that an ampul should be regarded as a container.

Proper labeling of ampuls awaits a ruling by the administration. The committee is seeking a standard process for determining the sterility of products in ampuls. Dr. Snyder said that much study was needed to determine the keeping qualities of distilled water in ampuls. Deterioration had been found in silver nitrate solution in ampuls. Study had been made of tolerances for ampuls, and results acceptable to the division of drug control arrived at.

The committee had agreed that the vitamin A content of codliver oil should be stated, after September 1, in U.S.P. units, equivalents, where used, to appear on the label in the same style of type.

Work is under way to find suitable methods for assaying coated tablets. Tolerances for a number of tablets have been decided upon.

In discussing this report, C. P. Frailey, secretary of the association, called attention to the book on assay methods and tolerances, which the association has published. He passed a copy around for inspection and solicited orders at $2.50 a copy.

Hydrogen-Ion Values

Collaborative work in the determination of the hydrogen-ion concentration of five galenical preparations was reported by Mortimer Bye, chairman of the committee having that matter in charge. Wide variations in results were reported for fluidextract of cascara sagrada; close for elixir of glycerophosphates compound; very wide for elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine; wide for essence of pepsin, and close for tincture of digitalis.

Owing to the difficulty of finding a logical reason for the discrepancies in results, the committee intends to carry on the work with the same preparations, and asked for co-operation. Uniformity in procedure will be sought, and comparative results of colorimetric and electrometric processes.

Dr. F. O. Taylor urged the importance of endeavoring to unify methods with known, simple preparations. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme said that the ultimate good is an important factor, and asked whether the p^H that indicated the best keeping qualities was a criterion of the best results. Mr. Bye doubted that this was true. The necessity of the actual hydrogen electrode value was emphasized by Dr. David Klein. F. W. Nitardy said that it is desirable to specify the electrode for each solution. In his opinion, the p^H of the menstruum influences the therapeutic results; while that of the finished product influences only its stability. H. A. B. Dunning favored colorimetric methods for accuracy, E. H. Volwiler agreed, because he felt that comparable, rather than exact, values are satisfactory.

In a general discussion of problems, M. C. Eaton spoke of the desirability of methods of determining the rate of disintegration of coated and uncoated tablets and of a basis for the uniform labeling of products containing volatile ingredients. Dr. C. E. Vanderkleed said that the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association had appointed a research board, and that the two subjects mentioned by Mr. Eaton were being studied. Thurston Merrell said that the committee on catalog simplification would like to have suggestions from the scientific section with reference to the labeling of products containing volatile ingredients. Dr. F. O. Taylor suggested that this be referred to the contact committee.

Entertainment Features

Entertainment played a larger part this year than in any previous meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association. The meeting place was selected with the idea of developing the social side of the meeting. The committee on arrangements and entertainment saw to it that this development work was very well done. The only complaint laid with the committee was that it was short about eight hours of beautiful, sunshiny weather in its delivery of six days and that several trains did not depart from the Southern custom of being a little late on arrival.

The entertainment provided was of ample proportions and enjoyable in variety and kind. This was the association's first experimentation with a meeting held outside of New York. It lacked precedent. But the success of the social undertaking was that to be expected of veterans rather than of pioneers.

Members of Committee

The members of the general committee on arrangements and entertainment were the following:—General chairman, S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co.; assistant general chairman, T. B. Dysart, of S. B. Penick & Co.; chairman for transportation, J. J. Powers, of Charles Pfizer & Co.; chairman for golf, H. W. Simpkins, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; chairman for entertainment features, George Simon, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation; chairman for sightseeing trips, Frank McDonough, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works; chairman for ladies' entertainment, A. A. Wasserscheid, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; chairman for banquet, Franklin Black, of Charles Pfizer & Co.; John W. Boyer, of the Monsanto Chemical Works; Mortimer Bye, of the William S. Merrell Company; F. H. Leonhardt, of Fritzsche Brothers; James T. Pardee, of the Dow Chemical Company; E. M. Queeny, of the Monsanto Chemical Works; C. W. Warner, of the Maltbie Chemical Company.

President's Reception

A reception to the president, Charles G. Merrell, and Mrs. Merrell was given Thursday evening. The president and his wife were assisted in the receiving line by Dr. A. S. Burdick, Miss Reburta Sherrick, Carson P. Frailey, Mrs. M. C. Eaton, and Franklin Black.

Dancing followed.

Sightseeing Trips

Friday afternoon there was an automobile trip to Chimney Rock and Lake Lure.

Saturday afternoon the Biltmore estate and the Biltmore Forest Golf Club were visited in automobiles.

Monday afternoon, in spite of rain, an automobile trip was made to Elk Mountain, returning by way of Sunset Mountain.

Other sightseeing trips were taken by groups on a number of occasions. Many also enjoyed the scenery for which Asheville and the vicinity are famed by taking horseback rides in interesting localities.

Ladies' Parties

A bridge party in honor of Mrs. C. G. Merrell was given for the ladies Friday forenoon. The prize winners were Mrs. C. G. Merrell, Mrs. E. H. Ravenscroft, and Mrs. Milton Campbell.

Saturday forenoon the ladies were conducted on a shopping tour in Asheville.

Monday forenoon there was a putting contest for the ladies. Prizes were won by Mrs. J. J. Powers, Mrs. J. T. Pardee, Mrs. F. J. McDonough, Mrs. H. T. Graber, and Mrs. A. H. Fiske.

The ladies were entertained at luncheon and bridge at the Biltmore Country Club Tuesday afternoon. The prizes went to Mrs. Willard Ohliger, Mrs. Mortimer Bye, Mrs. F. W. Heyl, and Mrs. C. G. Merrell.

Evening Parties

Friday evening the committee provided a motion picture show in the lobby of the hotel, followed by a musical program, during which Carson P. Frailey, secretary of the association, gave several vocal numbers.

Saturday evening found everybody at the Monte Carlo party in the hotel ballroom, busily engaged in attempts to break the bank at roulette, chuck-a-luck, wheel of fortune, or horse races. Thousands of "dollars" changed hands, mostly in an outward direction. Some were lucky (or skillful) however, and prizes for excellence in this connection were awarded to Mrs. M. C. Eaton and Mrs. Mortimer Bye.

There was an appropriate musical program Sunday evening. The professional talent which had appeared Friday evening participating again, with the well-received assistance of Mr. Frailey.

Monday evening was devoted to a motion picture and music, with dancing later.

The annual banquet was held Tuesday evening, C. G. Merrell was toastmaster, and the president-elect, S. B. Penick, was introduced. There was a speech by Con McCole, billed as a humorist. This was followed by the distribution of the golf prizes by H. W. Simpkins, with dancing later.

Golfing Features

Golf was played every day by somebody at the Asheville Country Club or at the Biltmore Forest Golf Club. Golf was talked everywhere, all the time—almost.

Friday afternoon, forty-two members of the convention party engaged in the qualifying round at the Asheville club course. Prizes for gross net scores went to Maj. S. S. Creighton (86), H. A. B. Dunning (87), J. G. Searle (89). J. A. Panter and J. J. Gillis were the lucky players in the blind bogey drawing.

The qualifying players were grouped in three flights for the association tournament scheduled for Monday afternoon. It rained a wee bit too hard at that time for any but the most ardent devotees; so the tournament was postponed until Tuesday afternoon. Many of the players had departed by that time.

Prizes were won by the following:—

Low gross, E. M. Queeny.
Low net, M. C. Eaton.
First flight low gross, C. C. Neal; first low net, C. W. Warner; second low net, N. H. Noyes.
Second flight low gross, Mrs. H. T. Graber; first low net, H. T. Graber; second low net, A. D. Armstrong.
Third flight low gross, R. A. Whidden; first low net, Hugh Craig; second low net, J. F. Anderson.

The net scores turned in were as follows:—

M. C. Eaton	69
S. S. Creighton	74
E. M. Queeny	75
Hugh Craig	77
H. T. Graber	77
J. G. Searle	77
J. F. Anderson	78
A. D. Armstrong	79
H. J. Dietel	79
H. A. B. Dunning	80
Mrs. H. T. Graber	80
N. H. Noyes	80
C. C. Neal	83
V. E. Williams	86
C. P. Frailey	87
R. A. Whidden	87
F. K. Thayer	88
A. M. Henderson	92
J. J. Powers	98

Attendance List

The following were present at the Asheville meeting:—

John F. Anderson, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.

A. D. Armstrong, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York.

H. Sheridan Baketel, Reed & Carnrick, Jersey City, N. J.

Alfred Barol, H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia.

S. D. Beard, Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y.

G. A. Beauchamp, jr., Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

F. F. Berg, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

J. A. Berminghaus, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis.

O. L. Biebinger, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.

Horace W. Bigelow, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

Franklin Black, Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.

W. H. Blome, Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit.

John W. Boyer, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis.

A. C. Boylston, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.

Murray Breese, American Druggist, New York.

Alfred S. Burdick, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

Mortimer Bye, William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati.

Milton Campbell, H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia.

Edgar B. Carter, Swan-Myers Company, Indianapolis.

S. De Witt Clough, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

W. Gordon Cox, Tilden Company, New Lebanon, N. Y.

Hugh Craig, Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, New York.

S. S. Creighton, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Turner Currens, Norwich Pharmacal Company, New York.

T. W. Delehanty, Department of Commerce, Washington.

Raymond Deyo, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.

H. J. Dietel, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

A. R. L. Dohme, Sarp & Dohme, Inc., Baltimore.

C. C. Doll, Zemmer Company, Pittsburgh.

Ralph E. Dorland, Dow Chemical Company, New York.

H. C. Dunn, Department of Commerce, Washington.

H. A. B. Dunning, Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore.

J. J. Durrett, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

T. B. Dysart, S. B. Penick & Co., Asheville, N. C.

M. C. Eaton, Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

George E. Ewe, Tailby-Nason Company, Boston.

T. R. Farrell, Drug Markets, New York.

Frederic Fenger, Armour & Co., Chicago.

A. H. Fiske, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. H. Foy, Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.

Corson P. Frailey, A. D. M. A. Secretary, Washington.

Charles G. Gery, Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia.

J. D. Gillis, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis.

Howard T. Graber, Digestive Ferments Company, Detroit.

A. M. Hayes, Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore.

John Harvard, R. J. Strasenburg Company, Rochester, N. Y.

A. C. Henderson, Armour & Co., Chicago.

F. W. Heyl, Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Arthur D. Holmes, E. L. Patch Company, Boston.

Walter A. Jamieson, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

R. D. Keim, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

James J. Kerrigan, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

David Klein, Wilson Laboratories, Chicago.

Kerro Knox, H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia.

P. A. Kober, G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago.

F. A. Lawson, E. L. Patch Company, Stoneham, Mass.

A. W. Lescohier, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

Eli Lilly, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

F. J. Donough, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles G. Merrell, William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati.

Donald Merrell, William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati.

Thurston Merrell, William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati.

H. B. Miles, Monsanto Chemical Works, Baltimore.

W. J. Mooney, jr., Mooney-Mueller-Ward Company, Indianapolis.

B. L. Murray, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

Charles C. Neal, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Baltimore.

F. W. Nitardy, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. G. Norvell, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

Nicholas H. Noyes, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

Willard Ohliger, Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit.

E. S. Paisley, National Drug Company, Philadelphia.

J. A. Panter, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

James T. Pardee, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

J. Dabney Penick, New York.

S. Barksdale Penick, S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

H. C. Phibbs, H. C. Phibbs Advertising Company, Chicago.

J. J. Powers, Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.

Allan T. Preyer, Vick Chemical Company, Greensboro, N. C.

E. M. Queeny, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis.

E. H. Ravenscroft, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

J. P. Remmensnyder, Heyden Chemical Works, New York.

W. S. Richard, Owen Illinois Glass Company, Toledo.

W. L. Rosenberger, Robert McNeil, Philadelphia.

John G. Searle, G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago.

A. G. Sherman, G. H. Sherman, M. D., Inc., Detroit.

George Simon, Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York.

H. W. Simpkins, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.

A. Homer Smith, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Baltimore.

James Upsher Smith, Upsher Smith Company, Chicago.

Ellwood H. Snider, E. J. Strasenburgh Company, Rochester, N. Y.

J. P. Snyder, Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

F. O. Taylor, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

F. K. Thayer, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

L. N. Upjohn, Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Charles E. Vanderkleed, Robert McNeil, Philadelphia.

E. H. Volwiler, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

C. W. Warner, Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.

A. A. Wasserscheid, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, New York.

L. A. Watt, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis.

F. William Weckman, Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York.

R. A. Whidden, Bauer & Black, Chicago.

C. C. Whitcomb, United States Army, Washington.

V. E. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Works, New York.

Ladies Attending

Mrs. A. D. Armstrong, New York.
Mrs. H. Sheridan Baketel, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. S. D. Beard, Pearl River, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Boyer, St. Louis.
Mrs. A. C. Boylston, St. Louis.
Mrs. Murray Breese, New York.
Mrs. Mortimer Bye, Cincinnati.
Mrs. Milton Campbell, Philadelphia.
Mrs. S. S. Creighton, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. A. R. L. Dohme, Baltimore.
Mrs. H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore.
Mrs. M. C. Eaton, Norwich, N. Y.
Mrs. T. R. Farrell, New York.
Mrs. A. H. Fiske, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. J. H. Foy, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Carson P. Frailey, Washington.
Mrs. Charles G. Gery, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Howard T. Graber, Detroit.
Mrs. John Harvard, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. F. W. Heyl, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Walter A. Jamieson, Indianapolis.
Mrs. Eli Lilly, Indianapolis.
Mrs. F. J. McDonough, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles G. Merrell, Cincinnati.
Mrs. W. J. Mooney, jr., Indianapolis.
Mrs. Willard Ohliger, Detroit.
Mrs. James T. Pardee, Midland, Mich.
Mrs. S. Barksdale Penick, New York.
Mrs. H. C. Phibbs, Chicago.
Mrs. J. J. Powers, New York.
Mrs. E. M. Queeny, St. Louis.
Mrs. E. H. Ravenscroft, North Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. John G. Searle, Chicago.
Miss Reburta Sherrick, Washington.
Mrs. George Simon, New York.
Mrs. Ellwood H. Snider, Rochester, N.Y.
Mrs. L. N. Upjohn, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. F. William Weckman, New York.
Mrs. R. A. Whidden, Chicago.

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Chromium Sulphate
Cinchonidine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Dionin
Ether
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Hydroquinone
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Potassium Acetate
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ACID SALICYLIC
METHYL SALICYLATE
SODIUM SALICYLATE
SALOL
MINOR SALICYLATES
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Sodium Sulphate
Sodium Sulphide, White
Strychnine and Salts
Sulphocarbolates
Zinc Acetate
Zinc Stearate

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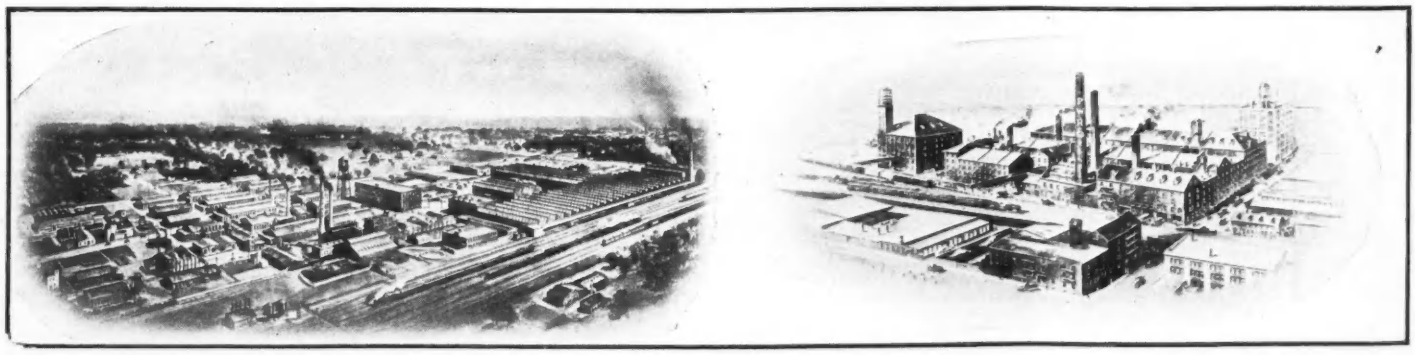

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Drugs—Fine Chemicals

Antipyrine Advanced Here to Cover Higher Prices Abroad — Guaiacol Carbonate Reduced Again—Atropine Lower

The market for drugs and fine chemicals centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House, May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience, the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Business in the spot market for drugs and fine chemicals last week was along lines identical with those usually present in mid-spring. The call was mainly for seasonable merchandise and reached a very fair total by the close of the period. Price changes were not numerous. No important or dominant article was among those listed; such materials were mainly steady at all times. The fluctuations came in specialties and for the most part were caused by the interplay of competition, on one hand, and supply and demand on the other.

Antipyrine came in at higher rates from the foreign markets and spot quotations reflected the gain promptly. The rise here was conservative and took place to the accompaniment of a very healthy request for prompt deliveries. Amidopyrine was steady but unchanged as to price and not so active as to demand.

Castoreum was higher, due to natural causes; supply has dwindled steadily during the year and at the present time the holdings are light enough to not only make for an advance in prices but to keep them to an upward tendency.

Minor alkaloids were generally weak. Atropine sulphate was reduced again, being clear evidence of the high competition between producers and importers. No others were openly reduced, but virtually all of them were subject to shading on firm orders in hand.

Guaiacol carbonate was also reduced. This cut followed the shrinking of demand to an extent no greater than the normal falling away of request parallel with waning spring. Creosote, and its products, were also dull but prices were not reduced.

Quicksilver was very steady and mercurials reflected a similar position. Bromides were firm, demand being well maintained. Menthol was in uncertain position caused mainly by the irregularities of trade in local circles.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Pries were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Antipyrine, 5c. per lb.	Atropine sulphate, 10c. per oz.
Castoreum, $3 per lb.	Cantharides, Chinese, whole, 3c. per lb.
Silver bullion, London, ⅛d. per oz.	Cocoa butter, bulk, 2c. per lb.
	fingers, 5c. per lb.
	Guaiacol carbonate, 5c. per lb.
	Silver nitrate, 7½c. per oz.
	bullion, N. Y., ½c. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
183	183	183.1	189

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Alcohol.—The new prices, effective on all deliveries from May to the end of the year, were evidently scaled to meet the high cost of raw material. They but partially cover the severe advance in blackstrap molasses and do not in the least take into consideration any possible increase in duty on such material. The market is very firm, well supported by demand even at this the ordinarily slow period of the year, and virtually free from any important surplus of stocks.

Aloin.—Strong undertones without the accompaniment of any further rise in spot prices prevailed in this market during the past week. The call was vigorous and inclined toward expansion.

Ammonia Salicylate. — Undertones were rather quiet but the market kept a firm undertone at all times. Inquiries were rather active most of the period.

Antipyrine. — Higher replacement costs put spot prices to $1.45 to $1.60 per pound. Moderate demand was the rule, the call being about normal for the current season of the year. Stocks were not large.

Atropine Sulphate.—Quotations were cut 10c. per ounce by the tactics of resellers seeking business hard to find. Quotations were $2.20 to $2.30 per ounce.

Barbital.—The proposed tariff revision scales this article for a flat duty of $2.50 per pound to take the place of the ad valorum assessment of 25 percent on the basis of American valuation, working out practically at $2 per pound.

Bay Rum.—Fair demand and firm prices were the rule. The holdings here were ample for all requirements at this time. Also, plenty was offered from the primary market.

Bismuth. — Firmness characterized this group so far as the majority of items went. The stability of production costs continued in view of the equally stable price for raw material and the unchanged position of production costs at this time. Demand was very good for most articles.

Borax.—The leading producers were apparently busy in negotiating new contracts covering consumers' needs during the next year. Eventually, announcement of a change in prices is expected to come, according to one of the leaders in the trade.

Cadmium.—The market could scarcely be stronger. Demand was unabated in the least and if anything promised expansion with growing industry. Foreign reports indicated that the production in Australia was finding a ready market at all points in the European consumption zones. Price tendency was upward, if anything.

Caffeine.—Alkaloid continued to have a good demand on the spot and prices were free from all unusual competition between producers.

Cantharides.—Stable prices seemed to rule locally, the market being generally confined to trading within narrow limits set by hand-to-mouth consuming requirements. However, the call was sufficient to cut competition out of local trading.

Castor Oil.—Fair demand, but the strength that brought advancing prices in the past was not quite so prominent a feature. Quotations were steady, however, and no tendency to shade could be found. The new tariff bill proposes new duties.

CHICAGO, May 8. — No noticeable change in the c.p. castor oil market was noted here, either in prices or in tone of the market. Ruling prices were:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 14c.; drums, less than car lots, 14c.; barrels, car lots, 14¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 14¾c.; five-gallon tine, 15¾c.; one-gallon tins, 17¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 13½c.; drums, less than car lots, 14c.; barrels, car lots, 13¾c.; barrels, less than car lots, 14¼c.

Castoreum.—Due to shrinkage in spot stocks, quotations here have been advanced $3 per pound to the basis of $15 to $16. Also, replacements were difficult to obtain.

Chalk.—Prices on spot were very steady and the call was said to be very good.

Chloral Hydrate.—Prices since the recent revision have been much firmer.

Citrates.—A fairly stable spot market prevailed. Demand was not very active, yet the number of small orders in the field did much to keep prices well maintained and to eliminate most tendency toward competition on the spot at least.

Cocaine Hydrochloride. — Moderate request was reported and, in fact, the movement was entirely normal for the current season of the year. Prices were firm due to the cost of production.

Cocoa Butter.—Prices were lower in the presence of a very keen competition that found difficulty in obtaining buyers in this market. Bulk was offered at 30c. to 31c. per pound; fingers, 40c. to 45c.

Codeine.—With demand well cared for, the market for this article has assumed an easier position. The surprising thing was that prices were not advanced when demand was so heavy early in the year that deliveries were far behind.

Codliver Oil.—Production in Norway was still maintained at a rate comparatively high. Prices, however, have ceased to be easy and at present dis-

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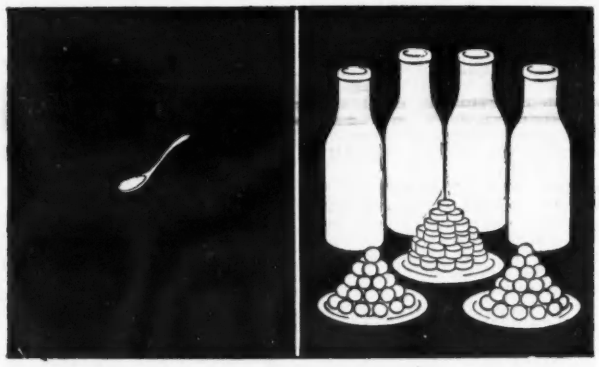

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NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL
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play symptoms of real strength based on the fact that present quotations have been scaled down proportionately to the increase in production. Spot quotations were inactive under very limited demand for prompt deliveries.

Corn Syrup.—The local market appeared to be steady. Demand was fair to good and prices reflected a greater degree of stability in the raw material market.

Coumarin.—Moderate demand was the rule. Most business went to the manufacturers and hence competition was not greatly an element in business generally on the spot.

Cream of Tartar.—Little demand was noted, the market being strictly routine in character and devoted mainly to filling orders for conservatively sized quantities.

Dover's Powder.—Fair demand and steady prices prevailed. The market was influenced somewhat by the fact that the cost om production is now nearer a normal position because of recent cuts in the prices for ipecac root.

Emetine Hydrochloride.—Prices were fairly stable but like all minor alkaloids, this article was subject to unsettlement because of competition from resale quarters.

Epsom Salt.—Trading was rather conservative in volume but prices held steady due to the fact that little or no competition between domestic makers exists at this time.

Ether.—Small orders were numerous but there was a conspicuous lack of larger requests. Prices were mostly firm and as some raw materials show an upward trend, the tendency might be said to be toward an advance.

Ethyl-methyl-ketone. — Production and consumption were reported to be good. The supply was fairly plentiful and there was room for an increase in the movement should buyers develop new requirements.

Formaldehyde.—Undertakings were along routine lines last week. Export inquiries were fairly satisfactory and the domestic movement was also up to usual expectations. Prices were firm, reflecting the prevailing demand and the comparatively high cost of raw material.

Glycerin.—A steady market on spot was reported but news from Chicago was to the effect that sellers there had been shading quotations for chemically pure goods. Demand on the spot was not very active. The requirements of most buyers were highly conservative and they found plenty of sellers anxious for their business. However, so far as could be learned, prices were maintained in the majority of instances of firm orders for moderate sized quantities.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Somewhat reduced prices for chemically pure were quoted for glycerin. Buying was moderate. Ruling prices were:—Soaplye, crude, 80 percent basis, 7c. to 7½c.; dynamite, 13c. to 13½c.; chemically pure, car lots, 13½c.; chemically pure, less than car lots, returnable drums, 14½.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 8¼c. to 8½c.

Glycerophosphates.—Business was steady, the movement being normal for the season and taking place in a market having little of a competitive nature likely to bring about any important shading of prices.

Guaiacol Carbonate.—Business was dull. Heavy demand is over and hence the market at this time is exceedingly uninteresting. Prices were subject to shading. The market was 5c. lower at $1.55 to $1.60 per pound.

Haarlem Oil.—Foreign cables made the prices abroad firm and without sign of any further contraction. Business here was fair. Buying was for more than immediate needs and hence the undertone of prices was one of firmness.

Hexamethylenetetramine. — Strength of raw material kept this article firm regardless of the somewhat uninteresting and irregular demand for quick deliveries during the past week.

Hydrastine.—Though the market was still competitive and though producers' quotations were being shaded, resellers were less inclined to compete with each other last week. For the most part they cut under the firsthand prices and yet kept their own minimum quotations unchanged.

Hyoscine.—This article was competitive but to an extent much less than had been the case in other minor alkaloids. The call for the article was exceedingly dull.

Hypophosphites.—Inquiry was slack. Buyers were in the market for small lots, mainly. Prices were steady, competition being negligable due to production costs being fairly stable.

Hyoscyamine.—Reason existed for the belief that firsthand quotations could be shaded with firm orders in hand. The needs of consumers were slight and the market was well stocked with merchandise.

Iodides.—Potash iodide was competitive and unsettled. However, producers maintained former open quotations. Stocks of crude iodidine in Europe were declared to be comparatively large and a change in prices would not surprise.

Menthol.—Call for spot deliveries was conservative and there seemed to be an ample stock wherewith to supply the needs of actual consumers. Some change of stocks took place between those of a speculative disposition but in the main the market passed through the week quiet to the point of being dull.

Mercurials.—Well developed demand from regular consumers was reported met by firm prices and a successful avoidance of all tendency toward competition in the spot market. Raw material remained firm.

Methanol.—This article was strong. Demand was good, production was far from being excessive, and the outlook was one distinctly favorable to a probable advance in prices as the season advances. Changes for European synthetic competing in this market are said to be growing steadily poorer.

Methyl Acetone.—This article fully reflected the position of methanol. Demand for it was excellent and while some were not readily making prompt deliveries, others were in a position to take care of all actual needs.

Paraldehyde.—The principal producer has apparently not changed prices, but there remained sellers in this market offering at a shade under the firsthand quotation. Demand was about normal.

Paraformaldehyde.—The strength of raw material was so fully reflected in this article as to make prices subject to an advance at any time. Demand was said to be very good most of the past week.

Phenolphthalein.—Competition was in evidence, but on the whole it was less active than it had been. The principal producers reported a good movement into consuming channels, the volume being about normal for this season of the year.

Quicksilver.—Foreign reports made prices there steady to firm despite the absence of much demand. The strength of values was due to the ability of the international syndicate to withstand the pressure of a dull season, holding their stocks for a larger demand that would permit them to obtain full prices.

Salicin.—Scarcity was the rule. Prices were strong and tended upward, here and abroad.

Saponin.—Undercurrents here were steady, but possible prices were less firm. If so, it was because of a recent and sharp reduction in prices being paid for raw material in South America and in Germany.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more, and quantities of 500 ounces about 1c. less; comparison of New York and London prices for bullion is also provided.

	Per Ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	39⅝	54⅞	25⅛
Monday	39	54⅞	25⅛
Tuesday	39	55	25⅛
Wednesday	38¾	54½	25⅛
Thursday	38¾	54⅝	25⅛
Friday	38¾	54⅜	25⅜

Herbert S. Forrer, narcotic agent in charge of **Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia**, has been relieved as of May 1 and transferred to the Kansas City (Mo.) **forcement district. Mr.** Forrer succeeded Dr. B. R. Rhees, who was transferred from the Baltimore office to the prohibition unit. Edwin K. Rabbitt, assistant in charge at Baltimore, has been designated "acting agent," pending the appointment of Mr. Forrer's successor.

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DOW CHEMICALS

Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co. Adjudged Bankrupt May 3

An order entered May 3 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York declared that the Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company has been duly adjudicated bankrupt. Appointment of a receiver in bankruptcy followed, Peter B. Olney, jr., being named.

The first meeting of the creditors will be held May 17 at the receiver's office, 7 Dey street, this city, at 10:30 a. m. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. Claims shall not be proved against the bankrupt subsequent to six months after the date of adjudication noted above.

John T. Gillespie, president of the Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company, when consulted May 10 regarding the receivership order, said that it was news to him; that he could not understand the situation, and on investigation would have something to say later on.

The Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company was petitioned into a receivership January 4 when minor creditors acted to protect their interests. Albert Ottinger was appointed receiver. March 28, Judge Julian W. Mack, acting on the recommendation of the receiver, ordered acceptance of an offer of $1,650,000 made by a joint committee representing large banking creditors in New York and London. Subsequently, these interests sold the assets for $1,450,000 to a new firm, the Gillespie-Rogers Pyatt Shellac Company, incorporated in Delaware.

Drug-Chemical Section Will Entertain Dorman

John J. Dorman, Fire Commissioner of the city of New York, will be the guest of the Drug and Chemical section of the New York Board of Trade at its meeting to be held May 15 in the evening at the Drug and Chemical Club, this city. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock, the charge being $2.50 per person. William F. McConnell, secretary that arrangements may be properly of the section, requests that those desiring to come notify him promptly, so made.

Tennis Ties Are Planned In New York Drug Trade

Interest in tennis among the younger executives in the drug market has been stimulated by the proposal to stage contests each weekend throughout the season, with a view to arranging a tournament if a sufficient number of men come out.

Two of the prime movers in the affair are R. Van Saun Hillier, of R. Hillier's Son & Co., 51 Maiden lane, and H. E. Martin, 100 Beekman street, this city. Plans at this time call for play at the Montgomery Tennis Club, Bedford avenue and Montgomery street, Brooklyn. The idea is for a meeting of congenial spirits interested in tennis and open for a series of weekly ties.

Mr. Hillier or Mr. Martin will give full information to all who get into touch with them.

Iodine Contract Reduces Gills & Co. Commission

Reduction of the commission paid Messrs. Gills & Co., the European sales agents for the Chilean Iodine Association, resulted from several meetings held early this year, at which it developed that the large stocks of iodine held in Europe were sufficient reason for negotiating a new contract. After July 1, it is reported, the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation will sell its own products in the United States. Importations of iodine into this country in 1928 totaled 721,000 pounds, as compared with 926,000 pounds imported in 1927. The total exports from Antofagasta, Chile, to the world in 1928 amounted to 368 metric tons, as compared with 381 metric tons in 1927. Normally, forty to fifty percent of the exports are cleared through that port.

Soap Makers Restrained by Trade Commission Order

The Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, and others, manufacturers and distributors of soaps, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue the use of the words, "toilet" and "bath," to advertise or otherwise represent soap composed of ingredients unsuitable for toilet or bath use.

The commission found the soaps under surveillance as unsuitable for use as toilet or bath soaps, having a tendency to produce a caustic and injurious effect on the human body because of the presence of free alkali and sodium silicate.

The commission held that the respondents' use of the words, "toilet" and "bath," and the sale and distribution of this soap as and for toilet and bath soap, were deceptive and had the capacity to mislead the purchasing public into buying such soap in the erroneous belief that it was suitable for the toilet and bath and would not have an injurious effect upon the human body.

Other respondents in this case besides the Hoosier Manufacturing Company are the Union Soap Company and the Crescent Soap Company, both of Indiana, C. E. Wocher, Robert Wands and Rose K. Wands, which individuals are stockholders, officers and directors of the corporations.

Canadian Combines Act Upheld by High Court

CHATHAM, Ont., May 6, 1929.

The Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code, which had been challenged by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, were upheld in a judgment handed out on April 30 by the Supreme Court of Canada.

In 1927 an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, into the operation of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, was carried out by L. V. O'Connor, who reported that the Association was a combine of wholesale and retail manufacturers and distributors of proprietary medicines and toilet articles.

The association challenged this finding, and further contended that the Combines Investigation Act was ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament.

The government, as a result of this appeal, submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada the following questions:—

"1. Is the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C.1927, C.26, ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada, either in whole or in part, and if so, in what particular or particulars or to what extent?

"2. Is Section 498 of the Criminal Code ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada, and, if so, in what particular or particulars, or to what exent?" This Section deals with conspiracies and combinations in restraint of trade.

The Supreme Court of Canada answered both questions in the negative, in its decision just handed down.

A.Ph.M.A. Convention Rates

The committee on Transportation of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has completed arrangements for the transportation of Eastern members to the annual convention at Old Point Comfort, Va., June 3.

According to the plan, through tickets to Old Point Comfort should be purchased from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The party will proceed to Washington from the various centers, whence a boat will be taken to Old Point Comfort, the fare for this portion of the journey being included in the rail fare. F. M. Adams, city passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, 122 East 42nd street, New York City, has offered to secure tickets and make reservations for members on request. Complete details follows:—

Friday, May 31.

Lv. New York (42nd St.) B. & O.	12:36 p. m.
Lv. Jersey City	1:30 p. m.
Lv. Philadelphia	3:23 p. m.
Ar. Baltimore	5:25 p. m.
Ar. Washington	6:15 p. m.
Lv. Pittsburgh	8:20 a. m.
Ar. Washington	4:35 p. m.
Lv. Washington via boat	6:30 p. m.

Saturday, June 1.

Ar. Old Point Comfort	6:40 a. m.

Rates (via Washington)

New York	$12.00
Newark	11.69
Baltimore	7.09
Washington	4.80
Pittsburgh	11.69
Philadelphia	8.76

(Boston members use New York rates as basis.)

Parlor car seats to Washington from:

New York	$1.88
Newark	1.88
Philadelphia	1.13
Baltimore	.75
Pittsburgh	2.25

Staterooms on boat

Regular state rooms	$1.25 to $4.00
Berth rooms with bath and toilet	3.50
Rooms with showers	5.00
Rooms with bath	6.00
Two bedrooms with connecting bath	$8.50 to 10.00

Hotel rates and reservations

Chamberlain-Vanderbilt Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, week of June 3, 1929. All rooms with bath:—

Single room	$10.00 per day
Double rooms (two persons)	18.00 per day

Make reservations direct through Mr. L. Glennon, manager, Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

Bids are to be invited soon for the construction of a new plant for the Plough Chemical Company, proprietary medicines and cosmetics, Memphis. The cost of the plant is estimated at $1,000,000.

The John T. Kennedy Sales Company, Kansas City, has bought the business of the Givens Chemical Company, of the same place, proprietor and manufacturer of the cosmetic called "Clear-Tone."

Cosmetics will be manufactured in a new plant at Missouri avenue and Main street, Kansas City, Mo., by a company organized by George S. Steinburg. Operations will commence the latter part of May.

Henry R. Strong, as trustee of the estate of Dr. Joseph J. Lawrence, originator of "Listerine," has petitioned the circuit court in St. Louis for authority to end the trust estate and trust agreement. The estate is now valued at between $7,000,000 and $11,000,000.

William J. Mooney, jr., vice-president of the Mooney-Mueller-Ward Company, wholesale druggist, Indianapolis, and Miss Dorothy Clune, of that city, were married there April 30. They are having a motor honeymoon in the resort sections of the Southern mountains.

The Buffalo Board of Health denied a permit to Joseph M. Rutkowski to establish and operate a proprietary medicine establishment in which a preparation containing strychnine was to have been made. No reason was given for the refusal, but the board had been advised by its attorney that it is the supreme authority in the city for the issuance of permits to engage in the manufacture of medicine.

Cottonseed Oil, Cake, Meal

(Continued from page 35)

Thursday, May 9, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
May	9.93	9.90	9.93@——	200
June	..	..	9.80@10.10	...
July	10.05	9.99	10.00@10.01	3,100
August	..	..	10.05@10.15	...
September	10.20	10.16	10.20@10.29	800
October	10.15	10.15	10.18@10.17	600
November	..	..	9.90@10.05	...
December	10.09	10.00	9.95@10.05	100
Total sales				*5,000

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.80.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—8.00.

* Includes 200 switches.

Friday, May 10, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
May	9.85	9.85	9.80@10.25	100
June	..	..	9.80@10.25	...
July	9.96	9.87	9.91@ 9.92	4,600
August	..	..	9.95@10.05	...
September	10.15	10.07	10.10@10.11	4,200
October	10.12	10.05	10.05@10.06	1,400
November	..	..	9.89@ 9.95	...
December	..	..	9.85@ 9.98	...
Total sales				*10,700

Spot (prime summer yellow)—9.75.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—8.00 bid.

* Includes 400 switches.

Saturday cottonseed oil prices will be found on page 2.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, May 10, 1929.

Cottonseed oil seemed to be showing slightly recuperative tendencies here at mid-week, although the rallying trend had not as yet been carried far. The buying was fair and the ruling prices were slightly ahead of the lows recently registered. Texas prime crude, nearby, was quoted 7⅞c. to 8c., while Valley and Southeastern crude was ruling at 8⅛c. to 8¼c. Good, off-summer, yellow fig oil was ruling at 9⅛c. Refined, edible oil, ruling also a bit stronger, was going at 11c. to 11¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¾c. to 12c.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined, per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude, per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	30	3	26	6
Monday	30	3	26	6
Tuesday	30	3	26	6
Wednesday	30	3	26	6
Thursday	30	3	26	6
Friday	30	3	26	6

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, May 9, 1929.

The market for cottonseed products remains dull. Further weakening in the price of meal is noted. The market in this commodity continues stagnant, the feed trade for some reason showing no interest.

Continued unfavorable weather for cotton exists. Much replanting is taking place in the lower cotton belt. The quality of seed for replanting is very poor, and even that kind is hard to find. In the upper part of the cotton belt planting is still held back by rains.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL.—Prime crude, $8.15 per hundred.
MEAL.—7 percent meal at $33 to $34 per ton, mill points.
HULLS.—$13 to $14 per ton, loose.
LINTERS.—First cut, 5c. to 6½c. per pound; clean mill run, 4c. to 4½c. per pound; second cut, 3c. to 3½c. per pound.

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1929.

The market for cottonseed products was quieter, buyers and sellers being inclined to hold off for further developments. Prices showed little change, the tone of the market being somewhat better than in the previous week. Prime crude oil, 7⅞c. to 8c. per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 9⅜c. per pound; soap stock, 50 per cent, loose, 3½c. per pound; meal, 8 percent ammonia, $41 to $41.50 per ton; 8 percent ammonia, $39 to $39.50 per ton.

Memphis Cottonseed Oil

MEMPHIS, May 10, 1929.

Unseasonable weather still prevails in this section. It has rained every third day, on the average, in Memphis territory since January. Replanting is considered necessary. Early in the week, 8⅛c. per pound was bid for prime crude cottonseed oil; 8c. is the bid now in Mississippi and Alabama, with practically no selling. It looks as if report due Saturday has been pretty well discounted.

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, May 10, 1929.

Prime cottonseed quotations are nominal. Prime crude cottonseed oil is 7⅞c. to 8c. per pound; 43 percent cake and meal, $40 per ton, f.o.b. Dallas; hulls, $8 per ton; mill-run linters, 4c. to 5c. per pound.

Charles F. Roe, associate professor of chemistry; Bert H. Lincoln and Russell C. Meehan, assistant professors in the same department, have an article in the May issue of Colorado Studies, University of Colorado's scientific publication, on "Chemical Changes Accompanying the Fermentation of Apple Juice."

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Thompson Hayward Chemical Company Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Nye Co., Boston, Mass. Worcester, Mass.
Chemical Utilities Co., Cincinnati, O.
Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, N. Y.
Maryland Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
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Botanical Drugs

Undertones Quiet—Crop Progress Favorable in South—European Prices Holding Up Well—Trade Very Dull

The market for botanical drugs centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience, the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

So far as business was concerned, quiet undertones continued to prevail during the past week. Interest of the majority of buyers was confined mainly to quantities that cared for prompt needs in most instances. Occasions were rare when orders went much in excess of hand-to-mouth volume; jobbing requirements appeared to hold well to the fore of business throughout the entire period. The feature of the market was price stability that prevailed despite inactive demand.

Changes in quotations were very few. Also, they came in items of but limited importance, barring a few exceptions, such as peppers, select elm bark, senna and ergot. Such articles were important last week merely because they are generally above the rank and file of botanical merchandise. For the most part, values were steady but could not always be also described as being firm.

Reports from the domestic primary market indicated that excellent progress was being made with the collection of spring botanics, or at least those gathered in the spring. Labor was said to be fairly plentiful. Collectors this year have posted price lists somewhat higher than ordinarily is the case. This has been necessary for two reasons—first, stocks are far lower than normal this year; second, early deliveries are essential at this time, as the replenishment of stocks will probably be larger than usual this year. For these reasons, present prices named on primary market merchandise are uniformly steady.

European advices contributed something to the week. Stocks there were said to be conservative this year and, hence, little pressure to sell is noted. Furthermore, the future position of prices will depend greatly on production. As conditions during the winter were not fortuitous, shippers have assumed an attitude of waiting for further developments.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Balsam, copaiba, Para, 1c. per lb.
South American, 1c. per lb.
Calamus, bleached, 10c. per lb.
Elm bark, select, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Allepey, ¼c. per lb.
Lampong, ¼c. per lb.
white, Muntok, 1½c. per lb.
Singapore, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Balsam, fir, Canada, 75c. per gal.
Colocynth pulp, 3c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, 3c. per lb.
Coriander, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
bleached, ½c. per lb.
Cumin, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 4c. per lb.
No. 2, 3c. per lb.
Dandelion, 2c. per lb.
Ergot, Spanish, 3c. per lb.
Grains of Paradise, 10c. per lb.
Galangal, ½c. per lb.
Hydrangia root, ½c. per lb.
Kava kava, ½c. per lb.
Poppy, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Senna, T.N., No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric, Bombay, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
115.0	115.2	115.0	133.0

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Quotations were 1c. higher. South American was priced at 31c. to 32c. per pound, and Para, 33c. to 34c. per pound. Sales confirmed these prices.

Fir.—Canadian balsam was offered at $11 to $11.25 per pound, being 75c. lower than had been quoted. The available supply reflected this reduction in quotations. Oregon was unchanged.

Barks

Angostura.—Little demand was reported. The market was in light supply, but the undertone was easy because of the absence of demand.

Black Haw.—Fair inquiry prevailed. Prices were steady to firm. No indications regarding the new crop are noted as yet. Holdover stocks were conservative in size.

Cottonroot.—Recent improvement in prices was consolidated in sales made at the advance in quotations. Stocks were reappraised in most quarters to conform with the betterment in request.

Current prices on botanical drugs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Elm.—Select bundles were hard to obtain locally, though there were offerings from the primary market. Quotations here were 1c. higher at 29c. to 30c. per pound. Other forms of this article were without quotable change.

Lemon Peel.—Offerings were ample. Prices remained steady, the inside being well in line with the cost of replacements.

Orange.—Demand was trifling most of the time, but prices failed to develop weakness in any direction.

Sassafras.—Stocks were small but so was demand. It was a "stand-off" so far as making the situation different than it had been.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Sales were small. Inquiries were limited. Prices were steady.

Vanilla.—Ample spot stocks were reported and hence the market had fairly steady undertones throughout the past week. Demand was fair. The call for Mexicans was very steady, though the quantities taken were not uniformly large. Bourbons moved actively against existing contracts and there was a very fair amount of new business placed on the books of the principal dealers.

Berries

Buckthorn.—Prices failed to decline further. In fact, they were steadier with demand a bit better. Unsold stocks were ample, however.

Fish.—Local prices held. Offerings from the primary market were said to be easy in price and ample. Trading was usually hand-to-mouth.

Prickly Ash.—Ample supplies of this article moved slowly and sluggishly into consuming channels at unchanged prices.

Flowers

Arnica.—Demand was next to nothing but prices were strong, mainly for the reason that stocks were very small and not subject to increase at any save very high prices in the foreign market.

Calendula.—The limited quantities of spot merchandise available were held for $1.60 to $1.75. Goods for early arrival were to be had for $1.35.

Lavender.—Outlook for a good collection was declared to be favorable. Demand during the past week was limited, being mainly for small quantities readily obtainable at prices favorable to buyers.

Saffron.—Prices held without further change notwithstanding the rather competitive position of the article on the spot.

Herbs

Cannabis.—U.S.P. merchandise was offered over a wide range in price; sellers' ideas varied between 21c. and 27c. per pound. Sales were slow.

Horehound.—The season at an end, the market was easy and yet not subject to a trace of competition during the past week. Stocks to be carried along to the next season were said to be limited.

Marjoram.—The tendency was to shade prices but no change in open quotations came during the past week. Business was irregular and generally made up of demand for small quantities.

Thyme.—Fair demand continued to be filled on the basis of unchanged prices.

Leaves

Belladonna.—A routine demand of fair size prevailed during the past

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Tamarinds
Tincture Green Soap
Venice Turpentine Artificial
Zinc Oxide Hubbucks

week. Reports from foreign sources of supply made the replacement cost little if any changed.

Buchu.—Most of the excitement was out of the spot market, though in some directions reports of advancing prices continued to be emphasized. So far as spot conditions were concerned, there was no change in price. Fairly large quantities have been bought for import.

Henna.—Stability prevailed in prices for this article. Recent cutting of quotations was at an end and judged by the element of demand, the position of values underwent considerable improvement before the end of the period.

Senna.—Jobbing grades of T. V. material were ½c. lower at 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Other kinds were unchanged. Demand was rather limited at all times. Stocks were ample.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp.—Quotations were 3c. lower at 31c. to 32c. per pound, continuing the competitive and weak market that had prevailed for this article during recent weeks. Demand was light.

Ergot. — Poor demand prevailed, keeping prices easy and subject to negotiation in almost every quarter. Spanish material was available 3c. lower at 62c. to 65c. per pound as to seller and quantity. Russian was unchanged.

Grains of Paradise. — A resumption of spot offerings came at 65c. to 68c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity. Sales were small but the market tended to maintain a strong undertone notwithstanding.

Lycopodium. — A fair demand prevailed in the spot market. Prices were steady but no higher, a condition not to the liking of most sellers in this market. Competition set values throughout the week.

Papain. — Competition was rather keen, keeping prices down and in conformity with prevailed cost of crude papain. Demand was mainly for smaller amounts.

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Roots

Calamus.—Bleached root sold for 55c. per pound and the market was fairly active thereat. Ordinary calamus was without change.

Dandelion. — Quotations were down 2c. per pound, the market being minimum at 20c. per pound with upwards of 25c. asked according to quality. The call was small. Stocks of high grade merchandise were conservative but there was a large quantity of Russian goods here.

Galangal.—A sale at 12½c. to 13c. per pound took a fair quantity of root out of the market without bringing out any firmer undertone. Stocks were said to be ample.

Hydrangea.—Though no change was noted in the replacement cost of this article, prices were shaded ½c. to the basis of 8c. to 9c. per pound under competitive circumstances. Furthermore, offerings continued to be made at the same figure.

Kava Kava.—Though in light demand, all but one seller held prices unchanged. The single exception accepted orders at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, being a ½c. decline.

Seeds

Anise.—Spanish was ¼c. lower at 16½c. to 17c. per pound, but that was the sole change in the market here.

Cardamom—Green seed came into the market at $1.13 to $1.25 per pound without stirring up a great deal of local demand for the article. Bleached was fairly firm and decorticated was steadier, the decline not being extended.

Celery.—Competition knocked off ¼c. from this article; the market became 17½c. to 18c. per pound.

Coriander.—Morocco seed was ¼c. lower at 4c. to 4½c. per pound. Bleached seed was also reduced, being down ½c. to the basis of 8c. to 8½c. Russian was unchanged.

Cumin.—Malta was ½c. cheaper at 12½c. to 13c. per pound and a competitive market prevailed on the spot. Morocco held unchanged.

Poppy.—Dutch seed sold for 8¼c. and the market was easy at the decline due to the absence of interest on the part of buyers.

Spices

Cinnamon.—Sharp increase in available stocks resulted in an equally sharp cut in spot prices. Quotations for No. 1 became 50c. to 52c. per pound, while for No. 2, 46c. to 47c. was the market.

Clove.—Prices were steady due to the cost of replacement and not to the volume of present demand. Stocks everywhere were reported to be light.

Paprika.—Cables from Spain made the market unchanged. On spot, trade was light at easy prices.

Peppers. — Fractional advances in black Alleppy and Lampong made prices for both 35½c. to 36c. per pound. Higher rates for white peppers came, too. Muntok brought 57c. to 58c. per pound, and Singapore, 56c. to 57c. Reds were unchanged. Demand for blacks and whites was very good.

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Tanning Materials

(Continued from page 53)

was fair buying of the common kinds as well as the plantation grades.

Mangrove. — The tone weakened somewhat last week when offers came out at $31 per ton. This was a concession of 50c. per ton from the previous list quotation.

Myrobalans.—The importers of this product were in receipt of a fair volume of business. It could not be ascertained that the price structure had undergone any radical change. Buying interest was rather light.

Nutgalls.—Arrivals from the United Kingdom were a feature of the market last week.

Quebracho.—A fair contract movement appeared to be in progress in this natural dye. The contract demand for this stock was fully up to what it had been in the recent past.

Sumac. — Moderate arrivals from Italy had not further changed the marketing outlook. General conditions of the market were described as steady, although no change from the posted price basis was noted.

Valonia.—With the exception that the mixtures could be had at a discount of 50c. per ton as compared with a week ago, offers being uncovered at $37 to $37.50 per ton, there was no change from the list quotations. Foreign cables had recently reported a definitely higher market on other descriptions due to buying for Russian account.

Wattle Bark.—Evidently the shortage was not as pronounced as was at first believed. At any rate, the tone became reactionary last week with offers at a decline of $2.50 to $43.50 per ton.

Fats and Oils Statistics for First Quarter

Factory production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oil and derivatives) during the three-month period ended March 31, 1929, was as follows:—Vegetable oils, 884,021,721 pounds; fish oils, 19,920,596 pounds; animal fats, 656,500,156 pounds, and greases, 100,606,316 pounds, a total of 1,661,048,789 pounds. Of the several kinds of fats and oils covered by this inquiry, the greatest production, 536,920,852 pounds, appears for lard. Next in order is cottonseed oil with 522,824,575 pounds, linseed oil with 200,122,722 pounds, tallow with 118,340,413 pounds, coconut oil with 90,175,368 pounds, and corn oil with 36,350,888 pounds.

The production of refined oils during the period was as follows:—Cottonseed, 500,415,614 pounds; coconut, 83,755,347 pounds; peanut, 3,381,316 pounds; corn, 36,317,998 pounds; soya bean, 2,367,175 pounds, and palm kernel, 3,985,123 pounds. The quantity of crude oil used in the production of each of these refined oils is included in the figures of crude consumed.

The data for the factory production, factory consumption, imports, exports, and factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils and for the raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils for the three-month period appear in the following statements:—

Production, Consumption, and Stocks of Fats and Oils

(In some cases, where products were made by a continuous process, the intermediate products were not reported.)

	Pounds		
	Factory operations for the quarter ended March 31, 1929. Production.	Consumption.	Factory and warehouse stocks, March 31, 1929.
Vegetable Oils			
Cottonseed, crude	522,324,575	544,134,745	106,954,831
Cottonseed, refined	500,415,614	303,618,393	584,978,238
Peanut, virgin and crude	4,462,713	4,078,642	1,814,304
Peanut, refined	3,381,316	2,503,682	1,581,786
Coconut, or copra, crude	90,175,368	162,662,793	116,267,555
Coconut, or copra, refined	83,755,347	75,542,900	14,493,772
Corn, crude	36,350,888	43,786,840	12,496,670
Corn, refined	36,317,998	9,179,749	11,791,087
Soya bean, crude	3,082,740	6,400,730	8,228,961
Soya bean, refined	2,367,175	1,094,027	1,420,293
Olive, edible	583,081	333,434	4,940,142
Olive, inedible	12,925	1,515,936	1,567,933
Sulphur oil, or olive foots	.....	9,852,216	6,019,096
Palm kernel, crude	.....	10,822,998	18,491,038
Palm kernel, refined	3,985,123	3,669,525	905,753
Rapeseed	.....	3,417,688	3,263,270
Linseed	200,122,772	121,575,007	181,438,594
Chinese wood or tung	.....	23,296,823	24,595,764
Chinese vegetable tallow	.....	882,704	601,248
Castor	24,125,847	8,621,218	7,872,008
Palm	.....	43,096,864	28,716,498
All other	2,280,812	2,467,751	2,817,701
Fish Oils			
Cod and codliver	225,425	3,535,850	7,343,086
Menhaden	.....	8,129,492	8,848,125
Whale	.....	17,594,279	20,768,169
Herring, including sardine	19,605,855	16,563,169	29,106,133
Sperm	.....	192,082	3,038,869
All other (including marine animal)	89,316	227,146	527,175
Animal Fats			
Lard, neutral	14,167,597	6,502,263	6,867,810
Lard, other edible	522,753,255	3,235,831	137,148,503
Tallow, edible	11,243,771	7,068,551	3,910,667
Tallow, inedible	107,096,642	126,807,740	92,844,155
Neatsfoot oil	1,238,891	1,537,024	1,446,827
Greases			
White	22,932,816	11,049,826	8,514,513
Yellow	20,153,454	13,265,343	9,265,217
Brown	12,126,357	10,494,433	5,711,864
Bone	5,464,500	16,254	1,722,117
Tankage	12,728,181	379,144	2,498,530
Garbage or house	22,109,308	19,041,097	5,750,785
Wool	1,809,232	1,720,772	3,100,368
Recovered	594,858	832,258	586,390
All other	2,687,410	1,159,868	1,923,933
Other Products			
Lard compounds and other lard substitutes	279,574,949	103,456	27,817,587
Hydrogenated oils	158,178,245	149,950,966	14,516,706
Stearin, animal, edible	14,841,864	10,719,468	6,056,056
Saearin, animal, edible	14,841,864	10,719,468	6,056,056
Stearin, animal, inedible	5,245,951	8,710,959	2,945,708
Oleo oil	30,591,545	12,739,721	12,013,102
Lard oil	7,620,341	4,396,924	4,047,368
Tallow oil	2,496,020	2,000,041	2,118,567
Fatty acids	40,840,503	43,690,725	6,876,604
Fatty acids, distilled	10,773,322	7,621,014	2,357,555
Red oil	16,241,271	7,122,927	8,536,321
Stearic acid	11,667,595	2,568,407	4,371,146
Glycerin, crude, 80 percent basis	36,608,729	39,664,503	18,393,056
Glycerin, dynamite	14,177,795	5,812,725	12,567,955
Glycerin, chemically pure	17,720,507	2,485,894	10,022,450
Cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis	83,780,438	79,046,285	34,178,416
Cottonseed foots, distilled	35,411,050	33,929,932	7,385,744
Other vegetable oil foots	18,663,525	15,460,030	2,670,145
Other vegetable oil foots, distilled	571,942	649,547	378,255
Acidulated soap stock	20,527,814	17,155,951	16,057,243
Miscellaneous soap stock	26,142	91,881	269,329

Raw Materials Used in the Manufacture of Vegetable Oils

	Tons			Tons	
	Consumed Jan. 1 to March 31.	On hand March 31.		Consumed Jan. 1 to March 31.	On hand March 31.
Cottonseed	1,626,941	386,986	Castor beans	27,118	4,635
Peanuts, hulled	5,775	781	Mustard seed	251	1,396
Peanuts, in the hull	1,135	170	Soya beans	10,595	346
Copra	71,097	24,671	Olives	1,904	12
Coconuts and skins	547	46	Other kinds	2,714	3,736
Corn germs	60,266	243			
Flaxseed	300,249	127,230			

(Continued on page 66)

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Essential Oils

Natural Almond Reduced—Citrous Oils Drop When Foreign Prices Decline—Camphor Products Become Steady

The market for essential oils centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience, the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Quiet demand, limited changes in prices and a generally inactive market prevailed on spot last week. Interest of buyers was confined to jobbing quantities in so large a majority of instances as to make it almost certain that the total volume of sales would show no gain over that in recent weeks. Changes in prices were not numerous. Undertones in most articles were sufficiently firm to warrant rather firm maintenance of quotations. However, specialties came in for revisions and the declines exceeded advances by a rather wide margin.

Current prices on essential oils are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Bitter almond oil—the natural product—was in rather competitive position, and a moderate decline was confirmed in several transactions. Anise was reduced again, being the second decline within almost as many weeks. This reduction merely kept the spot price for U.S.P. material in line with the cost of production. The call was modest most of the period.

West Indian bay continued to sell at declining prices. Such movements had been forecast in prices cabled from the primary market. Production there has returned to a normal basis as to quantity and cost. A more nearly normal market there has turned spot prices in favor of buyers.

Sassafrassy camphor oil sold at a slight decline, but the market was fundamentally firm owing to highly conservative supply. White oil was firm for a similar reason. Safrol and artificial sassafras were very firm, but less talk about an advance in prices was heard.

Citrous oils were all easier; some were lower. Cables from Italy made prices there somewhat reduced, and as demand was not very active, the downward tendency persisted. On spot, quotations for American and Italian lemon were reduced, and distilled American orange, Messina expressed oil and West Indian material also sold down under competition. However, the lowest quotations on the spot came usually from sellers of resale material.

Caraway continued to show strength and higher prices reflected rise in foreign quotations recently. Natice cajeput was more active at an advance, but the U.D.P. descriptions of cajeput were without change, though the tendency was upward.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Cajeput, native, 5c. per lb.	Almond, bitter, natural, 25c. per lb.
Caraway, 5c. per lb.	Anise, 2c. per lb.
	Bay, West Indian, 10c. per lb.
	Camphor, sassafrassy, ½c. per lb.
	Lemon, American, 10c. per lb.
	Messina, 25c. per lb.
	Orange, American, distilled, 25c. per lb.
	Messina, expressed, 10c. per lb.
	West Indian, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
200.5	201.4	216	162.1

Price changes made on Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Almond.—Natural oil of bitter almond was cheaper at $2.50 to $2.75 per pound, being a reduction of 25c. Competition brought the concession in a rather dull market.

Anise.—Further concessions in prices for U.S.P. oil were noted. Quotations were down 2c. to 68c. to 70c. per pound. These recent declines kept values in touch with the cost of replacement.

Bay.—Due to reductions in replacement costs, effective some weeks ago and duly reported here, spot prices have been reduced further. Sales last week at $2.35 to $2.60 per pound as to test reflected a 10c. drop in prices.

Cajeput.—The market for native oil was 5c. higher at 75c. to 80c. per pound, reflecting firmer first costs and some gain in demand. U.S.P. grades were unchanged, but tended upward.

Camphor.—Sassafrassy sold for 19½c. per pound, being ½c. lower as the result of natural reaction following the severe advance. White oil as lightly stocked and strong in price.

Caraway.—The steady strengthening of the foreign market of late continued to keep spot quotations on the rise. Prices last week were up 5c, to the basis of $1.75 to $1.85 per pound.

Cassia.—Stocks of U.S.P. merchandise were not quite so ample on spot and the market had a stronger undertone most of the time. However, offerings for delivery by the end of the month kept prices from undergoing an advance.

Cedarleaf.—Though prices were not advanced further, the situation was not a jot less strong. Offerings were small and irregular from the country. Spot quotations tended upward.

Cedarwood.—Prices held firm, with demand moderate in volume, but holding at a level sufficient to make a market for every pound of oil the producers can turn out. Most business is on contract for deliveries rather well ahead.

Citronella.—Cables made the Java market lower. Advices from London declared 25c. tons had recently been sold for shipment to the United States, giving the market a firmer tone there. Ceylon oil was quiet. Spot quotations were unchanged.

Clove.—Raw material costs remained well maintained and without sign of early easing. Oil was, therefore, firm so far as the producers were concerned, but they continued somewhat annoyed by the offerings of imported oil at less than the price for domestic production.

Coriander.—Weak undertones remained dominant on spot. Demand was close to being nil and holders pressed vigorously for a larger trade. Prices were unchanged, but subject to shading on firm orders.

Eucalyptus.—The call last week was exceedingly small, but that was a condition entirely normal for the current time of year. Prices were steady, being kept in line with replacement costs.

Geranium.—One prominent importer has taken the position that this group has merely remained steady of late despite efforts of other quarters to establish belief in a shortage and to force a higher level of prices. This importer declared that production of Bourbon oil is normal and no shortage is likely. Spot stocks of Algerian have been short for some time. Production is expected to be normal, the oil being ready in May-June. Consumption is alleged to have been considerably reduced by high prices.

Hemlock.—Deliveries from the country are small and slow. Prices remain firm at the recent rise.

Lavender.—Flower oil was steady under fair demand. Garden oil was firmer at 45c. to 50c. per pound. Spike was unchanged. Foreign reports made replacement costs very steady.

Lemon.—American oil was down 10c to the basis of $3.90 to $4 per pound in a market of light request. Messina oil was down 25c., offerings at $4.25 to $5.50 reflecting further reductions in primary market cables.

Lime.—Call for immediate deliveries was moderate. High prices have checked the call for futures. In most respects the spot market was a nominal affair.

Orange.—Quotations from Messina were somewhat lower in some cables last week. Spot prices were also down. Distilled American oil was reduced 25c. to the basis of $4 to $4.25 per pound. Expressed was fairly easy, but prices held. Messina oil was off 10c. to $5.65 to $7 per pound as to seller. West Indian brought $5.50 to $6 when sold at all. General demand was very irregular and always light.

Peppermint.—The market was easy in the Middle West, causing some to shade on offerings that had few takers so far as dealers here were concerned. Local transactions were limited to small quantities, and even here the

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SAMPLES ON REQUEST

TRADE GIVAUDAN SYNTHETICS DELAWANNA MARK

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tendency to shade kept prices uncertain.

Pimento. — Oil held unchanged, though raw material has never been any stronger than it now is in the primary and spot markets.

Safrol.—Chances do not favor an immediate advance in price despite conditions that many had relied on to bring about a rise. For the time being stability is looked for. On increase in offerings from the primary market a decline in safrol prices is even possible. That would be in the very far future, however, if at all, according to the trade.

Sandalwood.—Deliveries of East Indian oil are much more prompt. Last week they were in quite satisfactory position, and hence the market was fairly favorable for buyers if quantities wanted were not too large.

Fats and Oils Data

(Continued from page 64)

Imports and Exports

Imports of Oil Seeds

	Pounds.
Castor beans	25,165
Copra	78,483
Flaxseed	189,764
Poppy seed	1,027
Perilla and sesame seed	3,301
Other oil seeds	5,168

Imports of Foreign Fats and Oils

	Pounds.
Animal oils and fats, edible	569,998
Whale oil	412,163
Cod oil	2,921,130
Codliver oil	5,247,338
Other fish oils	6,830,085
Tallow	9,463,871
Wool grease	2,763,801
Grease and oils, n.e.s. (value)	$253,778
Olive oil, edible	20,191,529
Tung oils	26,185,604
Coconut oil	101,270,097
Sulphur oil or olive foots	9,921,967
Other olive oil, inedible	3,119,735
Palm oil	57,586,025
Palm kernel oil	12,148,722
Sesame oil	4,117,390
Vegetable tallow	1,528,940
Vegetable wax	1,378,245
Carnauba wax	1,854,759
Peanut oil	475,813
Rape (colza) oil	3,634,478
Linseed oil	215,722
Soya bean oil	5,235,639
Perilla oil	1,588,419
Other expressed oils	5,811,190
Glycerin, crude	5,181,724
Glycerin, refined	1,959,862

Exports of Foreign Fats and Oils

	Pounds.
Fish oils	5,620
Other animal oils and fats, edible	11,868
Olive oil, edible	51,550
Tung oils	1,704,174
Coconut oil	134,936
Palm and palm kernel oil	708,875
Peanut oil	3,832
Soya bean oil	64,870
Other expressed oils and fats	66,998
Vegetable wax	151,889

Exports of Domestic Fats and Oils

	Pounds.
Oleo oil	16,808,173
Oleo stock	1,534,362
Tallow	542,327
Lard	226,632,435
Lard, neutral	6,270,736
Lard compounds, containing animal fats	956,858
Oleo and lard stearin	929,275
Neatsfoot oil	388,700
Other animal oils, inedible	252,227
Fish oils	272,901
Grease stearin	222,305
Oleic acid, or red oil	1,018,200
Stearic acid	398,048
Other animal greases and fats	14,905,385
Cottonseed oil, crude	6,121,084
Cottonseed oil, refined	2,305,350
Corn oil	88,100
Vegetable oil lard compounds	1,426,360
Other edible vegetable oils and fats	818,263
Coconut oil	4,961,349
Linseed oil	552,394
Soya bean oil	1,731,254
Vegetable soap stock	2,447,383
Other expressed oils and fats, in edible	1,695,175
Glycerin	546,619

C. T. Nolan Is Dead

C. T. Nolan, manager of the linseed oil, flaxseed, and linseed cake department of the National Lead Company, and for twenty-nine years associated

C. T. Nolan

with that company, died May 11 at his home in this city, after an illness of four months. Funeral arrangements have not been announced. He left a widow.

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Gums, Waxes, Shellac

Fair Volume of Trade Reported — Low Profits Claimed by Carnauba Shippers—Good Call for Candelilla

The market for gums and waxes centered its interest last week on the tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and introduced into the House May 7. The provisions of the proposed legislation affect the interests of the Reporter trades to a degree that warrants a close study of the rates scheduled in the new bill. With this in mind, we have prepared and have printed in this issue an intimate study of the measure. For greater convenience the new duties proposed and those now in force are shown in parallel columns.

Trade in gums and waxes on spot last week was fair in volume. The calls came mainly for smaller amounts but the total registered at the close of the period made an excellent showing in most materials. Prices were about firm most of the time and competition was a negligible affair.

Aloe was a strong article. Undersupply of Curacao gum has caused all kinds of the material to assume a stronger position. The price tendency of all was upward. Arabic was in similar position. Undersupply prevailed everywhere, at home as well as abroad. Furthermore, world demand has not been curtailed much by the advance in prices at all selling points throughout Europe, Asia, and the United States. Most local importers were conservative in the amounts they would sell, preserving their supplies to care for the requirements of contracts and regular customers.

Camphor was firm to strong in Japan and on spot. Demand here checked any tendency to shade prices. Sandarac was basically strong because of undersupply, but the range in minimum price views of sellers was far too wide. Reports of adulterated gum were noted, some accounting thereby for low prices named competitors. However, the minimum prices quoted in the Reporter were declared by the seller thereat to involve merchandise of standard quality.

Waxes were generally firm. The presence of a gentleman from Brazil with news concerning conditions in the carnauba wax market served to create interest among importers. As to demand for waxes generally it was no better than fair.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Arabic sorts, ½c. per lb.	Shellac, T.N., London, August, 2-10c. per lb.
Japan wax, ¼c. per lb.	
Shellac, T.N., Calcutta, June, 1c. per lb.	
July, 2c. per lb.	
Varnish, white, 10c. per gal.	

Gums

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Aloe.—The market could scarcely be stronger. All forms of the article have undergone a gain in strength mainly because the situation in Curacao gum is such as to make for advancing prices and low supplies everywhere. The market was not so active last week but prices were none the less strong.

Arabic.—The advance was extended, bringing cleaned amber sorts to the basis of 16c. to 18c. per pound, and the tendency here was to refuse orders offered at less than 17c. Scarcity was the rule everywhere.

Asafetida.—Small demand prevailed but prices were very steady in view of the fact that stocks were in firm hands and were not excessive in size.

Benzoin.—Trading was along quiet lines that made for a steady but not very active market. Prices were about firm.

Camphor.—All intimations from the primary market indicated strength of a basic kind to be predominant and suggestive of possible advances in prices. Demand here kept prices very firm at the recent advance.

Gamboge.—Inquiry was somewhat sluggish, the interest of buyers being mainly restricted to smaller quantities than had been the cast recently. Prices seemed to be steady, however, and no shading was reported in quarters doing business in the period under review.

Mastic.—Business done was merely sufficient to confirm prices without changing the general course and condition of trade in the least.

Myrrh.—The spot market held very well. One of the leading importers declared that he was again experiencing the greatest kind of difficulty in securing a quality of gum certain to pass the standards enforced by the Department of Agriculture. Quotations were firmer here.

Olibanum.—Business was very fair, keeping prices steady and free from competitive shading. Stocks were representative of the entire line.

Sandarac.—Adulterated merchandise was reported on spot. Some quarters declared that pure goods were unobtainable under 70c per pound. Others reported merchandise of usual quality available at 66c. Brokers bought thereat.

Waxes

Bees. — Higher qualities were rather easy, but the poorer grades were declared to be firmer, at least, if not higher in price. Local business was only fair.

Candelilla. — Shipments were more liberal and a return to conditions close to normal seemed to be at hand. Demand was reported to be good and prices were firm.

Carnauba. — Reports from the primary market indicated that in the oninion of at least one operator the prices are too low to permit a warranted profit to those factoring the article in Brazil. The suggested result of this is that future crops may be neglected somewhat. Prices quoted to this market seemed to be generally firm last week, while those named for spot goods were at least steady. Exportation from Brazil by countries in 1926 and 1927 were as follows:—

	1926.	1927.
Germany	1,547,152	2,147,962
Great Britain	1,006,184	1,100,145
United States	2,196,818	2,767,012
Belgium	42,363	245,599
France	834,161	425,717
Italy	80,123	229,509
Various	61,322	119,576
Totals	5,768,123	7,033,520

Japan.—Spot quotations were up ¼c. at 17c. per pound, confirming here the stronger and higher prices in the primary market.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Shellac

While price progress at Calcutta and London was upward in the early part of the past week, subsequent declines resulted in T. N. shellac showing no important change in quotations, comparing Friday prices last week with those effective May 3. Spot quotations underwent no change, being firm most of the period as the result of a very fair demand for quick and later deliveries. Most opinions in this market leaned to the idea that shellac in Calcutta is a fundamentally firm article; that underproduction is likely to prevail this year; and that given a normal consumption throughout the world, present prices are likely to appear as reasonable in the future. White shellac varnish was 10c. higher on the week, the price for 1 to 9 barrels being $2.60 per gallon, 5-pound cut. Orange varnish remained without change.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations on shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent corresponding prices here, which include handling and other charges):—

	May 10		May 7	
	Shillings cwt.	Cents lb.	Shillings cwt.	Cents lb.
August	197	44.6	197½	44.8
October	200	45.3	200	45.3

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight August s. d.	October s. d.
May 4	197 6	200 6
May 6	195 0	197 6
May 7	198 0	201 6
May 8	200 0	203 0
May 9	200 0	203 0
May 10	197 0	200 0

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for U.S.S.A., T.N., c.&f. New York, import terms, cash on arrival, were as follows:—

	Per pound May 10	May 3
June	42⅝	41⅜
July	43⅛	42⅛

(Continued on page 76)

H. V. F. PRICE Inc., 130 PEARL ST. New York, N. Y.
SHELLAC Cutch Gambier Sumac

JAMES W. BYRNES SHELLAC CO. Incorporated
BLEACHED SHELLAC GUM SHELLAC SHELLAC VARNISHES
162 Front Street New York City

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Recent Imports at U. S. Ports

New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—79 dms, 63,200 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Albertic, Liverpool
11 dms, 8,800 lbs, Keatler Bros, Albertic, Liverpool
FORMIC—160 carboys, 27,368 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
OXALIC—30 cks, 13,906 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
STEARIC—50 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
64 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
30 bgs, E M Sargeant & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
254 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
203 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
TARTARIC—325 cks, Wm Neuberg, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
140 pkgs, Wm Neuberg, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
AETEMOL—1 dm, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—40 cks, 20,275 lbs, Jos Morningstar & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
EGG—49 cs, 9,800 lbs, C E Armstrong, Tako, Shanghai
SIFTING—7 cs, D L Moss & Co, United States, Oslo
ALCOHOL, DENATURED—210 dms, C Esteva, Carolyn, San Juan
59 dms, Sherlow Chemical Co, Nerissa, St Croix
ALOES—27 cs, Anglo-South American Trust Co, Steel Seafarer, Aden
230 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Amor, Curacao
ALUM, CHROME—17 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, NITRATE—196 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bergensfjord, Oslo
202 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Norefjord, Oslo
SULPHOCYANIDE—5 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
AMMONIAC, SAL—128 cks, 50,259 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
250 cks, 157,300 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
ANISE—122 bgs, Arabic, Antwerp
ANNATTO, LIQUID—3 dms, E F Morley Co, Carmania, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—43 cs, 23,251 lbs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OXIDE—100 cks, C W Leavitt & Co, De Grasse, Havre
REGULUS—850 cs, Arnhold & Co, Tako, Hankow
ARGOLS—100 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, Livenza, Leghorn
300 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, Patria, Marseilles
100 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Patria, Marseilles
70 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, Exiria, Oran
65 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Exiria, Oran
430 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Hellen, Tarragona
ARSENIC, WHITE—67 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Mexico, Tampico
ARTISTS' MATERIAL—2 cs, Winsor & Newton, Minnewaska, London
8 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
11 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ASPHALT—61 dms, The Flintkote Co, City of Hereford, Suez
BALSAM—10 cs, 1,174 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
BARK, MEDICINAL — 4 bls, R Desvernine, Munago, Nassau
6 bls, Cohen & Co, Munango, Nassau
BARYTES — 500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Sac City, Rotterdam
BAY RUM—10 cks, D O Borne & Son, Nerissa, St Thomas
100 cks, Hudson Tea Co, Nerissa, St Thomas
BENZYL BENZOATE—1 cs, 11 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—10 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
5 cks, Binney & Smith Co, Arabic, Antwerp
10 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
BONE MEAL—450 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
2,254 bgs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE—553 bgs, G J Schildt, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
BRISTLES—2 cs, National Bank of Commerce, Collamer, Havre
1 cs, New York Trust Co, Collamer, Havre
4 cs, H Harburger, Minnewaska, London
1 ck, M Broverman, Minnewaska, London
31 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, Minnewaska, London
28 pkgs, Minnewaska, London
7 bbls, Bank of America, Polonia, Danzig
3 bbls, L Grosof, Polonia, Danzig
1 ck, M Broverman & Son, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
7 cs, Bank of America, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
21 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5 cs, Polack Co, Ile de France, Havre
12 cs, F H Cone & Co, McKeesport, Havre
BRONZE POWDER—14 cs, Bryant & Heffernan, Muenchen, Bremen
2 cs, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Muencnen, Bremen
3 cs, National City Bank, Muenchen Bremen
1 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Muenchen, Bremen
4 cs, Kupper Bros & Co, President Harding, Bremenhaven
20 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, President Harding, Bremenhaven
1 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, President Harding, Bremenhaven
3 cs, F B Vandegrift & Co, President Harding, Bremenhaven
9 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, Leo Uhlfelder & Co, Berlin, Bremen
15 cs, A Hurst & Co, Berlin, Bremen
7 cs, W H Kemp & Co, Berlin, Bremen
1 dm, J E Mandlik, Berlin, Bremen
37 cs, Baer Bros, Berlin, Bremen
VARNISH — 7 dms, J E Mandlik, Berlin, Bremen
BUTYL ACETATE—464 dms, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
235 dms, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—60 dms, 24,156 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—6 cs, 787 lbs, Schering Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CRUDE—1,890 cs, Mitsui & Co, Tako, Kobe
250 cs, Mitsui & Co, Tako, Keeling
SYNTH—410 cs, 110,167 lbs, E I Dupont de Nemours Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
CANARY SEED—250 bgs, A G Dunn, Livenza, Palermo
154 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Exermont, Casablanca
250 bgs, O Gerdon & Co, Exermont, Casablanca
1,350 bgs, Exermont, Casablanca
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Avery Payne Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, I H E C of N Y, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Archibald & Lewis Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
CARBON DECOLORIZING—110 bgs, 22,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
68 crates, Urbain Corpn, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CARDAMOM—3 cs, Archibald & Lewis Co, Minnewaska, London
CINNABAR—22 cks, 5,535 lbs, A Hurst & Co, Ohio, Leghorn
CLAY—16 pkgs, Milton Greenbaum, Sac City, Rotterdam
BLUE—39 cks, Chatham & Phoenix Bank, Sac City, Rotterdam
CHINA—491 tons, 28 cwt, Moore & Munger, Wearbridge, Fowey
299 tons, 24 cwt, English China Clay Sales Corpn, Wearbridge, Fowey
POTTERS—100 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Wearbridge, Fowey
CLOVES—75 bgs, W T Rawleigh Co, Patria, Marseilles
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—112 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Sac City, Rotterdam
254 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
11 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
COBALT OXIDE—23 bbls, Belgo Amer Trading Corpn, Arabic, Antwerp
COCHINEAL—12 bgs, 1 ton, 3 cwt, 3 qrs, 26 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Carmania, Liverrpool
COCOA BEANS—1,800 bgs, F A Thompson, Benguela, Accra
800 bgs, Barclay Bank, Benguela, Accra
800 bgs, J Lyon & Co, Benguela, Accra
773 bgs, Camp Francaice l'Afrique, Benguela, Accra
134 bgs, F A Thompson, Benguela, Accra
3,000 bgs, Soc Com'l de l'Quest Africain, Benguela, Accra

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1,016 bgs, 3,556 bus, W R Grace & Co, Vandyck, Fernambuco
CASSIA—50 bls, 4,000 lbs, Van Loan & Co, Tako, Shanghai
CASEIN—1,334 bgs, 160,080 lbs, The Kalbfleisch Corpn, Pan America, Buenos Aires
CHALK, BLOCK—1,000,000 kilos, 2,200,000 lbs, Taintor Trading Co, Collamer, Dunkirk
500,000 kilos, 1,100,000 lbs, Taintor Trading Co, MacKeesport, Dunkirk
550,000 kilos, 1,210,000 lbs, E Fox & Co, MacKeesport, Dunkirk
500,000 kilos, 1,100,000 lbs, Kidder Peabody & Co, MacKeesport, Dunkirk
CHEMICALS—10 cs, Eckford Chem Co, Muenchen, Bremen
11 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Muenchen, Bremen
400 bgs, H Sundheimer, Inc, Minnewaska, London
20 cks, 11,792 lbs, Philipp Bauer Co, Inc, Sac City, Rotterdam
150 dms, 60,390 lbs, Kidder Peabody & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
10 cks, 6,903 lbs, Philipp Bauer Co, Inc, Sac City, Rotterdam
129 cks, Hummel & Robinson, Sac City, Rotterdam
2 bbls, F Behrend, United States, Oslo
217 cks, Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
22 pkgs, Merck & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Philipp Bauer Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
70 cs, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
280 bgs, National City Bank, Cameronia, Glasgow
28 cks, Innis Speiden & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
19 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
10 bbls, Hydrosan Corpn, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
99 bgs, Jungmann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
112 cks, Jungmann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
8 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
75 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Berlin, Bremen
56 cks, J C Wiarda & Co, Berlin, Bremen
108 carboys, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
22 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
97 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
183 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
12 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Majestic, Southampton
9 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, De Grasse, Havre
4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Ile de France, Havre
8 cs, E Fougera & Co, Ile de France, Havre
8 cs, Gane & Ingram, Ile de France, Havre
12 cs, J Manheimer, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
20 cks, Merck & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
80 cks, Hans Hinrichs Chem Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
166 cks, Hummel & Robinson, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
30 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
300 cs, Heneal, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
71 cs, Calcyanide Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SALT—25 cks, Eckford Chem Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CHROME OXIDE—20 kgs, Cameronia, Glasgow
CINCHONA BARK—17 bls, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
PRODUCTS—25 cs, R W Greef & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
50 cs, R W Greef & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1,125 bgs, Soc Com'l de l'Quest Africain, Benguela, Winneba
1,500 bgs, Blandy Bros, Benguela, Takoradi
263 bgs, F A Thompson, Benguela, Takoradi
1,600 bgs, Benguela, Winneba
1,100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Cruz, Bahia
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Cruz, Guayaquil
170 bgs, American Bluefrisveen, Inc, Sac City, Rotterdam
277 bgs, Zeriba, Lisbon
71 bgs, R Desvernine, Carabobo, Maracaibo
40 bgs, Meyer & Co, Carabobo, Maracaibo
25 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Carabobo, Maracaibo
134 bgs, Carabobo, La Guayra
525 bgs, W & A Leaman, Astrea, Port de Paix
300 bgs, R Fabien & Co, Astrea, Cape Haitien
200 bgs, Ultramares Corpn, Astrea, Cape Haitien
100 bgs, W & A Leaman, Astrea, Cape Haitien
2,500 bgs, Maraval, Trinidad
28 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Maraval, Grenada
730 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Maraval, Grenada
950 bgs, Nerissa, Trinidad
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Nerissa, Trinidad
547 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Calamares, Port Limon
500 bgs, Calamares, Cristobal
161 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, West Humhaw, Apopa
533 bgs, African & Eastern Trading Co, West Humhaw, Apopa
701 bgs, W & A Leaman, West Humhaw, Apopa
762 bgs, Comp Francaise l'Afrique, West Humhaw, Lagos
1,398 bgs, W & A Leaman, West Humhaw, Lagos
180 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, West Humhaw, Lagos
2,296 bgs, African & Eastern Trading Co, West Humhaw, Lagos
2,400 bgs, African & Eastern Trading Co, West Humhaw, Takoradi
1,210 bgs, Schall, Pavenstadt & Co, Coamo, Santo Domingo City
250 bgs, E A Canalize & Co, Coamo, Santo Domingo City
540 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Coamo, Santo Domingo City
77 bgs, O Gerdan Co, Ancon, South American Port
200 bgs, Jolil Bros, Ancon, South American Port
900 bgs, Ultramares Corpn, Ancon, South American Port
175 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Swinburne, Para
427 bgs, Swinburne, Para
3,383 bgs, National City Bank, Pan America, Bahia
2,250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Pan America, Bahia
2,566 bgs, Pan America, Bahia
250 bgs, Barclay Bank, Pan America, Bahia
250 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Pan America, Bahia
700 bgs, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vandyck, Trinidad
655 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Vandyck, Trinidad
600 bgs, Vandyck, Trinidad
80 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, City of Hereford, Colombo
684 bgs, Gillespie & Co, City of Hereford, Colombo
1,100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Amor, Puerto Cabello
1,000 bgs, Amor, Puerto Cabello
100 bgs, Ultramares Corpn, Amor, Puerto Cabello
250 bgs, I Witkins & Co, Amor, Puerto Cabello
1,900 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, Zaremba, Accra
600 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, Zaremba, Winnebah
477 bgs, Niger Co, Zaremba, Winnebah
1,125 bgs, Soc Com'l de l'Quest Africain, Zaremba, Saltpond
750 bgs, Superintendence Co., Inc, Zaremba, Saltpond
200 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, Zaremba, Saltpond
COCOA BEANS—57 bgs, Niger Co, Zaremba, Saltpond
1,118 bgs, Niger Co, Zaremba, Cape Coast
3,200 bgs, African & Eastern Trading Co, Zaremba, Takoradi
4,500 bgs, Soc Com'l de l'Quest Africain, Zaremba, Takoradi
COCOA BEAN RESIDUE—932 bgs, 177,795 lbs, American Agricultural Chem Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
COCONUT—350 bgs, 35,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, St Mary, Port Antonio
600 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Banana Sales Corpn, St Mary, Port Antonio
360 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Dunham Mfg Co, Maraval, Trinidad
1,500 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Maraval, Trinidad
26 bgs, 2,600 lbs, Mando Trading Co, Coamo, San Juan
590 bgs, 59,000 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Ceiba, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, J A Minty & Co, Tivives, Belize
2,500 bgs, 250,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Ancon, Cristobal
492 bgs, 49,200 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Ancon, Cristobal
1,010 bgs, 101,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Ancon, Cristobal
946 bgs, 94,600 lbs, Dunham Mfg Co, Vandyck, Trinidad
DESIC—300 cs, 39,000 lbs, Peter Paul Candy Mfg Co, Manaar, Colombo
300 cs, National City Bank, Lorengo, Colombo
200 cs, Central Union Trust Co, Lorenzo, Colombo
CODLIVER MEAL—50 half cs, C L Huisking & Co, Norefjord, Bergen
COLOCYNTH PULP — 30 bls, Manaar, Port Sudan
COLORS — 2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Muenchen, Bremen
3 pkgs, W J Byrnes & Co, Carmania, Liverpool
1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, De Grasse, Havre
ARTISTS'—72 cs, M Grumbacher, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
EARTH — 70 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Muenchen, Bremen
50 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
20 cks, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
25 cks, J H Furman Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, F Stauff & Co, Berlin, Bremen
39 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ENAMEL—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, President Harding, Bremen
COPAIBA BALSAM—60 cs, Swinburne, Para
COPRA—614 bgs, 79,820 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Tivives, Belize
CORK—60 bls, 6,000 lbs, L C Dever, Hellen, Palamos
DISCS—182 bls, 18,200 lbs, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
SHAVING—530 bls, 53,000 lbs, W H Hutchinson, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
8,686 bls, 868,600 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Chieri, Lisbon
1,724 bls, 172,400 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Nieuw Ameterdam, Rotterdam
WASTE—735 bls, 73,500 lbs, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
1,743 bls, 174,300 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Hellen, Palamos
5,966 bls, 596,600 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Chieri, Lisbon
WOOD—210 bls, 21,000 lbs, Zeriba, Lisbon
1,690 bls, 169,000 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Zeriba, Lisbon
2,240 bls, 224,000 lbs, Wicander & Co, Zeriba, Lisbon
200 bls, 20,000 lbs, Equitable Trust Co, Zeriba, Lisbon
5,000 cs, L Mundet & Sons, Zeriba, Lisbon
12,052 bls, 1,205,200 lbs, L Mundet & Sons, Zeriba, Lisbon
5,779 bls, 577,900 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Chieri, Lisbon
CUMIN SEED—101 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exermont, Casablanca
DEXTRIN—101 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, United States, Oslo
DIETHYL SULPHATE—6 dms, 5,473 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
DUTCH METAL—1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, President Harding, Bremen
DYES, ALIZARIN—184 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
29 jugs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
2 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
13 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
131 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
19 jugs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ANILINE—3 cks, B Bernard, Sac City, Rotterdam
2 dms, Chase National Bank, Carmania, Liverpool
1 keg, Chase National Bank, Carmania, Liverpool
565 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
13 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
4 jugs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
21 cks, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
2 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
3 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Arabic, Antwerp
3 bbls, B Bernard, Inc, Arabic, Antwerp
2 cs, L & R Organic Prod, Inc, Arabic, Antwerp
8 bbls, L & R Organic Prod, Inc, Arabic, Antwerp
11 cks, American Aniline Prod Co, Arabic, Antwerp
28 cks, Irving Trust Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
31 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
9 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 ck, Irving Trust Co, De Grasse, Havre
12 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, De Grasse, Havre
136 pkgs, The Ciba Co, De Grasse, Havre
21 pkgs, The Ciba Co, De Grasse, Havre
83 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, De Grasse, Havre
14 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
59 pkgs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
43 cks, The Geigy Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
19 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
1 ck, American Aniline Prod, Inc, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
3 cs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

DYES, ALIZARIN—38 jugs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
347 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

EGG YOLK—28 cs, 5,600 lbs, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

EPSOM SALT—250 cks, Th Goldschmidt Corpn, Berlin, Bremen

ETHYL CHLORIDE—4 cs, Hayden, Popper, Klein, Inc, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

FERROCHROME—95 cs, W R Grace & Co, Kingsholm, Gothenburg

FERTILIZER, NITRATE PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, 39,916 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

FLAXSEED—6,605,456 kilos, 264,218 bus, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Sud Cubano, Rosario
3,800,900 kilos, 155,636 bus, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Talisman, San Nicolas
2,808,500 kilos 112,340 bus, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Talisman, Buenos Aires

FLORAL WATER—15 cs, Orbis Products Trading Co, Patria, Marseilles
100 pkgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Patria, Cannes
3 cs, A Chiris & Co, Patria, Cannes

FULLERS EARTH—350 bgs, 70,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Minnewaska, London

GAMBIER—850 cs, E E Androvette, Dolius, Singapore

GELATIN—60 cs, Paul Puttmann, Munchen, Bremen
34 cs, Dupont Pathe Film Co, Minnewaska, London
25 bbls, E A Rogers, Exermont, Marseilles
200 bgs, Heicke Gelatine Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
25 cs, T W Dunn & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 cs, W E Miller, De Grasse, Havre
10 bbls, G J Schildt, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

GINGER ROOT—480 bgs, The Niger Co, Benguela, Freetown
441 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Benguela, Freetown
1,132 bgs, Benguela, Freetown
313 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, West Humshaw, Freetown
190 bgs, Cie Francaise de L'Afrique, Zarembo, Freetown

GLASS PLATE—23 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
18 cs, L Solomon & Son, Arabic, Antwerp
10 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
22 cs, Schrenk & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
3 cs, Myer Plate Glass Co, Arabic, Antwerp
16 cs, French American Banking Corpn, Arabic, Antwerp
4 cs, Bostock Rhoades & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
14 cs, Lazard Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Berlin, Bremen

SHEET—136 cs, Royal Glass Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
40 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
60 cs, Eureka Glass Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
17 cs, L Solomon & Son, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
54 cs, Schrenk & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 cs, Bienenfeld Import Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

WINDOW—11 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Munchen, Bremen
22 cs, Schrenk & Co, Carmania, Liverpool
14 cs, Morris Glass Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
33 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Arabic, Antwerp
1,257 cs, National City Bank, Arabic, Antwerp
796 cs, Chatham & Phenix National Bank, Arabic, Antwerp
75 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Arabic, Antwerp
34 cs, Schrenk & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
20 cs, Myers Plate Glass Co, Arabic, Antwerp
600 cs, L Cohen, Arabic, Antwerp
100 cs, Bronx Glass Co, Arabic, Antwerp
1,312 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
106 cs, Arabic, Antwerp
2 cs, Semon, Bache Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
64 cs, Bienenfeld Import Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

GLAUBER SALT—125 bbls, 57,750 lbs, Monmouth Chem Corpn, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

GLUE—100 bgs, M Russ Co, Collamer, Havre
41 cs, D C Andrews & Co, Inc, Aquitania, London
15 bgs, Gallager & Ascher, Exermont, Genoa
536 bgs, J J Shore & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
113 bales, W E Miller, De Grasse, Havre

LEATHER—20 cs, 2,860 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam

MARINE—21 crates, L W Ferdinand & Co, American Merchant, London

GLUESTOCK—202 bales, G S Rochford, Sac City, Rotterdam
178 bales, American Exchange Irving Trust Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
79 bales, Hannel & Bennet, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

GLYCERIN—50 dms, 63,269 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Sac City, Rotterdam
137 dms, Centrosoyus Amer, Inc, United States, Oslo
30 dms, Exermont, Marseilles
16 bbls, Heyden Chem Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
140 dms, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
15 dms, State Chem Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
50 dms, R F Downing & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
120 dms, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 cks, W V Doorn, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
10 dms, Weiss Forwarding Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

GRAPHITE—553 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Exermont, Marseilles
1,163 bgs, 186,511 lbs, C E Pettinos, Exermont, Marseilles
267 bgs, National City Bank, Patria, Marseilles
192 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, De Grasse, Havre
250 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible, City of Hereford, Colombo
100 bbls, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, City of Hereford, Colombo
64 bbls, New York Trust Co, City of Hereford, Colombo
571 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Manaar, Colombo
232 bbls, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, Manaar, Colombo
300 bgs, New York Trust Co, Lorenzo, Colombo

GREASE WOOL—35 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Muenchen, Bremen
14 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Muenchen, Bremen
17 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Muenchen, Bremen
100 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Muenchen, Bremen

GUM ARABIC—100 bgs, North German Lloyd, Muenchen, Bremen
23 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, City of Hereford, Port Said
125 bgs, National Gum & Mica Co, City of Hereford, Port Said

GUM, ARABIC—250 bgs, Orbis Products Trading Co, City of Hereford, Pt Sudan
147 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, City of Hereford, Pt Sudan
250 bgs, H Heide, City of Hereford, Pt Sudan
250 bgs, Barclay Bank, City of Hereford, Pt Sudan
150 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, City of Hereford, Pt Sudan
250 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Manaar, Pt Sudan
250 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Manaar, Pt Sudan
95 bgs, Frank Vleit Co, Inc, Manaar, Pt Sudan
250 bgs, Barclay Bank, Manaar, Pt Sudan
250 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Lorenzo, Pt Sudan

BURNT—50 bgs, Red Hand Composition Co, Minnewaska, London

CHICLE—30 bls, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz
49 bls, Cordellera Coml Co, Tivives, Belize
1,427 bls, Chicle Development Co, Tivives, Belize

COPAL—1 bg, P S Puschaert, Arabic, Antwerp
119 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
470 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Arabic, Antwerp
150 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Arabic, Antwerp
240 bgs, Innes & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
150 bgs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Arabic, Antwerp
28 bgs, J D Lewis, Arabic, Antwerp
20 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Arabic, Antwerp
279 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
400 bgs, W H Scheel, Arabic, Antwerp
80 bgs, Arabic, Antwerp
210 bgs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Agapenor, Singapore
140 bgs, Baring Bros, Agapenor, Singapore
35 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Agapenor, Singapore

DAMMAR—350 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Steel Seafarer, Batavia
200 bgs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Steel Seafarer, Batavia
200 cs, Innes & Co, Steel Seafarer, Batavia

KARAYA—134 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, Lorenzo, Colombo

MYRRH—15 bgs, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Steel Seafarer, Aden

PERILLA—318 bls, Calamares, Cristobal

TRAGACANTH—17 bgs, A D Isbetcherian, Minnewaska, London
8 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Minnewaska, London
15 cs, Wm Mohrman, Minnewaska, London
31 bgs, Wm Mohrman, American Merchant, London
10 cs, Wm Mohrman, American Merchant, London

GYPSUM—400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Muenchen, Bremen
300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Berlin, Bremen
200 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Berlin, Bremen

HAIR, HUMAN—2 cs, C Cosmo, Patria, Palermo

HERBS, MEDICINAL—11 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Exermont, Algiers
18 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Patria, Lyon
60 bgs, 6,666 lbs, R Hilliers Son Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

INDIGO—28 cks, General Dyestuff Corpn, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

IODINE—72 kgs, Nash Watjen & Bangs, Ebro, Antofagasta
103 kgs, Nash, Watjen & Bangs, Ebro, Iquique

IPECAC ROOT—1 cs, Fidanque Bros, Ancon, Panama
4 bgs, Hollinghurst & Co, Ancon, Panama
7 bls, Spanish Amer Coml Co, Metapan, Cartagena

IRISH MOSS—50 bls, 11,000 lbs, C H Reisig, Collamer, Havre
30 bls, C H Reisig, De Grasse, Havre

IRON OXIDE—37 cks, 22,200 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Aquitania, London
63 cks, 37,800 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Aquitania, London
6 cks, 3,600 lbs, Montog & Cassidy, Carmania, Liverpool
80 cks, 48,000 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Carmania, Liverpool
49 cks, 29,400 lbs, Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
100 bbls, 55,000 lbs, Hummel & Robinson, Hellen, Malaga
123 bbls, 66,000 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Hellen, Malaga
174 bbls, 93,786 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Hellen, Malaga
76 bbls, 45,600 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Hellen, Malaga
20 cks, 12,000 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Hellen, Malaga
86 bbls, 61,380 lbs, C K Williams & Co, Hellen, Malaga

KAOLIN—10 bbls, E Fougera & Co, Minnewaska, London

LAUREL WATER—50 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Patria, Cannes

LICORICE PASTE—5 cs, 906 lbs, A M Leslie, Exermont, Marseilles
ROOT—128 bdls, Tur Hermanos, Manuel Arnus, Tarragona
5 cs, Tur Hermanos, Manuel Arnus, Tarragona
9 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Manuel Arnus, Tarragona

LIME JUICE—7 puns, J P Smith & Co, American Merchant, London

LITHIUM CARBONATE—1 cs, E Fougera & Co, Minnewaska, London

MACE—7 bbls, Barclay Bank, Maraval, Grenada
5 bbls, Royal Bank of Canada, Maraval, Grenada

MAGNESIA, CALCINED—30 cs, 2 tons 1 cwt 11 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Carmania, Liverpool
CARBONATE—50 cks, 2 tons 8 cwt 1 qtr 22 lbs, Schofield Donald Co, Carmania, Liverpool

MAGNESITE CALCINED—100 bbls, 50,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

MANJAK—60 bbls, C H Watts & Co, Nerissa, Barbados

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—17 cs, Burroughs Welcome & Co, Minnewaska, London
2 cs, E Fougera & Co, Minnewaska, London
60 cs, J Personeni, Ohio, Naples
33 cs, G J Wallan, De Grasse, Havre

MENTHOL SYNTH—30 cs, Theo Seltzer, De Grasse, Havre

METHYLENE CHLORIDE—28 dms, 27,599 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam

MOMILITZ—2 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam

MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Muenchen, Bremen
600 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Muenchen, Bremen
150 bgs, Canadian Bank of Commerce, United States, Oslo

MYROBALANS—12,000 pockets, Hammond & Carpenter, Manaar, Calcutta
3,749 pockets, Mitsui & Co, Lorenzo, Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—1 cs, Merchant Chemical Co, Inc, Minnewaska, London
1,250 bgs, 281,875 lbs, C R Spence & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
1,250 bgs, 281,875 lbs, C R Spence & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam

NICKEL SULPHATE—25 cks, 5 tons 9 cwt 1 qtr 19 lbs, Gallagher & Ascher, Carmania, Liverpool
135 cks, Callagher & Ascher, De Grasse, Havre

NUTMEG—17 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Maraval, Grenada
120 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Maraval, Grenada

NUX VOMICA—2,000 bgs, Volkart Bros, Agapenor, Cochin

OCHER, POWDERED—50 cks, Synth Chem & Color Co, Patria, Marseilles
40 cks, Wishnick Tumpeer, Inc, Patria, Marseilles
80 cks, C K Williams & Co, Patria, Marseilles
22 bbls, Hummel & Robinson, Hellen, Alicante

OIL CAKE—7 bgs, Casein Mfg Co, Exermont, Marseilles

OIL, ALMOND—20 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Patria, Marseilles

BAY—3 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Carolyn, Fajardo
3 pkgs, Nerissa, Dominica

BERGAMOT—25 qr cs, 946 lbs, P R Dreyer, Livenza, Messina
2 half cs, 167 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina

CARAWAY—5 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

CHINAWOOD—263 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Tako, Hankow
300 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Tako, Hankow
400 tons, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Elmbank, Shanghai

CINNAMON LEAF—2 cks, A Chiris Co, Patria, Marseilles
2 dms, T M Duche & Sons, City of Hereford, Colombo

CLOVE—10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
5 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
15 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

COCONUT—730 tons, American Linseed Co, Tako, Manila
752 tons, Copra Milling Co, Cedarhurst, Cebu
3,191 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cedarhurst, Cebu

COD—15 bbls, 750 gls, Lanman & Kemp, Norefjord, Bergen
50 cks, 2,500 gls, Atlas Refinery Co, Norefjord, Bergen
200 cks, 10,000 gls, National Oil Product Co, Silvia, St Johns

CODLIVER—500 bbls, 15,000 gls, Scott & Bowne, Bergensfjord, Bergen
1 cs, Wm Benkert & Co, Bergensfjord, Bergen
10 bbls, 300 gls, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
160 bbls, 4,800 gls, United Drug Co, Norefjord, Bergen
25 bbls, 750 gls, C L Huisking & Co, Norefjord, Bergen
600 bbls, 18,000 gls, Scott & Bowne, Norefjord, Bergen
200 bbls, 6,000 gls, McKesson & Robbins, Bergen
25 bbls, 750 gls, Lanman & Kemp, Norefjord, Bergen
115 bbls, 3,450 gls, P R Dreyer, Norefjord, Bergen
25 bbls, 750 gls, Lanman & Kemp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

CORN—30 bbls, 6 tons, 4 cwt, 3 qtrs, 11 lbs, Wm Porter & Co, Carmania, Liverpool
50 bbls, Wm Porter & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow

ESSENTIAL—6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Munchen, Bremen
2 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Minnetonka, London
9 cs, C W Sellers, Aquitania, London
1 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Aquitania, London
1 cs, National City Bank, Aquitania, London
3 cs, J D Smith & Co, Aquitania, London
6 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Aquitania, London
57 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Morana, Inc, Patria, Marseilles
2 dms, E Lelong, Patria, Marseilles
32 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Patria, Marseilles
12 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, Patria, Cannes
2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Patria, Cannes
2 cs, A Chiris & Co, Patria, Cannes
3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Patria, Cannes
4 cs, Meht & Daniels, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, J Thorpe, De Grasse, Havre
20 pkgs, G Delawana, De Grasse, Havre
11 cs, Ungerer & Co, De Grasse, Havre
5 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, De Grasse, Havre
8 cs, Draeger Shipping Co, De Grasse, Havre
2 cs, Maurice Foy, De Grasse, Havre
7 cs, Veolay, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, Innoxa Lab, De Grasse, Havre
7 cs, Charalot, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, Stern Bros, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, American Express Co, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, C W Sellers & Co, Ile de France, Havre
16 cs, Bank of United States, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, J Wanamaker & Co, Ile de France, Havre
81 cs, A Bourjois & Co, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, Maurice Levy, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, Bertrand Freres, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
18 cs, G Delawanna, Ile de France, Havre
8 cs, Geo Luelders & Co, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, P R Dreyer, Ile de France, Havre
50 cs, Guerlain, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
12 cs, Coty, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
10 cs, Cheramy, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, Rohner & Gehrig, Ile de France, Havre
7 cs, Thomas & Pierson, Ile de France, Havre
4 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, Saks & Co, Ile de France, Havre
12 cs, Titan Shipping Co, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, Morana, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, Rogers & Gallet, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, R Enterprise Co, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, J Benjamin, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, Bonwit, Teller & Co, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, A Marques, Hellen, Valencia
4 dms, Lantier Fils, Hellen, Malaga
1 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Hellen, Malaga
1 ck, Dodge & Olcott Co, Hellen, Tarragona
1 ck, J B Horner, Hellen, Tarragona
2 cks, A A Stillwell & Co, Hellen, Tarragona
1 ck, A Chiris & Co, Hellen, Tarragona

OIL, FISH—19 bbls, Elbert & Co, Minnewaska, London

FUEL—13 dms, Variacoid Chemical Co, Agapenor, Manila

GERANIUM—1 ck, J Manheimer, Patria, Marseilles
2 cans, J Manheimer, Patria, Marseilles

HAARLEM—25 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

LAVENDER—10 cs, J Manheimer, Patria, Cannes

LEMON—25 qr cs, 990 lbs, A G Cailler, Livenza, Messina
100 qr cs, 3,686 lbs, P R Dreyer, Livenza, Messina
4 qr cs, 149 lbs, Sicily Trust Co, Livenza, Messina
79 qr cs, 2,954 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Livenza, Messina
50 qr cs, 1,933 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Livenza, Messina
50 qr cs, 1,933 lbs, A G Cailler, Livenza, Messina
2 half cs, 167 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
80 qr cs, 3,168 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
50 qr cs, 1,980 lbs, Ungerer & Co, Ohio, Messina
100 qr cs, 3,696 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Ohio, Messina
25 half cs, 1,250 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Ohio, Messina
10 qr cs, 528 lbs, Belgian Trading Co, Ohio, Messina

LEMON GRASS—10 dms, Volkart Bros, Agapenor, Cochin
13 dms, Agapenor, Cochin

LIME—10 half cs, Arthur Schwartz Corpn, Nerissa, Dominica

LUBRICATING—60 dms, Sherwood Petroleum Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
65 dms, Schlieman Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

MUSTARD—3 cs, Heine & Co, President Harding, Bremerhaven
14 cs, 222 lbs, Schering Corpn, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

OLIVE—300 cs, 3,000 gls, Bongiorno & Zammattaro, Livenza, Genoa
50 cs, 500 gls, Hudson County National Bank, Livenza, Leghorn
1,000 cs, 10,000 gls, F Romeo & Co, Livenza, Leghorn
50 cs, 500 gls, Steneck Trust Co, Livenza, Leghorn
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Livenza, Leghorn
25 dms, F Romeo & Co, Livenza, Leghorn
200 cs, 2,000 gls, Nicolo Munsco, Livenza, Messina
200 cs, 2,000 gls, B Spiliades & Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
50 cs, 500 gls, G Cuccia & Son, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
75 dms, Providence Dry Salters Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
120 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Bank of Athens, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
425 pkgs, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Interstate Trust Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
50 cs, 500 gls, American Express Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Manuel Vila, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
100 dms, H W Peabody & Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
150 cs, 1,500 gls, Bank of America, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
50 cs, 500 gls, S W Green, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
150 cs, 1,500 gls, Banco di Sicilia Trust Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
662 cs, 6,620 gls, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
41 cs, 410 gls, General Shipping Co, Conte Biancamano, Naples
99 cs, 990 gls, Arturo Mancini, Conte Biancamano, Naples
350 cs, 3,500 gls, Ohio, Genoa
1,000 cs, 10,000 gls, F Romeo & Co, Ohio, Leghorn
450 cs, 4,500 gls, Exermont, Leghorn
1,000 cs, 10,000 gls, F Romeo & Co, Exermont, Leghorn
25 dms, Austin Nichols & Co, Patria, Marseilles
100 cs, 1,000 gls, J Munroe & Co, Patria, Nice
25 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Raynord, Patria, Nice
215 cs, 2,150 gls, La Montagne, Inc, Majestic, Southampton
165 bbls, 8,250 gls, Manuel Arnus, Barcelona
250 cs, 2,500 gls, Duna Saving Bank, Manuel Arnus, Seville
25 bbls, 1,250 gls, National Shawmut Bank, Manuel Arnus, Seville
25 bbls, 1,250 gls, Interstate Trust Co, Manuel Arnus, Seville
50 bbls, 2,500 gls, Madison State Bank, Manuel Arnus, Seville
99 bbls, 4,950 gls, General Import Co, Caterina Gerolomich, Calamata
292 cs, 2,920 gls, Irving Trust Co, Hellen, Barcelona
50 cs, 500 gls, C C Ryer & Co, Hellen, Barcelona
525 cs, 5,250 gls, H H Pike & Co, Inc, Hellen, Barcelona
100 cs, 1,000 gls, J Victori & Co, Hellen, Barcelona
100 cs, 1,000 gls, M Caragol & Co, Hellen, Barcelona
50 bbls, 2,500 gls, Bank of America, Hellen, Malaga
100 cs, 1,000 gls, Madison State Bank, Hellen, Malaga
15 dms, Madison State Bank, Hellen, Malaga

ORANGE—25 qr cs, 935 lbs, A G Cailler, Livenza, Messina
45 qr cs, 1,760 lbs, Parson & Petit, Livenza, Messina
50 qr cs, 1,955 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
2 half cs, 167 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Livenza, Messina
3 dms, 1,577 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
3 dms, 1,590 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
50 qr cs, 1,870 lbs, J B Horner, Ohio, Messina
25 qr cs, 935 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Ohio, Messina

PALM—88 dms, G B Ollivant & Co, Benguela, Lagos
27 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, Benguela, Degama
158 cks, The Niger Co, Benguela, Degama
311 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, Benguela, Calabar
159 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, Benguela, Duala
660 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, Benguela, Warri
126 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, Benguela, Sapele
395 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, Benguela, Kobo
40 cks, The Niger Co, Benguela, Burutu
160 cks, Comp Francaise de l'Afrique, Benguela, Port Harcourt
606,424 lbs, The Niger Co, West Humhaw, Lagos
1,348 dms, African & Eastern Trading Co, West Humhaw, Port Harcourt
111 cks, W & A Leaman, West Humhaw, Abomema
2,067,822 lbs, African & Eastern Trading Co, West Humhaw, Calabar

OIL, PALM—115 dms, The Niger Co, West Humhaw, Cotonon
83 cks, Comp Francaise de l'Afrique, West Humhaw, Cotonon
257 dms, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc, West Humhaw, Lagos
8 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, West Humhaw, Lagos
1 dm, The Niger Co, West Humhaw, Bassam
152 cks, African & Eastern Trading Co, West Humhaw, Apapa
600 bbls, United States Steel Product Co, Steel Seafarer, Belawan Deli
301 bbls, United States Steel Product Co, Steel Seafarer, Port Swettenham
814 tons, The Niger Co, Zarembo, Matadi
886 dms, African & Eastern Trading Co, Zarembo, Port Harcourt
PEANUT—160 tons, J Bibby & Son, Albertic, Liverpool
PETITGRAIN—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Patria, Cannes
30 cs, W R Grace & Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—200 dms, W R Grace & Co, Tako, Kobe
550 bbls, W R Grace & Co, Tako, Osaka
100 dms, Mitsui & Co, Tako, Osaka
ROSE—21 dms, A Chiris & Co, Nerissa, Martinique
SARDINE—280 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tako, Kobe
SESAME—75 dms, I R Boody & Co, United States, Oslo
135 dms, United States, Oslo
100 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
160 tons, J Bibby & Son, Albertic, Liverpool
50 dms, Glidden Food Prod Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
420 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
150 dms, Contadnia Oil Prod Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SOAP—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Minnewaska, London
SOYA BEAN—260 tons, Mitsui & Co, Tako, Dairen
SPERM—100 bbls, J D Irvin & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
SULPHUR—258 bbls, Smith Weilman Oil Co, Zeriba, Lisbon
150 bbls, Procter & Gamble Co, Ohio, Messina
100 bbls, H W Peabody & Co, Ohio, Naples
300 bbls, J B Dewsnap & Co, Exiria, Patras
200 bbls, H W Peabody & Co, Exiria, Patras
300 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Exiria, Smyrna
325 dms, H W Peabody & Co, Caterina Gerolomich, Piraeus
99 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Caterina Gerolomich, Piraeus
100 dms, Caterina Gerolomich, Piraeus
100 dms, H W Peabody & Co, Caterina Gerolomich, Calamata
100 dms, J B Dewsnap & Co, Caterina Gerolomich, Calamata
100 dms, J B Dewsnap & Co, Caterina Gerolomich, Metelino
200 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Caterina Gerolomich, Metelino
50 bbls, National Bank of Greece, Caterina Gerolomich, Metelino
100 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Caterina, Metelino
YLANG YLANG—3 cs, J Manheimer, Patria, Marseilles
OPIUM—20 cs, 4,098 lbs, Italian Amer Shipping Co, Livenza, Genoa
10 cs, Merck & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
ORANGE WATER—15 pkgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Patria, Marseilles
ORRIS ROOT—100 bbls, Barclay Bank, Maraval, St Vincent
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE—4 cs, Phoenix National Bank, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PAINT—13 cs, Travis & Park, Sac City, Rotterdam
6 cks, Fezandie & Sperrie, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
ENAMEL—4 dms, Inertol Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, Hudson Tea Co, Hellen, Alicante
45 cs, Hudson Tea Co, Hellen, Alicante
25 cs, M P Kuezor & Co, Hellen, Alicante
15 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Hellen, Alicante
25 cs, Esteve Corpn, Hellen, Alicante
495 pkgs, Hellen, Alicante
PARAFFIN—8,400 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corpn, Minnewaska, London
1,300 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corpn, Palonia, Danzig
PARALDEHYDE—40 cks, 6,182 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PAW PAW JUICE—1 cs, W A Bird, Nerissa, Antigua
PEPPER BLACK—240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Agapenor, Alleppey
160 bgs, Agapenor, Alleppey
PERFUMERY SYNTH—2 cs, Morana, Inc, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
PERUVIAN BARK—54 bls, Duncan Fox & Co, Ebro, Paita
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,500 bbls, 4,851,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
63,155 bbls, 2,662,510 gls, Asiatic Petroleum Corpn, Oleander, Curacao
95,000 bbls, 3,990,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulf Penn, Las Piedras
1,427,076 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Charles E Harwood, Aruba
8,848 tons, Furness Withy & Co, Lumen, Curacoa
110,000 bbls, 4,620,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Agwistone, Las Piedras
115,000 bbls, 4,830,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, E M Clark, Mamomal
41,353 bbls, 1,736,826 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Norman Bridge, Aruba
77,193 bbls, 3,242,106 gls, Warner Quinlan Co, Clement Smith, Las Piedras
56,213 bbls, 2,363,146 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Alpha, Las Piedras
PITCH—30 tins, F Richard Gardner & Co, Minnewaska, London
PLASTER—4,200 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Berlin, Bremen
100 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Berlin, Bremen
5,500 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Windsor
5,700 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Windsor
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, C M V Sillevoldt & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
450 bgs, 49,500 lbs, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
POTASH CARBONATE — 12 cks, 11,910 lbs, Manahan Chem Co, Inc, Sac City, Rotterdam
34 cks, 29,845 lbs, Parsons & Petit, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
48 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Albert, Ballin, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—73 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
160 dms, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
MURIATE—40 bbls, N V Potash Export My, Muenchen, Bremen
NITRATE—91 bgs, 20,220 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corpn, Sac City, Rotterdam
PUMICE, LUMP—2,019 bgs, K F Griffiths & Caterina Gerohmich, Carmeto
POWDERED—592 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Caterina Gerohmick, Carmeto
925 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Caterina Gerohmick, Carmeto
300 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Caterina Gerohmick, Carmeto
PYRIDIN—24 cks, Charles Hardy, Inc, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 1,622 bgs, 194,640 lbs, The Tannin Corpn, Pan America, Buenos Aires
3,709 bgs, 445,080 lbs, International Prod Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, 96,000 lbs, R J Vogel & Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
9,216 bgs, 1,105,920 lbs, New York Trust Co, Vandyck, Buenos Aires
4,420 bgs, 530,400 lbs, The Tannin Corpn, Vandyck, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—65 flasks, 4,875 lbs, Equitable Eastern Banking Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz
QUININE SULPHATE—3 cs, Merck & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—200 bgs, F H Van Dam, Muenchen, Bremen
100 bgs, Archibald & Lewis Co, Ile de France, Havre
RHUBARB ROOT—20 cs, Escho Corpn, Minnewaska, London
12 cs, P B Ross & Co, Tako, Shanghai
ROOT, MEDICINAL—22 bls, R Hilliers Son Co, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
ROSE WATER—100 demij, Dodge & Olcott Co, Patria, Cannes
SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 pkg, Tur Hermanos, Manuel Arnus, Barcelona
1 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Hellen, Malaga
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—3 bls, International Overseas Corp, Toltec, Pt Cortes
SEED, MEDICINAL—43 bgs, 4,479 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5 bgs, Meht & Daniels, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
SENNA LEAVES—46 bls, 11,242 lbs, E M Javitz & Son, Manaar, Pt Sudan
SIFTINGS—10 bls, 3,700 lbs, E M Javitz & Son, Manaar, Pt Sudan
SESAME SEED—700 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji, Kasha Tako, Hankow
SCHELITA ORE—598 bgs, Anglo-South American Trust Co, Ebro, Mollendo
99 cs, A Hurst & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
15 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Ralli Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
22 cs, A Hurst & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
7 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1,039 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Hereford, Calcutta
200 bgs, E E Androvette, City of Hereford, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, City of Hereford, Calcutta
350 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, City of Hereford, Calcutta
200 bgs, E E Androvette, Manaar, Calcutta
100 bgs, Chemical National Bank, Manaar, Calcutta
200 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Manaar, Calcutta
467 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Manaar, Calcutta
350 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manaar, Calcutta
100 bgs, The Montrose Corp, Manaar, Calcutta
300 bgs, The Montrose Corp, Manaar, Calcutta
100 bgs, Chemical National Bank, City of Hereford, Calcutta
100 bgs, H V S Price, Inc, City of Hereford, Calcutta
981 bgs, Ralli Bros, Lorenzo, Calcutta
3 cs, Ralli Bros, Lorenzo, Calcutta
200 bgs, E Everett Carleton & Co, Manaar, Calcutta
BUTTON LAC—40 cs, Ralli Bros, City of Hereford, Calcutta
37 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Hereford, Calcutta
25 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manaar, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—75 cs, H W Peabody & Co, Manaar, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, City of Hereford, Calcutta
175 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Hereford, Calcutta
200 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manaar, Calcutta
100 bgs, E E Androvette, Manaar, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Lorenzo, Calcutta
STICKLAC—114 cs, Innes & Co, Steel Seafarer, Singapore
SIENNA EARTH—41 cks, 18,119 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Ohio, Leghorn
27 cks, 11,829 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Ohio, Leghorn
SOAP—10 cks, Progressive Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
100 cs, J C Murray & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
CASTILE—950 cs, 38,126 lbs, Soap Distributors, Inc, Livenza, Leghorn
300 cs, 21,120 lbs, Barcelona Prod Co, Cabo Santa Maria, Seville
225 cs, Neuman Schwiers Co, Patria, Marseilles
300 cs, J P Smith & Co, Patria, Marseilles
160 cs, Equitable Trust Co, Manuel Arnus, Barcelona
SODA, CAUSTIC—55 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
31 cs, Eimer & Amend, Kungsholm, Gotnenburg
CHLORATE—1,600 kegs, Jos Turner & Co, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
CYANIDE—364 cans, Charles Hardy, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
NITRATE—15,427 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Cruz, Tocopilla
144,714 bgs, Anglo & Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corpn, Chilcop, Tocopilla
5,054 bgs, E I Dupont de Nemours Co, Ebro, Antofagasta
2,525 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Ebro, Antofagasta
PHOSPHATE—250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp, Sac City, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, A A Lehman & Co, Inc, Sac City, Rotterdam
200 bbls, Harshaw Chem Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
200 cks, Harshaw Chem Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Harshaw Chem Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
12 kegs, Wm Benkert & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—10 cs, E Dietzgen & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SILICO FLUORIDE — 408 bbls, Harshaw Chem Co, United States, Oslo
SULPHATE—175 cks, 82,399 lbs, Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
100 cks, 46,200 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
125 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhradt & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SULPHITE—30 cks, 32,670 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
SOOT—10 cs, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SPONGES—31 bales, 3,100 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
7 bales, 700 lbs, B E Marx Co, Inc, Munargo, Nassau
36 bales, 3,600 lbs, Florida Sponge Co, Orizaba, Havana
16 bales, 1,600 lbs, Diver Sponge Co, Inc, Orizaba, Havana
43 bales, 4,300 lbs, Diver Sponge Co, Inc, Orizaba, Havana
SPONGES, REFUSE—21 bales, 2,100 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
12 bales, 1,200 lbs, B E Marx Co, Inc, Munargo, Nassau
STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
RICE—30 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, President Harding, Bremen
10 cs, Habicht, Braun & Co, President Harding, Bremen
25 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, United States, Oslo
STEARIN—133 bgs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Carmania, Liverpool
SULPHUR, REFINED—5 cks, McKesson & Robbins, Dakotian, Manchester
SUMAC—350 bgs, 55,825 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Ohio, Palermo
210 bgs, 33,495 lbs, C Soule, Caterina Gerohnich, Palermo
350 bgs, 56,000 lbs, H V F Price, Inc, Exchester, Palermo
EXTRACT—25 cks, American Dyewood Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Livenza, Genoa
500 bgs, 11,000 lbs, H Bugbird Co, Livenza, Genoa
500 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Coty, Inc, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, C B Chrystal Co, Inc, Ohio, Genoa
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Ohio, Genoa
61 bbls, 35,697 lbs, Lunham & Moore, Ohio, Leghorn
TAMASOL—1 cs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,209 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Seafarer, Batavia
410 bgs, Aaron D Weids Sons, Steel Seafarer, Sourabaya
TEA WASTE—716 bgs, Maywood Chem Works, City of Hereford, Calcutta
2,000 bgs, Citro Chem Co, Manaar, Calcutta
870 bgs, Citro Chem Co, Lorenzo, Calcutta
THEOBROMINE — 10 cs, Maywood Chemical Works, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
TOLU BALSAM—11 cs, Colombia Amer Corpn, Metapan, Santa Marta
TURMERIC — 240 bgs, National City Bank, Agapenor, Alleppey
880 bgs, Volkart Bros, Agapenor, Alleppey
400 bgs, Agapenor, Alleppey
650 bgs, Volkart Bros, Agapenor, Cochin
UMBER EARTH—75 cks, Davies, Turner & Co, Patria, Marseilles
VALONEA—1,264 bgs, A Benadava, Caterina Gerolmich, Smyrna
1,745 bgs, Caterina Gerolmich, Smyrna
VANILLA BEANS — 17 cs, F Huber & Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz
VANILLEN—5 cs, 737 lbs, National Park Bank, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
WAX, BEES—19 bgs, Ricart & Co, Coamo, Santo Domingo City
9 bgs, Schall, Pavenstedt & Co, Coamo, Santo Dominco City
49 bgs, D Steengrafe, Orizaba, Havana
50 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Patria, Lisbon
11 bgs, Thomas Norton & Co, Vandyck, Santos
CANDELILLA—70 bgs, Mexico, Tampico
50 bgs, William Garretson, Mexico, Tampico
35 tins, R Martinez & Son, Mexico, Tampico
68 bgs, R Martinez & Son, Mexico, Tampico
43 bgs, M Arguesa & Co, Inc, Mexico, Tampico
CARNAUBA—44 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Vandyck, Pernambuco
MONTAN—37 bgs, 57,750 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—171 bgs, Joseph Dick, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
VEGETABLE—19 bls, Lange Bros, Inc, Calamares, Cristobal
WHITING—500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Collamer, Havre
800 bgs, National City Bank, Arabic, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Coupey Fils, MacKeesport, Dunkirk
WINE LEES—186 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Zeriba, Lisbon
189 bgs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Zeriba, Libson
WOOD FLOUR—2,625 bgs, B L Soberski, Bergensfjord, Oslo
1,220 bgs, State Chem Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
TAR—65 bbls, Atlantic, White Sea & Baltic Co, Polonia, Danzig
792 bbls, Polonia, Danzig
ZINC OXIDE—250 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Arabic, Antwerp
80 bbls, Philipp Bros, Arabic, Antwerp
10 cks, Reichard, Coulston, Inc, Patria, Marseilles

New York Transit Imports

BLANC FIXE—215 cks, Eastman Kodak Co, Rotterdam, Rochester
BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, Muenchen, Bremen, Chicago
10 cs, A C Rempert & Co, President Harding, Bremen, Chicago
CAMPHOR ARTIF—84 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg, Rochester
CHEMICALS—10 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg, Rochester
DYES ANILINE—45 pkgs, The Ciba Co, De Grasse, Havre, Montreal
ETHYL CHLORIDE—5 cs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Saratoga
GELATIN—12 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg, Rochester
GLASS PLATE—33 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Arabic, Antwerp, Chicago
4 cs, L Solomon & Son, Arabic, Antwerp, Chicago
LICORICE PASTE—300 cs, Tur Hermanos, Manuel Arnus, Barcelona, Richmond
OIL, CODLIVER—150 bbls, 4,500 gls, United Drug Co, Noreford, Bergen, St Louis
2 dms, Universal Carloading & Distr Co, Bergen, Chicago
PAPAIN—2 cs, American Ferment Co, City of Hereford, Colombo, Buffalo
SPONGES—9 bls, 900 lbs, Orizaba, Havana, Toronto
61 bls, 6,100 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Orizaba, Havana, Chicago
70 bls, 7,000 lbs, Greek American Sponge Co, Orizaba, Havana, Chicago

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIAC, SAL—200 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, West Arrow, Rotterdam
ARSENIC, POWD—21 cks, 5 tons, Innis, Speiden & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
94 cks, 27 tons, General Chemical Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
99 cks, 26 tons, Bertolaia Goebert, West Arrow, Antwerp
BASIC SLAG—500 bgs, 50 tons, Hoston Culver, West Arrow, Antwerp
CHALK—4,500 bgs, 221 tons, A Luskins, West Arrow, Antwerp
500 bgs, 25 tons, National City Bank of New York, West Arrow, Antwerp
COPPER OXIDE—14 dms, 1 ton, National Sales Corpn, West Arrow, Antwerp
FERTILIZER MATERIAL—1,016 bgs, John S Connor, West Arrow, Rotterdam
GREASE, WOOL, NEUT — 60 bbls, 12 tons, Samuel Shapiro & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
GREASE, WOOL, REFD—30 bbls, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
IRON OXIDE—5 cks, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Meltonian, Liverpool
LIMESTONE—600 bgs, 29 tons, Phoenix National Bank & Trust Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
OIL, PALM—48 bbls, W H Masson & Co, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
SESAME—50 bbls, W H Masson & Co, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
SOD—168 cks, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Malabar, Tampico
77,385 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, D G Scofield, Amuay
69,511 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Mirlo, Aruba
75,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Beacon Street, Tampico
115,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, W G Warden, Momonal
POTASH MANURE SALT—533 tons, N V Potash Export My, West Arrow, Antwerp
1,506 tons, N V Potash Export My, Maine, Antwerp
MURIATE—45 tons, N V Potash Export My, West Arrow, Antwerp
2,100 bgs, 188 tons, N V Potash Export My, West Arrow, Antwerp
7,800 bgs, 696 tons, N V Potash Export My, Mainre, Antwerp
SYLVINITE—90 tons, N V Potash Export My, West Arrow, Antwerp
SILICOMANGANESE—45 cks, F H Shallus & Co, Gustavsholf, Gothenburg
SILICON DIOXIDE — 357 bbls, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, Maine, Copenhagen
ZINC-AMMONIA CHLORIDE—106 cks, Roesslerr & Hasslacher Chemical Co, West Arrow, Antwerp

Boston Imports

BARIUM CHLORIDE — 50 bgs, 11,023 lbs, Innis-Speiden Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
SULPHOCYANIDE—8 cks, Dakotian, Manchester
BASIC SLAG—2,240 double bgs, 447,995 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, West Eldara, Antwerp
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, 14,111 lbs, Express, Marseilles
BLUE VITRIOL—100 cks, 58,585 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
BONES—1,847 bgs, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
47,406 lbs, American Glue Co, Culberson, Montevideo
41,817 lbs, American Glue Co, Culberson, Buenos Aires
CANARY SEED—259 bgs, 33,069 lbs, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,251 bgs, 165,477 lbs, Kalbfleisch Corpn, Culberson, Buenos Aires
GROUND—1,668 bgs, 220,636 lbs, First Nat'l Bank, Culberson, Buenos Aires
834 bgs, 110,318 lbs, Brown Bros, Culberson, Buenos Aires
417 bgs, 55,159 lbs, S D Warren Co, Culberson, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—163 bls, Atlantic Nat'l Bank, City of Bedford, Batavia
CELERY SEED—20 bgs, 4,440 lbs, Express, Marseilles
CHALK—1,050 bgs, 231,483 lbs, A Klipstein Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—5 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
35 cs, Stone & Downer, Ragnhildsholm, Gothenburg
CHINA CLAY—400 tons, 15 cwt, J B Moors Co, Exeter City, Fowey
13 cks, 6 tons, 10 cwt, Paper Makers Importing Co, Exeter City, Fowey
942 tons, 6 cwt, Paper Makers Importing Co, Exeter City, Fowey
27 tons, 11 cwt, L A Salomon & Bro, Exeter City, Fowey
1,857 tons, 9 cwt, Atlantic Nat'l Bank, Exeter City, Fowey
717 tons, 19 cwt, John Richardson Co, Exeter City, Fowey
COCOA BEANS—910 bgs, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, 104 tons, Zarembo, Takeradi
COCONUT, DESIC—400 cs, Franklin Baker Co, President Harrison, Manila
550 cs, 90,091 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Silverguava, Manila
DYE, ALIZARIN—1 ck, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Dakotian, Liverpool
ANILIN—4 dms, 1 cs, and 1 ck, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Dakotian, Liverpool
GAMBIER—75 bgs, Elmbank, Singapore
GLASS, PLATE—5 cs, 17,041 lbs, Karas & Karas Glass Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
15 cs, 38,580 lbs, Falconer Plate Glass Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
WINDOW—65 cs, 20,492 lbs, Solomon & Son, West Eldara, Antwerp
100 cs, 7,275 lbs, Pittsburg Plate Glass Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
376 cs, 34,906 lbs, D C Andrews Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
7,509 cs, 577,566 lbs, Wheeler Meserve Glass Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
1,739 cs, 160,411 lbs, Second National Bank, West Eldara, Antwerp
1,690 cs, 131,306 lbs, Semon Bache Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
GLUE—1 ck, and 30 cs, G F Ravenel, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,310 lbs, E E Russ & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—313 cks, C A Haynes Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
FISH SCRAP—48 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
40 bbls, John Nagle Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bbl, J K Dennis, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE CUTTINGS—360 bgs, J B Moors Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
GUM, COPAL—69 bls, 11,807 lbs, City of Bedford, Macassar
INCENSE—15 bgs, 3,373 lbs, Express, Marseilles
INK—2 cs, Quong Woh Lung, President Harrison, Hongkong
PRINTING—13 bbls, American Trading Co, President Harrison, Kobe
IRON ORE—7,025 tons, Mystic Iron Works, Bellfield, Bona
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—39 bgs, 4,554 lbs, Express, Marseilles
MAGNESITE—110 bbls, Brown Bros, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—14 pkgs, Quong Woh Lung, President Harrison, Hongkong
MICA—6 cs, 8,972 lbs, Watson Bros, Castilian Prince, Rio de Janeiro
430 cs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
600 cs, Lorenzo, Calcutta
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,000 pkgs, Lorenzo, Calcutta
OCHER—30 cks, 18,234 lbs, Richard Coulston, Inc, Express, Marseilles
50 cks, 36,341 lbs, Wishnick Tumpeer, Inc, Express, Marseilles
OIL, COCONUT—980 tons, 2,195,204 lbs, Philippine Refining Corpn, Silverguava, Manila
1,740,067 lbs, bulk, Dollus, Scurabaya
CODLIVER — 310 bbls, 79,961 lbs, United Drug Co, Norefjord, Bergen
25 bbls, 6,614 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Norefjord, Bergen
LUBRICATING—12 dms, 5,675 lbs, Kuhne Libby Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
PALM—247 tons, Niger Co, Zarembo, Matadi
SULPHUR—88 bbls, 41,114 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Express, Naples

OIL, SULPHUR—100 bbls, 45,635 lbs, First National Bank, Express, Messina
OSSEIN—1,194 bgs, 91,601 lbs, American Glue Co, Express, Marseilles
2,050 bgs, 227,074 lbs, Kidder Peabody Acc Corpn, West Eldara, Antwerp
PASTE—78 pkgs, 21,767 lbs, Paper Makers Chem Corpn, Express, Marseilles
PEANUTS—351 bgs, 35,680 lbs, Dolius, Batavia
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—85,261 bbls, Standard Oil Co, T J Williams, Las Piedras, Venez
70,838 bbls, Pan American Petroleum Corpn, George G Henry, Aruba
PUTTY—50 dms, 6,944 lbs, Maynard & Child, West Eldara, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—521 bgs, 55,344 lbs, Merchants National Bank, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
1,530 bgs, 162,530 lbs, International Products Co, Culberson, Buenos Aires
1,621 bgs, 174,225 lbs, Tannin Corpn, Culberson, Buenos Aires
SAGO, RED—10 bgs, Ragnhildsholm, Gothenburg
SHELLAC—125 bgs, order, Lorenzo, Calcutta
25 bgs, National City Bank, Manaar, Calcutta
25 cs, City of Hereford, Calcutta
GARNETLAC—145 bgs, Brown Bros, Manaar, Calcutta
KIRILAC—300 cs, Les Higginson Co, Manaar, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, A Kramer & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, First National Bank, Manaar, Calcutta
SIENNA—5 cs, 2,417 lbs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Ohio Maru, Leghorn
SOAP—200 bx, 8,025 lbs, Soap Distributors, Inc, Express, Leghorn
4 cs, 531 lbs, order, Express, Messina
SOFT—16 buckets, 639 lbs, Boston Ship & Steamship Supply Co, Norefjord, Bergen
SODA, COMPOUND—20 cks, J P Marston Co, Dakotian, Manchester
PHOSPHATE—167 cks, 60,380 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
PRUSSIATE—11 cks, A Klipstein Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SILICATE—50 cks, Norton & Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
STARCH, POTATO—1,250 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
STEARIN—285 bgs, 51,206 lbs, Matheson & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
SUMAC, GR—490 bgs, 78,318 lbs, Express, Palermo
LEAVES—100 lbs, 56,021 lbs, Ohio Maru, Palermo
TALC—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Express, Genoa
250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Express, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,554 bgs, 737,359 lbs, National City Bank, City of Bedford, Sourabaya
200 bgs, 44,013 lbs, Cafetea Importing Co, Silverguava, Batavia
255 bgs, 56,438 lbs, Interstate Trust Co, Dolius, Sourabaya
2,463 bgs, 510,359 lbs, National City Bank, Dolius, Sourabaya
538 bgs, 110,153 lbs, Central Union Trust Co, Dolius, Batavia
TRAGASOL—100 cks, J P Marston Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
D.S.P.—5 cks, J P Marston Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
WATER, MINERAL—325 cs, Appollinaris Agency, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
150 cs, S S Pierce Co, President Harrison, Marseilles
WHITING — 300 bgs, 66,138 lbs, Equitable Trust Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
1,487 bgs, 163,912 lbs, T D Downing Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
ZINC DUST—15 bbls, 7,210 lbs, Philipp Bros, Inc, West Eldara, Antwerp

Boston Transit Imports

DEXTRIN—75 bgs, Charles S Tanner, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam, for Providence
25 bgs, Borden & Remington, Dakotian, Manchester, for Fall River
DRIER—210 cks, 50,463 lbs, American Abrasives Co, Norefjord, Stavanger, for Westfield

Fall River Imports

OIL, FUEL—76,550 bbls, 3,215,100 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products Co, Swifteagle, Curacao

Galveston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—62 dms, Effingham, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—43 dms, Effingham, Rotterdam
CREOSOTE—5,034 tons, Huguenot, Amsterdam
PEAT MOSS—170 bls, Seydlitz, Bremen
SALT CAKE—1,023 tons, Effingham, Rotterdam

Houston Imports

EPSOM SALT—50 bgs, 160 cks, Seydlitz, Bremen
300 bgs, Hybert, Bremen
OIL, FUEL—68,802 bbls, Meline, Aruba
SALTPETER—227 bgs, Hybert, Hamburg

Los Angeles Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—227 bgs, 49,544 lbs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Hessen, Berlin
BONE FLOUR—1,120 bgs, 52 tons, Monoham Chemical Co, Hessen, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—6 cs, 672 lbs, Finch Chemical Co, Hessen, Munich
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—153 dms, 111,543 lbs, Western Wholesale Drug Co, Hessen, Hamburg
208 dms, 120,533 lbs, Mefford Chemical Co, Hessen, Hamburg
NITRATE—2,270 bgs, 227 tons, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Hessen, Berlin
COPRA MEAL—1,120 sks, 224,000 lbs, Consolidated Milling Co, Golden Tide, Manila
2,240 sks, 224,000 lbs, Sperry Flour Co, Golden Tide, Manila
COPRA MEAL—4,000 sks, 400,000 lbs, S F Milling Co, Golden Tide, Manila
551 bgs, 55,855 lbs, Western Sun Fertilizer Co, Ludwigshafen, Brussels
FERTILIZER—221 bgs, 22 long tons, Monoham Chemical Co, Hessen, Antwerp
GLASS, PLATE—31 cs, 22,115 lbs, Tyre Bros Glass Co, Ludwigshafen, Cologne
WINDOW—500 cs, 59,774 lbs, W P Fuller Co, Hessen, Brussels
303 cs, 115,069 lbs, H B Mills Co, Ludwigshafen, Brussels
HEMPSEED—534 sks, 86,100 lbs, S L Jones, Iquatesan, Yokohama
LIME—70 dms, 29,876 lbs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Hessen, Frankfurt
OIL, LINSEED AND SOYA BEAN—58 bbls, 22,318 lbs, Wilbur Ellis, Ludwigshafen, Hamburg
OLIVE—400 cs, 40,138 lbs, La Sierra Heights Canning Co, President Polk, Genoa
150 cs, 16,410 lbs, Tama Trading Co, President Polk, Genoa
160 cs, 16,080 lbs, California Importing Co, President Polk, Genoa
100 cs, 9,132 lbs, Franco Italian Packing Co, Cellina, Leghorn
POTASH SULPHATE—500 bgs, 50 tons, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Hessen, Hamburg
SALTPETER—15 cks, 8,153 lbs, Braun Corp, Hessen, Hamburg
SODA NITRATE—130 pkgs, 45,194 lbs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Hessen, Berlin
6,730 bgs, 580 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Coya, Tocopilla
TANKAGE—896 sks, 45 tons, Taylor Milling Co, Manila, Buenos Aires

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—3,080 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Ada Gorthon, Paramaribo
2,593 tons, Aluminum, Ltd, Halse, Georgetown
BENZENE—6,357 tons, New Orleans Refining Co, Vanduara, Curacao
BLOOD, DRIED—1,793 bgs, Wilson & Co, Montevideo, Buenos Aires
BONES—3 cars, J Aron & Co, Seatrain, Havana
CALCIUM CARBIDE—350 dms, Topeka, Gothenburg
CASEIN—150 bgs, Kalbfleisch Corp, Eglantine, Liverpool
COPRA—4,449½ tons, Winton, Raboul
CORK BOARD—3,000 ctns, Cork Insulation Co, Inc, Burma, Gibraltar
REFUSE—650 sx, Cork Insulation Co, Inc, Burma, Gibraltar
CREOSOTE—1,700 tons, Bermuth Lembcke Co, Inc, Lubrafol, Middlesboro
FERROMANGANESE—200 tons, F Samuel & Co, West Cobalt, Hull
300 tons, Brown Brothers Co, West Cobalt, Hull
50 tons, V W Leavitt & Co, West Cobalt, London
600 tons, Brown Brothers Co, West Cobalt, London
FULLER'S EARTH—500 bgs, L A Solomon & Brother, West Cobalt, London
1,200 bgs, F K Higbie, West Cobalt, London
GINGER—40 bgs, Point Montara, Kingston
MOLASSES—1,450,000 gls, Dunbar Molasses Co, Catahoula, Jucaro
821,000 gls, Kentucky Alcohol Corp, Dixiano, Antilla
417,218 gls, Kentucky Alcohol Corp, Dixiano, Caibarien
1,151,721 gls, Kentucky Alcohol Corp, Vaba, Havana
765,402 gls, American Molasses Co, Dubano, Puerto Tarafa
OIL, COCONUT—2,235,200 kilos, Vaba, Cebu
CODLIVER—72 bbls, Topeka, Aalesund
ROSE—2 pots, Illinois Central Railroad, West Cobalt, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—30,000 bbls, Gene Crawley, Tampico
15,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Crudoil, Tampico
15,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Mexoil, Tampico
15,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Fueloil, Tampico
61,278 bbls, Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschajgsjy, Bullyses, Tampico
SALT—280 sx, Eglantine, Liverpool
TANKAGE—1,667 cks, Anewalt Co, Montevideo, Buenos Aires
TURPENTINE—40 dms, N England, West Cobalt, Hull
WITHERITE—100 tons, West Cobalt, Hull

Norfolk Imports

BLOOD, DRIED—2,223 bgs, 99 tons, H J Baker & Bro, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
BONES—392 bgs, 19 tons, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,500 tons, Eastern Cotton Oil Co, Daniel M Munro, Windsor
LEATHER SCRAP—1,854 bgs, 80 tons, New York Trust Co, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
MOLASSES—100 bbls, Southgate Molasses Co, Haiti, Barbados
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER—1,100 bgs, 100 tons, Bellflower, Manchester
POTASH, KAINIT, 12.4%—627 tons, N V Potash Export My, Vogesen, Bremen
MANURE SALT, 20%—2,734 tons, N V Potash Export My, Vogesen, Bremen
MANURE SALT, 30%—447 tons, N V Potash Export My, Vogesen, Bremen
MURIATE, 80/85%—900 bgs, 809 tons, N V Potash Export My, Vogesen, Bremen
PYRITES—6,400 tons, The Pyrites Co, Clearpool, Huelva
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,300 bgs, 260 tons, International Products Corpn, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
19,168 bgs, 912 tons, The Tannin Corpn, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
RUBBER NUTS, SHELLED—13,500 bgs, The Prosco Oils Corpn, Steel Traveler, Delawan Dell
SODA NITRATE—6,000 tons, The Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corpn, Chilcop, Antofagasta

Pensacola Imports

POTASH—300 bgs, Gulf Transit Co, Vogtland, Hamburg
KAINIT—90 tons, Gulf Transit Co, Vogtland, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—447 tons, Gulf Transit Co, Vogtland, Hamburg

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—75 dms, Natirar, Hamburg
100 dms, American Cyanamid Corpn, Bellepline, Rotterdam
PEANUT OIL—52 cks, Sack City, Rotterdam
BARYTES ORE—760,000 kilos, Bellepline, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—40 cs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
CALCIUM SILICATE—Livenza, Genoa
CANARY SEED—600 bgs, Bellepline, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Bellepline, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—160 bins, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Bellepline, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Bellepline, Rotterdam
64 bottles, Livenza, Genoa
30 dms, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
40 cs, 419 bgs, 603 dms, Sack City, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—180,000 kilos, Natirar, Hamburg
COPPER CYANIDE—50 dms, Sack City, Rotterdam
DYE, COALTAR—10 cks, O G Hempstead & Co, Sack City, Rotterdam
FIRECLAY—165,000 kilos, Natirar, Hamburg
35 cks, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
FLAXSEED—24,881 bgs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
FLUORSPAR—800 bgs, Rogers, Brown & Crocker Bros, Livenza, Genoa
GLASS, PLATE—31 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
2 cs, Max Levy & Co, Dakotian, Liverpool
GLUE—100 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Sarcoxie, Dunkirk
SKIN—300 bgs, Natirar, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—300 dms, Natirar, Hamburg
50 dms, Sarcoxie, Dunkirk
100 cks, Sack City, Rotterdam
DYNAMITE—40 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
GUM—50 bgs, City of Dundee, Port Sudan
ARABIC—250 bgs, Thurston & Braidisch, Steel Engineer, Port Tewfik
HAIR, COW—76 bls, W F Allen, Dakotian, Liverpool
GOAT—88 bls, Brown Bros & Co, City of Rayville, Karachi
134 bls, Lee, Higginson & Co, City of Rayville, Karachi
158 bls, Philadelphia National Bank, City of Rayville, Karachi
15 bls, Wm Kaufman, City of Rayville, Karachi
HORSE—6 cs, Lehigh, London
MAGNESITE—335 pkgs, Brown Bros & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bbls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, Mayareno Monticelli, Livenza, Naples
1 cs, City of Dundee, Calcutta
MOLASSES—1,600,000 gls, Eastern Alcohol Corpn, Romulus, Manzanilla
1,509,115 gls, Eastern Alcohol Corpn, Athelbeach, Jucaro and Cienfuegos
MUSTARD SEED—350 bgs, Bellepline, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Sack City, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—2,406 bgs, Baring Bros, City of Rayaville, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—580 bgs, Natirar, Bremen
OIL, HAARLEM—5 bbls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MINERAL—200 dms, Atlantic Refining Co, Sarcoxie, Havre
OLIVE—500 cs, Livenza, Genoa
a lot, Exiria, Piraeus
30 cs, Morris Frieman, Livenza, Messina
3 cks, General Trans Co, Livenza, Palermo
100 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, Express, Palermo
225 cs, Express, Genoa
160 cs, Express, Leghorn
160 cs, Express, Naples
OLIVE SULPHUR—300 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, Livenza, Messina
100 bbls, Express, Palermo
PALM—38 cks, West Humhaw, Warri
82 cks, Campagnie Francaise & Afrique Occidentale, West Humhaw, Sapele
80 cks, W A Leaman, West Humhaw, Abonnema
56 cks, Niger Co, Inc, West Humhaw, Abonnema
50 dms, National City Bank, West Humhaw, Lagos
64 cks, African & Eastern Trading Corpn, New Texas, Digenna
40 cks, New Texas, Port Harcourt
SPERM—20 bbls, Lehigh, Leith
OLEO STEARIN—10 cans, Natirar, Hamburg
OSSEIN—177 bgs, Sarcoxie, Havre
PEAT MOSS—500 bls, Hutchinson & Co, Bellepline, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Paulsboro, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfstate, Las Piedras
90,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfwax, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfpoint, Las Piedras
50,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Torris, Tampico
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Bellepline, Rotterdam
POTASH CARBONATE—24 cks, Sack City, Rotterdam
PYRITES ORE—6,497 tons, Pyrites Co, Janeto, Huelva
SALTPETER—127 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sack City, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—650 bgs, Steel Engineer, Calcutta
15 cs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SODA CYANIDE—200 dms, Dakotian, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—18 cks, Sack City, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—104 cks, Walter T Roach, Sack City, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—154 cks, 125 bbls, Sack City, Rotterdam
SULPHIDE—510 dms, Sack City, Rotterdam

Port Arthur Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—70,000 bbls, Birkenhead, Las Piedras
65,000 bbls, Belridge, Las Piedras

San Francisco Imports

AGAR AGAR—15 bls, Dodwell & Co, Ltd, Ibukian, Kobe
10 bls, M Hatae, Ibukisan, Yokohama
BLOOD, DRIED—375 bgs, Golden Bear, Wellington
CAMPHOR, REFD—5 cs, Western Wholesale Drug Co, Ibukisan, Kobe
50 cs, Arthur G Cailler, Ibukisan, Kobe
150 cs, Dodwell & Co, Ltd, Ibukisan, Kobe
540 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Ltd, Ibukisan, Kobe
COCOA BEANS—300 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, San Jose, Port Limon
87 bgs, Burns-Philip Co of S F, Sierra, Pago Pago
87 bgs, Wightman & Crane, Sierra, Pago Pago
31 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Sierra, Pago Pago
60 bgs, Sierra, Pago Pago
COPRA—481 bgs, El Dorado Oil Works, Sierra, Sydney
155 bgs, Wightman & Crane, Sierra, Suva
4,535 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Sierra, Suva
964 bgs, Sierra, Pago Pago
625 tons, Best Foods, Inc, Grays Harbor, Cebu
672.321 long tons, Voco Nut Oil Products, Inc, Grays Harbor, Hondagua
MEAL—600 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Ibukisan, Kobe
FERTILIZER—3,045 bgs, Golden Bear, Wellington
GLASS, PLATE—64 cs, Brown Bros, Noorderdijk, Antwerp
12 cs, Bank of Montreal, Noorderdijk, Antwerp
WINDOW—6 cs, Noorderdijk, Antwerp
GUM—60 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Sierra, Suva
COPAL—59 bgs, Noorderdijk, London
ELEMI—135 cs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Grays Harbor, Hondagua
LIME—1,000 bbls, Horton Lime Co, Rochelie, Blubber Bay
800 bgs, Horton Lime Co, Rochelie, Blubber Bay
200 dms, Horton Lime Co, Rochelie, Blubber Bay
LINSEED MEAL—1,000 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Ibukisan, Kobe
3,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Trading Co, Ltd, Ibukisan, Kobe
OIL, CHINAWOOD—50 dms, Pacific National Bank, Tenyo, Hongkong
PERILLA—150 dms, Bank of California, Tenyo, Osaka
PEANUT MEAL—250 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Golden Wall, Tsingtau
500 bgs, Edward L Eyre & Co, Golden Wall, Tsingtau
PEANUTS, SHELLED—1,000 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Golden Wall, Tsingtau
2,006 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Golden Wall, Tsingtau
2,120 bgs, Bank of Montreal, Golden Wall, Tsingtau
1,000 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Golden Wall, Tsingtau
1,001 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Golden Wall, Dairen
427 bgs, Patterson Wylde Co, Golden Wall, Cheefoo
PEPPER—55 bgs, Noorderdijk, London
WHITE—10 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Noorderdijk, London
SODA, NITRATE—1,700 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Charcas, Mejillones
SOYA BEAN MEAL—2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Golden Wall, Dairen
TALLOW—125 tres, Virden Packing Co, Canadian Rover, Vancouver
142 bbls, American Trust Co, Golden Bear, Auckland
21 bbls, Golden Bear, Wellington
177 dms, Golden Bear, Wellington
91 cks, Golden Bear, Wellington
INEDIBLE—143 bbls, Golden Bear, Auckland
79 cks, Golden Bear, Lyttleton
120 dms, Golden Bear, Timaru
VEGETABLE—1,968 pkgs, Pacific Orient Co, Ibukiskan, Hankow
TANKAGE—1,568 bgs, Golden Bear, Wellington
4,000 bgs, Golden Bear, Lyttleton
WAX, JAPAN VEGETABLE—30 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Ibukisan, Kobe

Seattle Imports

AGAR AGAR—5 bls, Brown Bros, Protesilaus, Kobe
BRISTLES—3 cs, B Shapiro Co, President Grant, Kobe
11 cs, F Cone Co, President Grant, Kobe
BRUSHES—18 cs, 2,160 lbs, I Sekine Co, Protesilaus, Kobe
9 cs, 1,080 lbs, New York Merchandise Co, Protesilaus, Kobe
2 cs, 240 lbs, W Byrnes Co, President Grant, Kobe
1 cs, 120 lbs, St Louis, President Grant, Kobe
4 cs, 480 lbs, Art Ivory Co, President Grant, Kobe
21 cs, 2,520 lbs, G Thomsen Co, President Grant, Kobe
13 cs, 1,560 lbs, H & Weiss Co, President Grant, Kobe
6 cs, 720 lbs, Owens Brush Co, President Grant, Kobe
33 cs, 3,960 lbs, Williams Brush Co, President Grant, Kobe
9 cs, 1,080 lbs, G Borgfeldt Co, President Grant, Kobe
33 cs, 3,960 lbs, United Drug Co, President Grant, Kobe
32 cs, 3,840 lbs, L Liggett Co, President Grant, Kobe
8 cs, 960 lbs, Langsdorf & Co, President Grant, Kobe
9 cs, 1,080 lbs, G Gibson Co, President Grant, Kobe
COCONUT, DESIC—60 cs, Dodwell & Co, Protesilaus, Hongkong
680 cs, American Commerce Co, President Grant, Manila
FULLER'S EARTH—300 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Noorderdyk, London
GLASS, PLATE—76 cs, S Bache Co, Noorderdyk, Antwerp
MEDICINAL PREPS—6 cs, F Dow Co, Noorderdyk, London
MENTHOL—25 cs, A Cailler, President Grant, Kobe
OIL—1 cs, M Savelson, Seattle, Dairen
CAMPHOR—100 dms, Brown Bros, Protesilaus, Kobe
CHINAWOOD—300 tons, W R Grace & Co, President Grant, Hongkong
PEANUTS—750 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Seattle, Weihauvei
WATER, MINERAL—150 cs, Apollinaris Co, Noorderdyk, Antwerp

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Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACID, CITRIC—2,900 lbs, Munargo, Havana
501 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
SULPHURIC—5,246 lbs, Santa Rosalia, Tocopilla
ALUMINUM, POWDER—5,130 lbs, Lapland, Antwerp
AMMONIA, SULPHATE—112,117 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Bombay
ANTIMONY—11,200 lbs, Roma, Naples
ARNICA—305 lbs, Estrella, Marseilles
ASPHALT—44,620 lbs, Muenchen, Bremen
113,041 lbs, Ansonia, London
195,769 lbs, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
97,111 lbs, American Farmer, London
103,543 lbs, Silverhazel, Yokahama
13,200 lbs, Albertic, Calcutta
26,175 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Bombay
40,540 lbs, New York, Hamburg
172,418 lbs, Lepanto, Hull
121,375 lbs, Lepanto, Newcastle
16,192 lbs, Bacchus, Curacao

ASPHALT—27,150 lbs, Baltic, Calcutta
39,675 lbs, Baltic, Bombay
135,693 lbs, Caledonia, Manchester
36,179 lbs, Kyno, Hull
BINDER—47,218 lbs, Cristobal, Port Prince
SOLID—17,819 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
13,488 lbs, New York, Hamburg
BLUE, VITRIOL—47,458 lbs, Titania, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBIDE — 56,250 lbs, Bacchus, Maracaibo
52,894 lbs, Backworth, Nuevitas
9,620 lbs, Coamo, Santo Domingo
CLAY—33,600 lbs, Muenchen, Bremen
16,604 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
COALTAR—6,000 lbs, Tyrifjord, Bergen
COCOA BEANS—85,907 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Porto Colombia
30,220 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Buenaventura
6,800 lbs, Port Auckland, Auckland
COCONUTS—34,650 lbs, Lepanto, Newcastle
CORN SYRUP—270,129 lbs, Ansonia, London
134,599 lbs, East Side, Glasgow
30,010 lbs, Port Auckland, Lyttleton
14,212 lbs, Port Auckland, Christchurch
29,925 lbs, Nissian, Antwerp
16,512 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Calcutta
95,872 lbs, River Delaware, London
7,566 lbs, River Delaware, Haifa
45,178 lbs, Lepanto, Newcastle
91,079 lbs, Lepanto, Hull
26,212 lbs, Lapland, Antwerp
26,113 lbs, Arabic, Antwerp
44,390 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
22,718 lbs, New York City, Bristol
45,471 lbs, Kyno, Hull
CORNFLOUR—15,620 lbs, Silverhazel, Manila
12,134 lbs, Estrella, Leixoes
DEXTRIN, CORN—14,200 lbs, Silverhazel, Yokahama
13,536 lbs, Port Auckland, Auckland
14,100 lbs, Nissian, Antwerp
14,200 lbs, Lepanto, Hull
14,200 lbs, Kyno, Hull
DYES—280,247 lbs, Silverhazel, Shanghai
2,179 lbs, Santa Rosalia, Santiago
7,316 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Bombay
6,260 lbs, New York, Hamburg
EARTH, FULLER'S—11,750 lbs, Cristobal, Port au Prince
INFUSORIAL—205,300 lbs, Titania, Buenos Aires
GASOLINE—840 gls, Amazone, Jacmel
1,100 gls, Amazone, Port Paix
5,150 gls, Manaqui, Cristobal
2,000 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Kumasi
20,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
1,650 gls, West Kebar, Santa Isabel
2,090 gls, West Kebar, Libreville
13,750 gls, West Kebar, Matadi
GRAPHITE—8,872 lbs, Kyno, Hull
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4,320 lbs, Tyrifjord, Trondhjem
6,419 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp
2,461 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Puerto Colombia
1,212 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Buenaventura
30,530 lbs, Ausonia, London
9,115 lbs, Tartar Prince, Algoa Bay
2,120 lbs, Tartar Prince, Port Natal
1,524 lbs, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
47,281 lbs, American Farmer, London
1,494 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
7,273 lbs, Porto Rico, Jobos
21,083 lbs, Silverhazel, Yokohama
118,550 lbs, Silverhazel, Shanghai
10,755 lbs, Port Auckland, Wellington
17,841 lbs, Port Auckland, Westport
4,965 lbs, Port Auckland, Lyttleton
16,440 lbs, Port Auckland, Auckland
5,308 lbs, Port Auckland, Dunedin
1,291 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Bombay
6,925 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Calcutta
2,861 lbs, Steel Navigator, Iloilo
5,758 lbs, West Kebar, Accra
4,200 lbs, West Kebar, Duala
1,600 lbs, West Kebar, Port Gentil
354 lbs, West Kebar, Loanda
6,409 lbs, West Kebar, Puerto Amboin
8,569 lbs, West Kebar, Lobito Bay
193,577 lbs, New York, Hamburg
9,565 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
7,120 lbs, Athenia, Liverpool
31,822 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
2,518 lbs, River Delaware, London
610 lbs, River Delaware, Gibraltar
39,241 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
7,388 lbs, Albertic, Birmingham
22,091 lbs, El Salvador, Puerto Colombia
8,196 lbs, Lapland, Brussels
3,759 lbs, Titania, Montevideo
786 lbs, Titania, Fray Bentos
16,309 lbs, Nissian, Brussels
51,966 lbs, Thuringia, Hamburg
20,955 lbs, Swiftlight, Curacao
1,011 lbs, Estrella, Leixoes
1,664 lbs, Estrella, Oporto
16,561 lbs, Estrella, Marseilles
5,864 lbs, Roma, Genoa
65,092 lbs, Caledonia, Manchester
87,285 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
8,172 lbs, New York City, Bristol
2,519 lbs, Kyno, Aberdeen
GUM, COPAL—4,176 lbs, El Salvador, Medellin
DAMMAR—3,400 lbs, Backworth, Nuevitas
HAIR, ANIMAL—14,187 lbs, Nissian, Antwerp
CATTLE—11,030 lbs, Ausonia, London
4,141 lbs, American Trader, London
HOG—35,061 lbs, New York, Hamburg
27,610 lbs, Thuringia, Hamburg
RABBIT WASTE—14,213 lbs, Tomalva, Antwerp
JALAP ROOT—5,000 lbs, New York, Hamburg
KEROSENE—601,279 gls, Tynefield, Ellesmere port
500 gls, Dominica, Dominica
1,000 gls, Dominica, St Lucia
8,250 gls, Amazone, Port au Prince
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
30,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
LACQUER—4,290 lbs, Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro
PYROXYLIN—5,900 lbs, Tomalva, Vienna
2,619 lbs, Silverhazel, Batavia
3,466 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
LARD—62,500 lbs, America, Hamburg
11,237 lbs, Tyrifjord, Trondhjem
100,853 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp
137,610 lbs, Gallier, Antwerp
124,069 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Buenaventura
12,929 lbs, Munargo, Havana
20,000 lbs, Bacchus, Puerto Cabello
95,980 lbs, Bacchus, Maracaibo
33,015 lbs, Bacchus, Port au Prince
1,022,053 lbs, Ausonia, London
197,900 lbs, American Trader, London
42,158 lbs, East Side, Glasgow
8,950 lbs, East Side, Dublin
10,300 lbs, East Side, Belfast
4,781 lbs, Frednes, Antilla
4,533 lbs, Frednes, Gibara
6,421 lbs, Frednes, Tanano
111,500 lbs, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
4,504 lbs, Backworth, Pastelillio
47,000 lbs, American, London
17,500 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
265,800 lbs, New York, Hamburg
221,779 lbs, New York, Stettin
71,527 lbs, New York, Koenigsberg
25,340 lbs, New York, Cantyluoto
25,490 lbs, New York, Helsingfors
19,110 lbs, New York, Abo
6,370 lbs, New York, Kotka
11,201 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
11,155 lbs, Frederick, Oslo or Copenhagen
6,113 lbs, Frederick, Gothenburg
294,996 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
225,200 lbs, Athenia, Liverpool
453,600 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
311,375 lbs, Lepanto, Newcastle
490,750 lbs, Lepanto, Hull
12,600 lbs, El Salvador, Acajutla
12,600 lbs, El Salvador, Champerico
12,600 lbs, El Salvador, Retalhulen
528,388 lbs, Lapland, Antwerp
550,369 lbs, Arabic, Antwerp

LARD—90,800 lbs, Karlsruhe, Bremen
6,400 lbs, Karlsruhe, Turku
6,400 lbs, Karlsruhe, Vupuri
199,742 lbs, Muenchen, Bremen
11,280 lbs, Amazone, Jacmel
7,635 lbs, Amazone, Miragoane
2,280 lbs, Amazone, Jeremie
9,000 lbs, Amazone, Cape Haitien
88,572 lbs, Nissian, Antwerp
24,320 lbs, Metapan, Santa Marta
46,000 lbs, Metapan, Cartagena
78,680 lbs, Metapan, Puerto Colombia
10,800 lbs, Manaqui, Puerto Colombia
38,900 lbs, Thuringia, Danzig
25,750 lbs, Thuringia, Riga
38,580 lbs, Thuringia, Libau
107,250 lbs, Thuringia, Koenigsberg
3,400 lbs, Thuringia, Mantyluoto
6,800 lbs, Thuringia, Kotka
6,800 lbs, Thuringia, Wiborg
6,800 lbs, Thuringia, Abo
2,344,828 lbs, Thuringia, Hamburg
1,690 lbs, Thuringia, Wasa
12,700 lbs, Thuringia, Stettin
18,600 lbs, Dresden, Helsinki
6,200 lbs, Dresden, Turku
3,100 lbs, Dresden, Kotka
24,722 lbs, Estrella, Marseilles
12,800 lbs, Roma, Genoa
68,105 lbs, Roma, Naples
402,350 lbs, Antonia, Liverpool
968,670 lbs, Lituania, Danzig
484,127 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
1,083,547 lbs, Caledonia, Manchester
16,850 lbs, Aquitania, Southampton
1,300 lbs, Majestic, Southampton
19,500 lbs, Majestic, Plymouth
234,000 lbs, New York City, Bristol
169,016 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
19,160 lbs, Kyno, Aberdeen
627,250 lbs, Kyno, Hull
LEAD, WHITE—120,335 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
LINSEED, CAKE—1,380,470 lbs, Gallier, Antwerp
874,208 lbs, East Side, Belfast
MEAL—101,762 lbs, Dominica, Santa Lucia
60,000 lbs, Dominica, Dominica
280,987 lbs, East Side, Belfast
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—19,416 lbs, Caledonia, Manchester
MILK POWDER—9,720 lbs, American Trader, London
11,200 lbs, Lepanto, Hull
NAPHTHA—30,000 gls, Tartar Prince, Capetown
10,000 gls, Tartar Prince, Algoa Bay
2,500 gls, Tartar Prince, East London
90,500 gls, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
500 gls, Port Auckland, Wellington
1,000 gls, Port Auckland, Lyttleton
18,270 gls, Santa Rosalia, Valparaiso
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
50,000 gls, West Kebar, Kumasi
30,000 gls, West Kebar, Cape Coast
34,000 gls, West Kebar, Accra
15,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
15,000 gls, West Kebar, Duala
25,000 gls, West Kebar, Santa Isabel
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Libreville
15,000 gls, West Kebar, Port Gentil
12,750 gls, West Kebar, Loanda
27,750 gls, West Kebar, Puerto Amboin
40,000 gls, West Kebar, Lobito Bay
307,950 gls, West Kebar, Matadi
12,650 gls, West Kebar, St Thomas
DEODORIZED—1,485,543 gls, Tynefield, Bowling
851,650 gls, Tynefield, Ellesmere Port
OIL, CASSIA—800 lbs, Thuringia, Hamburg
CORN—9,427 lbs, Silverhazel, Yokohama
5,528 lbs, Steel Navigator, Manila
9,390 lbs, River Delaware, London
COTTONSEED—1,170 lbs, Tomalva, Antwerp
6,200 lbs, New York, Hamburg
216,600 lbs, Athenia, Liverpool
CYLINDER—104,959 gls, Nord Atlantic, Rotterdam
425,161 gls, Nord Atlantic, Hamburg
2,730 gls, New York City, Cardiff
EDIBLE—2,850 lbs, Canto, Guantanamo
3,917 lbs, Canto, Manzanillo
3,451 lbs, Tartar Prince, Capetown
3,155 lbs, Tartar Prince, Algoa Bay
2,269 lbs, Tartar Prince, East London
3,012 lbs, Tartar Prince, Port Natal
2,255 lbs, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
9,152 lbs, Frednes, Antilla
1,075 lbs, Port Auckland, Dunedin
ESSENTIAL—801 lbs, Ansonia, London
649 lbs, Thuringia, Hamburg
656 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
FUEL—2,100 gls, Bermuda, Hamilton
GAS—24,000 gls, El Salvador, Cartagena
LIME—473 lbs, Ansonia, London
LUBRICATING—2,525 gls, Tyrifjord, Bergen
3,360 gls, Mercier, Antwerp
19,960 gls, Brazilian Prince, Buenos Aires
4,205 gls, Heinrich Arpe, Porto Colombia
3,140 gls, Heinrich Arpe, Cartagena
1,008 gls, Heinrich Arpe, Buenaventura
909 gls, Munargo, Havana
11,340 gls, Tomalva, Antwerp
550 gls, Dominica, St Thomas
1,130 gls, Dominica, Barbados
2,805 gls, Dominica, Dominica
12,220 gls, Ansonia, London
21,175 gls, Tarter Prince, Capetown
32,595 gls, Tarter Prince, Algoa Bay
39,960 gls, Tarter Prince, East London
38,320 gls, Tarter Prince, Port Natal
59,150 gls, Tarter Prince, Lourenco Marques
1,875 gls, Frednes, Antilla
12,726 gls, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
7,667 gls, American Farmer, London
890 gls, Bermuda, Hamilton
2,280 gls, Porto Rico, San Juan
4,125 gls, Porto Rico, Jobos
2,635 gls, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
2,856 gls, Porto Rico, Aguadilla
420 gls, Commercial Trader, Copenhagen
2,750 gls, Hamburg Maru, Moji
550 gls, Hamburg Maru, Dairen
3,575 gls, Silverhazel, Kobe
1,925 gls, Silverhazel, Shanghai
1,100 gls, Silverhazel, Tientsin
58,545 gls, Port Auckland, Wellington
588 gls, Port Auckland, Nelson
840 gls, Port Auckland, Christchurch
7,800 gls, Port Auckland, Lyttleton
36,665 gls, Port Auckland, Auckland
5,966 gls, Port Auckland, Dunedin
2,200 gls, Port Auckland, Invercargill
2,200 gls, Port Auckland, Timaru
2,075 gls, Cristobal, Panama
800 gls, Amazone, Port Prince
38,775 gls, Titania, Buenos Aires
20,660 gls, Titania, Santa Fe
2,898 gls, Nissian, Antwerp
1,000 gls, Metapan, Kingston
1,430 gls, Manaqui, Puerto Colombia
880 gls, Manaqui, Cristobal
35,784 gls, Albertic, Liverpool
140,065 gls, City of Winnipeg, Bombay
46,600 gls, City of Winnipeg, Calcutta
14,410 gls, City of Winnipeg, Madras
2,400 gls, Steel Navigator, Iloilo
1,950 gls, Steel Navigator, Cebu
2,150 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
2,750 gls, West Kebar, Kumasi
525 gls, West Kebar, Apapa
16,150 gls, West Kebar, Duala
1,250 gls, West Kebar, Santa Isabel
605 gls, West Kebar, Libreville
1,700 gls, West Kebar, Port Gentil
500 gls, West Kebar, Loanda
3,130 gls, West Kebar, Porto Amboin
2,800 gls, West Kebar, Lobito Bay
6,660 gls, West Kebar, Matadi
61,940 gls, New York, Hamburg
2,910 gls, New York, Westhafen
31,371 gls, Frederick, Copenhagen
840 gls, Frederick, Stockholm
23,478 gls, Cedric, Liverpool
63,353 gls, River Delaware, Alexandria
910 gls, River Delaware, Gibraltar
13,376 gls, Lepanto, Newcastle
14,112 gls, Lepanto, Hull

OIL, LUBRICATING—2,750 gls, El Salvador, Balboa
3,300 gls, El Salvador, Panama
745 gls, El Salvador, Puntarenas
15,151 gls, Lapland, Antwerp
6,197 gls, Arabic, Brussels
1,386 gls, Arabic, Strassbourg
8,904 gls, Arabic, Antwerp
7,140 gls, Thuringia, Hamburg
495 gls, Dresden, Bremen
550 gls, Dresden, Praha
154,865 gls, Mindoro, Alexandria
66,066 gls, Mindoro, Constanza
8,926 gls, Mindoro, Bucarest
7,588 gls, Estrella, Leixoes
5,334 gls, Estrella, Oporto
24,195 gls, Estrella, Lisbon
45,196 gls, Estrella, Marseilles
16,498 gls, Roma, Genoa
4,830 gls, Antonia, Liverpool
246,143 gls, Nord Atlantic, Rotterdam
358,722 gls, Nord Atlantic, Hamburg
16,500 gls, Lituania, Warsaw
56,086 gls, Baltic, Liverpool
49,048 gls, Caledonia, Glasgow
10,080 gls, New York City, Bristol
1,209 gls, New York City, Cardiff
630 gls, Sneford, La Guayra
3,952 gls, Kyno, Aberdeen
13,986 gls, Kyno, Hull
MOTOR—13,750 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
1,650 gls, West Kebar, Santa Isabel
OLEO—44,866 lbs, America, Bremerhaven
13,558 lbs, America, Hamburg
23,280 lbs, Tyrifjord, Trondhyem
6,695 lbs, Tyrifjord, Stavanger
58,949 lbs, Ansonia, London
45,095 lbs, East Side, Dublin
5,468 lbs, East Side, Belfast
14,185 lbs, New York, Hamburg
22,229 lbs, Frederick, Aalborg
22,099 lbs, Frederick, Oslo or Copenhagen
44,525 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
50,746 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
95,051 lbs, Athenia, Liverpool
67,175 lbs, Albertic, Liverpool
67,103 lbs, Karlsruhe, Bremen
11,517 lbs, Munargo, Havana
100,488 lbs, Muenchen, Bremen
15,714 lbs, Commercial Trader, Aalesund
68,622 lbs, Titania, Santa Fe
227,493 lbs, Arabic, Antwerp
161,094 lbs, Lapland, Antwerp
67,373 lbs, Dresden, Bremen
44,501 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
PATCHOULI—560 lbs, Ansonia, London
PEPPERMINT—2,486 lbs, New York, Hamburg
TOBACCO—6,221 lbs, Bacchus, Port Prince
TRANSFORMER—2,750 gls, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
117,005 gls, Nord Atlantic, Hamburg
VALVE—108,838 gls, Nord Atlantic, Hamburg
WORMSEED—281 lbs, Ansonia, London
PAINT—10,163 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Buenaventura
7,264 lbs, Tartar Prince, East London
4,755 lbs, Porto Rico, Ponce
48,430 lbs, Silverhazel, Kobe
1,790 lbs, Port Auckland, Wellington
2,184 lbs, Steel Navigator, Cebu
800 lbs, Frederick, Oslo
2,520 lbs, Commercial Trader, Stockholm
2,150 lbs, Voltaire, Montevideo
9,122 lbs, Voltaire, Buenos Aires
7,585 lbs, Voltaire, Valparaiso
15,952 lbs, Coamo, Santo Domingo
2,648 lbs, Amazone, Port au Prince
27,212 lbs, Titania, Buenos Aires
6,889 lbs, Metapan, Puerto Colombia
8,341 lbs, Estrella, Oporto
EARTH—2,875 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Buenaventura
36,656 lbs, Antonia, Liverpool
ENAMEL—13,200 lbs, Bacchus, Curacao
PREPARED—2,340 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Tumaco
3,554 lbs, Silverhazen, Tientsin
THINNER—500 gls, Silverhazel, Kobe
1,000 gls, Mindoro, Alexandria
PARAFFIN—44,600 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Puerto Colombia
30,300 lbs, Heinrich Arpe, Buenaventura
5,172 lbs, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
226,791 lbs, American Trader, London
226,791 lbs, American Farmer, London
234,362 lbs, Lepanto, Newcastle
257,175 lbs, Lepanto, Hull
8,080 lbs, Cristobal, Acajutla
8,131 lbs, Estrella, Oporto
16,301 lbs, Estrella, Lisbon
61,291 lbs, Caledonia, Manchester
237,218 lbs, New York City, Bristol
REFINED—356,793 lbs, Titania, Buenos Aires
SCALE—121,794 lbs, American Trader, London
29,176 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Bombay
36,537 lbs, Athenia, Liverpool
36,551 lbs, Lapland, Antwerp
PECTIN—672 lbs, Muenchen, Bremen
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL—110,872 lbs, Ausonia, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, REFINED—54,000 gls, Tartar Prince, Capetown
69,990 gls, Tartar Prince, East London
50,000 gls, Tartar Prince, Port Natal
10,000 gls, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
23,000 gls, Porto Rico, San Juan
10,000 gls, Porto Rico, Arecibo
30,000 gls, Port Auckland, Wellington
20,000 gls, Port Auckland, Lyttleton
15,000 gls, Metapan, Kingston
10,000 gls, Metapan, Falmouth
9,000 gls, West Kebar, Kumasi
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Cape Coast
6,000 gls, West Kebar, Accra
15,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
15,000 gls, West Kebar, Duala
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Santa Isabel
6,000 gls, West Kebar, Libreville
1,000 gls, West Kebar, Port Gentil
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Loanda
5,550 gls, West Kebar, Puerto Amboin
2,500 gls, West Kebar, Matadi
8,500 gls, West Kebar, St Thome
POTASH, CAUSTIC—4,360 lbs, Steel Navigator, Manila
CHLORATE—12,000 lbs, Miraflores, Santiago
ROSIN—4,415 lbs, Athenia, Liverpool
SABEDELLA SEED—1,892 lbs, Thuringia, Hamburg
SASSAFRAS ROOT—4,107 lbs, New York, Hamburg
SOAP—4,200 lbs, Tartar Prince, Capetown
39,150 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
38,165 lbs, Porto Rico, Ponce
23,400 lbs, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
2,125 lbs, Manaqui, Puerto Colombia
LAUNDRY—245,150 lbs, Steel Navigator, Cebu
8,823 lbs, Steel Navigator, Iloilo
1,740 lbs, Metapan, Lucea
15,375 lbs, Amazone, Gonaives
2,780 lbs, East Side, Glasgow
2,050 lbs, Cristobal, Acajutla
12,513 lbs, Coamo, Santo Domingo
20,500 lbs, Amazone, St Marc
POWDER—6,200 lbs, Backworth, Puerto Tarafa
TOILET—3,396 lbs, Steel Navigator, Honolulu
3,643 lbs, Steel Navigator, Manila
SPONGES—8,418 lbs, Ausonia, London
SODA, ASH—8,383 lbs, Santa Rosalia, Tocopilla
29,610 lbs, Athenia, Liverpool
BICARBONATE—19,300 lbs, Munargo, Havana
3,087 lbs, Amazone, Fort Prince
CAUSTIC—55,262 lbs, Munargo, Havana
232,075 lbs, Hamburg Maru, Kobe
1,113,127 lbs, Silverhazel, Kobe

SODA, CAUSTIC—13,100 lbs, Santa Rosalia, Tocopilla
76,986 lbs, Titania, Buenos Aires
SILICATE—39,288 lbs, Munargo, Havana
STARCH, CORN—4,550 lbs, Tartar Prince, Capetown
1,821 lbs, Tartar Prince, Algoa Bay
1,302 lbs, Tartar Prince, East London
2,216 lbs, Tartar Prince, Port Natal
7,020 lbs, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
1,120 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
2,256 lbs, Port Auckland, Wellington
36,360 lbs, Nissian, Antwerp
344,644 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Calcutta
36,120 lbs, City of Winnipeg, Bombay
10,600 lbs, Steel Navigator, Manila
34,627 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
114,031 lbs, River Delaware, London
28,400 lbs, Mindoro, Messina
30,672 lbs, Mindoro, Constantinople
8,075 lbs, Antonia, Liverpool
LAUNDRY—12,172 lbs, Lepanto, Hull
4,035 lbs, New York, Hamburg
12,090 lbs, Kyno, Hull
STEARIN, OLEO—10,444 lbs, America, Hamburg
SULPHUR—5,000 lbs, Munargo, Havana
TALC—11634 lbs, Munargo, Havana
44,800 lbs Ansonia, London
42,167 lbs, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
62,200 lbs, Antonia, Liverpool
26,400 lbs, Caledonia, Manchester
TALLOW—19,824 lbs, Munargo, Havana
13,488 lbs, New York, Hamburg
TANNING EXTRACT—8,827 lbs, New York, Hamburg
TOILET PREPARATIONS—23,165 lbs, Ansonia, London
TURPENTINE—500 gls, Tartar Prince, Lourenco Marques
1,000 gls, Titania, Montevideo
VALERIAN ROOT—4,341 lbs, Thuringia, Hamburg
VARNISH—2,265 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp
5,850 lbs, Silverhazel, Manila
3,092 lbs, Kyno, Hull
ZINC, OXIDE—90,400 lbs, La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux
124,040 lbs, American Farmer, London
12,225 lbs, Voltaire, Buenos Aires
13,129 lbs, Frederick, Riga
13,129 lbs, Frederick, Stockholm
13,129 lbs, Frederick, Halmstadt
13,129 lbs, Frederick, Gothenburg
13,123 lbs, Frederick, Helsingfors
26,258 lbs, Frederick, Copenhagen
49,040 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
45,200 lbs, New York City, Cardiff

Clearance Dates

Albertic, April 11
Amazone, April 26
America, April 2
American Farmer, April 25
American Trader, April 17
Ansonia, March 15
Antonia, April 12
Aquitania, April 17
Arabic, April 12
Athenia, April 4
Bacchus, April 20
Backworth, April 6
Baltic, April 5
Bermuda, April 11
Brazilian Prince, April 3
Cabo Villano, April 21
Caledonia, April 19
Cauto, April 25
Cedric, April 1
City of Winnipeg, April 1
Coamo, April 11
Commercial Trader, April 4
Cristobal, April 2
Dominica, March 27
Dresden, April 30
East Side, April 20
El Salvador, April 18
Estrella, April 2
Fort Victoria, April 1
Frederick, April 26
Frednes, April 18
Gallier, April 1
Hamburg Maru, April 24
Heinrich Arpe, April 17
Karlsruhe, April 15
Kyno, April 12
La Bourdonnais, April 16
Lapland, April 17
Lepanto, April 23
Lituania, April 2
Maine, March 14
Majestic, April 21
Manaqui, April 20
Mauretania, April 10
Mercier, April 9
Metapan, April 16
Mindoro, April 2
Miraflores, April 5
Muenchen, April 10
Munargo, April 12
New York, April 19
New York City, April 25
Nissian, April 19
Nord Atlantic, April 7
Port Auckland, April 29
Porto Rico, April 5
River Delaware, April 9
Ronsdalsholm, March 18
Santa Rosalia, April 27
Silverhazel, April 5
Snefond, April 23
Steel Navigator, April 1
Swiftlight, May 2
Tartar Prince, April 8
Thuringia, April 24
Titania, April 12
Tomalva, April 5
Tynefield, April 29
Tyrifjord, April 12
West Kebar, April 20

Baltimore Exports

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—6,064 bgs, 758,000 lbs, Songa, Summerside
SULPHATE—2,263 tons, City of Mandalay, Yokohama
2,475 bgs, 495,000 lbs, Songa, Summerside
ASPHALT—1 bx, 62 lbs, City of Flint, Essex, England
PETROLEUM—475 dms, 151 tons, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
SOLID—2 cs, 432 dms, 96 tons, Kearny, Liverpool
GREASE, LUBRICATING—6 bbls, 4,370 lbs, Burgerdijk, Amsterdam
OIL, LUBRICATING—25 bbls, 20 dms, 2,250 gls, Meltonian, Liverpool
30 cs, 360 gls, Meltonian, Constanza
554 bbls, 23,268 gls, City of Flint, London
60 bbls, 2,520 gls, City of Flint, Hull
42 bbls, 1,764 gls, Manchester Hero, Manchester
695 bbls, 29,190 gls, Manchester Hero, Liverpool
516 bbls, 21,672 gls, Westfalen, Hamburg
357 bbls, 14,994 gls, Bellflower, Manchester
345 bbls, 14,490 gls, Liguria, Hamburg
RED ENGINE—50 bbls, 2,500 gls, Meltonian, Liverpool
80 bbls, 4,000 gls, Meltonian, Manchester
PARAFFIN—155 bbls, 60,670 lbs, Manchester Hero, Liverpool
815 bbls, 252,996 lbs, Bellflower, Manchester
POTASH MURIATE—9,560 bgs, 1,912,000 lbs, Songa, Summerside
SODA ASH—28 tons, Birmingham City, Vancouver
BICHROMATE—45 cks, 33,600 lbs, Malmen, Norrkoeping

SODA, NITRATE—3,295 bgs, 341,000 lbs, Songa, Summerside
3,840 bgs, 480,000 lbs, Songa, Summerside
SUPERPHOSPHATE—49,730 bgs, 6,210,000 lbs, Songa, Summerside

Beaumont Exports

ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—4,022 bbls, 789 dms, Steadfast, Glasgow
GASOLINE—500 tons, Elsa, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Elsa, April 30
Steadfast, April 25

Boston Exports

ACETONE, COMMERCIAL—5 cans, 350 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
ACID, SULPHURIC—1 crby, 100 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
AMMONIA, AQUA—4 dms, 3,179 lbs, Fairfield City, Sourabaya
SULPHATE—300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor
BAKING POWDER—25 bx, 600 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
BLACKING, SHOE—10 crtns, 130 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
BRUSHES—1 cs, 151 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
CEMENT, CAN—6 dms, 339 lbs, Mahratta, London
11 cs, 400 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
COALTAR—2 dms, 116 gls, New Texas, Takoradi
COLOR, MORTAR—3 pls, 135 lbs, Farnorth, Halifax
DRESSING, SHOE—6 cs, 510 lbs, Newfoundland, Liverpool
10 cs, 823 lbs, Mahrata, London
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES—9 cs, 535 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
1 cs, 159 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns
40 cs, 2,000 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
1 cs, 96 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
SUNDRIES, RUBBER—1 cs, 157 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns
DYE, BLUE—1 dm, 1,340 lbs, Mahratta, London
FERTILIZER, COMMERCIAL—2,900 bgs, 290,000 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor
400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FILLER, SHOE—6 cs, 206 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
FINISH, LEATHER—5 bbls, 2,464 lbs, Pipestone County, Havre
SHOE—10 pkgs, 873 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
GLUE—4 half bbls, 1,210 lbs, Pipestone County, Havre
LIQUID—182 pkgs, 10,277 lbs, Mahratta, London
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4 dms, 400 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
2 dms, 200 lbs, Farnorth, Halifax
HAIR, CATTLE—35 bls, 10,717 lbs, Mahratta, London
INK—42 pkgs, 3,451½ lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
DRAWING—1 cs, 160 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
PRINTING—48 dms, 5,997 lbs, Fairfield City, Batavia
1 dm, 254 lbs, Fairfield City, Belawan
10 dms, 4,540 lbs, City of Fairbury, Copenhagen
WRITING—1 cs, 10 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns
59 pkgs, 3,002 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
41 pkgs, 1,749 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu
INSECTICIDE—1 cs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
6 dms, 300 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
LEAD, RED—5 pkgs, 100 lbs, New Texas, Takoradi
WHITE—3 pkgs, 100 lbs, New Texas, Takoradi
LINING COMPOUND—12 crtns, 915 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
2 dms, 86 lbs, Mahratta, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—6 cs, 408 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns
1 cs, 7 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns
1,263 bx, 18,780 lbs, Mahratta, London
8 pkgs, 597 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
MUCILAGE—3 cs, 468 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
1 cs, 43 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu
MUSTARD SEED—19 bgs, 4,145 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
OIL—1 dm, 15 gls, Newfoundland, Liverpool
ENGINE—2 dms, 106 gls, New Texas, Takoradi
ESSENTIAL—3 cs, 200 lbs, Mahratta, London
FLOOR—30 cs, 1,696 lbs, Mahratta, London
FUEL—100 bbls, 5,213 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
FURNACE—25 dms, 1,356 gls, Newfoundland, St Johns
LINSEED—1 bbl, 57 gls, New Texas, Takoradi
LUBRICATING—20 bbls, 1,163 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
3 bbls, 163½ gls, Newfoundland, St Johns
3 cs, 207 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
2 dms, 880 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
2 bbls, 100 gls, Farnorth, Halifax
PAINT—24 pkgs, 36½ gls, New Texas, Takoradi
1 pkg, 50 lbs, New Texas, Takoradi
2 cs, 10½ gls, Newfoundland, St Johns
12 cs, 58 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
REMOVER—5 bbls, 253 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
SUBMARINE—10 dms, 572 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
PASTE—1 bbl, 310 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
32 cs, 5,502 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
6 dms, 354 lbs, Mahratta, London
1 bbl, 297 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
STATIONERS'—19 pkgs, 996 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
3 cs, 175 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu
PETROLATUM—25 dms, 9,785 lbs, Mahratta, London
PITCH—1 box, 27 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
POLISH, BRASS—1 box, 17 qts, New Texas, Takoradi
SHOE—8 cs, 315 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
STOVE—3 crtns, 110 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
POLISHING COMPOUND—1 cs, 30 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns
1 cs, 180 lbs, Newfoundland, Liverpool
POTASH, MURIATE—300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor
RED OXIDE IN OIL—5 pkgs, 50 lbs, New Texas, Takoradi
ROSIN—10 bbls, 4,885 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
25 bbls, 12,135 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
10 bbls, 4,935 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
SHELLAC—1 bbl, 275 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
SOAP—1 box, 25 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
25 bbls, 7,500 lbs, City of Fairbury, Copenhagen
FLAKES—20 cs, 669 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
LAUNDRY—2 bxs, 94 lbs, New Texas, Takoradi
MEDICATED—2 cs, 345 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu
TOILET—225 cs, 5,781 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
165 cs, 4,125 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu
SODA NITRATE—300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor
STAIN, SHOE—3 half bbls, 75 gls, Pipestone County, Havre
SUPERPHOSPHATE—3,100 bgs, 310,000 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor
TAR, PINE—30 dms, 1,594 gls, Newfoundland, St Johns
25 bbls, 1,280 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 62 lbs, Newfoundland, St Johns
8 cs, 1,495 lbs, City of Fairbury, Copenhagen
TURPENTINE—15 bbls, 765½ gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
33 bx, 20 gls, New Texas, Takoradi
4 dms, 216 gls, Newfoundland, Halifax
20 bbls, 1,036 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
VARNISH—1 pkg, 1 qt, New Texas, Takoradi
10 cs, 81 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
WATERPROOFING LIQUID—2 dms, 40 gls, Farnorth, St Johns
WAX, SEALING—2 cs, 488 lbs, Mahratta, London
SHOE—2 bbls, 729 lbs, Fairfield City, Manila
WELDING COMPOUND—1 box, 235 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 box, 235 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
ZINC WHITE—3 pkgs, 100 lbs, New Texas, Takoradi

Clearance Dates

City of Fairbury, April 22
Fairfield City, April 23
Farnorth, April 30
Mahratta, April 26
New Texas, April 30
Newfoundland, April 22
Peaceland, April 29
Pipestone County, April 23
Yarmouth, April 25, 29, May 2.

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—40 tons, West Tacook, Hamburg
410 bgs, Jacques Cartier, Havre
18 tons, West Quechee, Antwerp
SULPHUR—3,313 tons, West Tacook, Harburg
1,787 tons, Lady Kathleen, St Johns
2,200 tons, Lady Kathleen, Chatham
2,213 tons, Lady Kathleen, Campbelton
2,117 tons, Aldecoa, Larragena
3,850 tons, Youngstown, Harburg
TRIPOLI—28 tons, West Quechee, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Aldecoa, April 29
Jacques Cartier, April 30
Lady Kathleen, April 27
Youngstown, April 30
West Quechee, April 30
West Tacook, April 27

Houston Exports

BENZENE—9,000 bbls, Ardor, Genoa
BLACK, CARBON—1,013 cs, Jacques Cartier, Havre
276 cs, West Harshaw, Genoa
50 cs, Steadfast, Manchester
COTTONSEED MEAL—60 tons, St Dunstan, Havre
FULLER'S EARTH—100 bgs, E W Sinclair, Cienfuegos
101 bgs, E W Sinclair, Havana
GASOLINE—71,000 tons, Ardor, Genoa
1,600 tons, C I P, Dunkirk
6,243 tons, C I P, Rouen
49,000 bbls, Nausicaa, Rouen
81,000 bbls, W J Hanna, Havana
16,258 bbls, E W Sinclair, Cienfuegos
34,312 bbls, E W Sinclair, Havana
KEROSENE—19,000 bbls, Ardor, Genoa
8,000 bbls, Nausicaa, Rouen
OIL, FUEL—58,000 bbls, Inverleith, Hull
LUBRICATING—65 bbls, West Harshaw, Genoa
100 dms, Skramstad, Yokohama
205 dms, E W Sinclair, Cienfuegos
540 dms, E W Sinclair, Havana
PETROLEUM—1,000 tons, West Harshaw, Naples
ROSIN—225 bbls, Seydlitz, Hamburg
100 bbls, Steadfast, Glasgow
SULPHUR—3,353 sx, Seydlitz, Hamburg
524 bgs, Steadfast, Glasgow
30 tons, Dunstan, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Ardor, April 26
C I P, April 30
W J Hanna, May 1
Inverleith, April 30
Jacques Cartier, April 26
Nausicaa, April 30
E W Sinclair, May 2
St Dunstan, May 2
Seydlitz, April 27
Skramstad, May 2
Steadfast, May 1
West Harshaw, April 26

Lake Charles Exports

ROSIN—260 bbls, Median, Liverpool

Clearance Dates

Median, April 19

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Saale, Hamburg
BORATE MINERAL—3,800 bgs, 554,227 lbs, Saale, Antwerp
BORAX—204 sx, 44,982 lbs, President Jefferson, Kobe
200 sx, 44,800 lbs, President Jefferson, Shanghai
407 bgs, 91,015 lbs, President Jefferson, Yokohama
2,000 bgs, 226,000 lbs, Sachsen, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Sachsen, Antwerp
3,000 bgs, 336,000 lbs, Saale, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Saale, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Saale, Hamburg
GASOLINE—64,000 bbls, Silver Shell, Landsend
KALSOMINE, DRY—275 kegs, 27,500 lbs, President Jefferson, Manila
KEROSENE—59,000 bbls, Saxicava, Yokohama
OIL, BATCHING—8,155 bbls, Silverfir, Calcutta
DIESEL—255 bbls, Chiloil, Chanaral
10,518 bbls, Deroche, Vancouver
19,945 bbls, Mina Brea, Balboa
FUEL—76,091 bbls, Ontariolite, Taltal
43,008 bbls, Chiloil, Chanaral
45,089 bbls, Deroche, Vancouver
23,800 bbls, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
31,690 bbls, Kekoskee, Ocean Falls
16,533 bbls, Mina Brea, Balboa
43,015 bbls, Chilsco, Tocopilla
67,572 bbls, Kamoi, Tokuyama
40,405 bbls, Tachibana, Tokuyama
PAINT, NITROCELLULOSE—52 cs, 312 gls, President Jefferson, Osaka
POWDER—18 pkgs, 1,630 lbs, City of Panama, San Jose
REDUCER—26 cs, 280 gls, President Jefferson, Osaka
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—3,607 bbls, Canadian Rover, Vancouver
60,196 bbls, Zuiyo, Yokohama
SODA BICARBONATE—5 bbls, 2,000 lbs, Venezuela, Guatemala
STEAREN—336 sx, 33,600 lbs, President Jefferson, Manila

Mobile Exports

ROSIN—400 bbls, Ensley City, Yokohama
50 bbls, Ensley City, Kobe
1,075 bbls, Ensley City, Shanghai
400 bbls, Terni, Genoa
60 bbls, Terni, Catania

Clearance Dates

Ensley City, April 29
Terni, April 30

New Orleans Exports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—5,000 cs, Comerio, San Juan
500 sks, Comerio, Ponce
ASPHALT—1,002 dms, Nosa Chief, Callao
908 bgs, Caroline, Havre
142 bbls, Ganesfjord, Santiago
BAUXITE ORE CONCENTRATES—5,128 bgs, Ingeren, Hoyanger
10,146 bgs, Ingeren, Tyssedal
BENZENE—150 dms, West Neris, La Plata
BLACK, CARBON—667 bgs, Nosa Chief, Antofagasta
158 cs, Scantic, Genoa
5 cs, Nosa Chief, Talcahuano
300 cs, Ensley City, Kobe
60 cs, City of Weatherford, Rotterdam
104 cs, Munindies, Buenos Aires
384 cs, West Caddoa, Liverpool
564 cs, West Caddoa, Manchester
90 tons, Riol, Hamburg
308 tons, Riol, Bremen/Hamburg
BONE MEAL—200 sks, Comerio, San Juan
CALCIUM CARBIDE—30 cs, Fritzoe, Alvaro Obregon
20 dms, Rama, Bluefields
CLAY—693 sks, City of Weatherford, Bremen
600 bgs, Caroline, Havre
COTTONSEED MEAL—17 bgs, Suriname, La Union
10 sks, Gunderson, Almirante
300 sks, Hans Broge, Port of Spain
CREOSOTE—30 pails, Seatrain, Havana
FERTILIZER—5 sks, Gansfjord, Kingston
FIRECLAY—5 cs, Nosa Chief, Talcahuano
24 sks, Hibueras, Ceiba
FULLER'S EARTH—2,800 sks, Fritzoe, Minatitlan
GASOLINE—255 dms, 200 cs, Port Antonia, Puerto Castilla
500 bbls, West Neris, Montevideo
500 dms, Nosa Chief, Colon
100 cs, Rama, Bluefields
85,269 bbls, Benedick, Thameshaven
23 dms, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
5 cs, Hans Broge, Paramaribo
68,694 bbls, Oilshipper, Stavanger
275 bbls, Seatrain, Havana
GLUCOSE—60 bbls, Alegria, Vera Cruz
240 bbls, West Caddoa, Liverpool
240 bbls, West Caddoa, Manchester
GREASE—65 bbls, 36 cs, City of Weatherford, Rotterdam
13 crts, Alegria, Vera Cruz
100 crts, Munplace, Progreso
30 dms, Betty Maersk, La Guayra
4 dms, 11 cs, Blairdevin, Nuevitas
40 bbls, Nosa Chief, Antofagasta
6 bbls, Hibueras, Ceiba
6 bbls, 1 dm, 14 cs, Gansfjord, Santiago
KEROSENE—30 cs, Imperator, Bluefields
325 cs, Gunderson, Puerto Limon
1,000 cs, Nosa Chief, Panama City
55 cs, Rama, Bluefields
110 cs, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
25 cs, Aztec, Puerto Cortez
5 cs, Hans Broge, Paramaribo
85 cs, 2 dms, Hibueras, Ceiba
LARD—10 trcs, 175 cs, Suriname, Panama City
100 tins, Suriname, Barranquilla
300 tins, Suriname, Cartagena
100 cs, Suriname, Paita
25 trcs, Suriname, San Jose
375 crts, Suriname, Guayaquil
80 trcs, Suriname, Callao
2 crts, Imperator, Bluefields
100 tins, Gunderson, Punta Arenas
200 tins, Gunderson, Cartagena
50 cans, 3 crts, 540 tins, Aztec, Puerto Cortez
75 trcs, Amapala, Havana
20 trcs, Gunderson, Callao
50 cs, Gunderson, Pisco
2,000 tins, Gunderson, Bogota
100 crts, Gunderson, Champerico
3,900 tins, 100 crts, Gunderson, San Jose
540 tins, Gunderson, Puerto Limon
3,700 tins, Betty Maersk, La Guayra
1,050 tins, Padilla, Maracaibo
165 trcs, 30 crts, 30 bxs, Blairdevon, Nuevitas
305 trcs, 190 crts, Nosa Chief, Guayaquil
150 cs, Nosa Chief, Talara
285 trcs, 100 cs, Nosa Chief, Callao
5 trcs, Nosa Chief, Follendo
60 trcs, 195 cs, Nosa Chief, Mollendo
250 crts, 200 tins, Fritzoe, Puerto Mexico
80 crts, Fritzoe, Laguna
20 trcs, 25 tins, 1,300 crts, Castilla, Puerto Barrios
95 tins, Castilla, Tela
90 cs, Rama, Cienfuegos
38 crts, Rama, Bluefields
1,592 cs, Comerio, San Juan
515 cs, Comerio, Ponce
185 cs, Comerio, Arroyo
792 cs, Comerio, Mayaguez
100 cs, Comerio, Aguadilla
50 cs, Comerio, Arecibo
8,100 tins, Morazan, Vera Cruz
80 trcs, Atlantida, Panama City
80 kgs, 50 crts, Atlantida, Manta
30 crts, Atlantida, Acajutla
3,100 tins, Algeria, Vera Cruz
1,600 tins, Munplace, Progreso
75 cs, Amapala, Panama
40 cs, Amapala, Panama City
200 tins, Amapala, Punta Arenas
200 tins, Amapala, La Guayra
60 trcs, Amapala, Callao
30 crts, Amapala, Guayaquil
10 trcs, Amapala, Manta
150 cs, Amapala, Acajutla
175 tons, Riol, Hamburg
90 cs, Gansfjord, Kingston
5 cars, Seatrain, Havana
438 tins, 20 cs, 25 cans, Hibueras, Ceiba
100 crts, 595 cs, 545 trcs, 20 bxs, 65 bbls, 10 tubs, Gansfjord, Santiago
SUBSTITUTE—75 cs, Comerio, San Juan
15 trcs, Amapala, Panama
15 trcs, 35 cs, Rajah, Havana
LIME—900 sks, Hibueras, Ceiba
LEAD, WHITE—37 bbls, Ensley City, Shanghai
NAPHTHA—46,530 bbls, Ranja, Nyborg
OIL, CEDAR—4 dms, Scantic, Marseilles
COTTONSEED—10 cs, Gunderson, Almirante
40 cs, Castilla, Puerto Barrios
25 sks, Padilla, Port au Prince
1 tank car, Seatrain, Havana
GAS—30 dms, Hans Broge, Paramaribo
ILLUMINATING—25,973 bbls, Ranja, Nyborg
LUBRICATING—90 bbls, Scantic, Genoa
175 dms, 179 cs, Betty Maersk, La Guayra
16 dms, 24 cs, Gansfjord, Santiago
5 bbls, 110 dms, Aztec, Puerto Cortez
19 dms, Hibueras, Ceiba
25 tons, Riol, Hamburg
13 tons, Riol, Bremen-Hamburg
9 dms, 10 cs, Blairdevon, Cardenas
14 dms, 2 cs, Blairdeven, Nuevitas
70 dms, Eilbek, Havana
63 bbls, Nosa Chief, Callao
37 dms, Nosa Chief, Tocopilla
5 cs, 117 dms, Nosa Chief, Antofagasta
2 dms, Rama, Bluefields
65 bbls, Burma, Venice
53 bbls, 55 cs, Alegria, Vera Cruz
620 cs, Munplace, Progreso
85 dms, Munindies, Montevideo
1,435 dms, 228 bbls, Munindies, Buenos Aires
15 bbls, Munindies, Rosario
138 bbls, Carolina, Havre
25 dms, Hans Broge, Paramaribo
50 bbls, West Caddoa, Manchester
OIL, OLEO—92 tons, Riol, Hamburg
PINE—20 dms, Nosa Chief, Callao
2 dms, Hans Broge, Port of Spain
REFINED—100 dms, Gunderson, Colon
100 cs, Gunderson, Puerto Limon
47 dms, Rama, Bluefields
OXYGEN—15 dms, Castilla, Puerto Barrios
PARAFFIN—200 sks, Gunderson, Puerto Limon
200 sks, Betty Maersk, Maracaibo
1,791 sks, West Neris, Rosario
21 sks, Suriname, Puerto Colombia
300 sks, Suriname, Cartagena
383 sks, Suriname, Buenaventura
176 sks, Suriname, Cali
158 sks, Suriname, Guayaquil
408 sks, Scantic, Genoa
79 sks, Gunderson, Guayaquil
129 sks, Gunderson, Salaverry
632 sks, 44,045 lbs, Munindies, Buenos Aires
1,081 sks, Alegria, Vera Cruz
200 sks, Munplace, Progreso
190 bbls, Ensley City, Yokohama
110 bbls, Ensley City, Shanghai
363 sks, Nosa Chief, Buenaventura
258 sks, Nosa Chief, Callao
200 sks, Nosa Chief Mollendo
50 sks, Nosa Chief, Pisco
263 sks, Nosa Chief, Arica
332 sks, Nosa Chief, Antofagasta
53 sks, Nosa Chief, Salaverry
387 sks, Nosa Chief, Corral
1,799 sks, Nosa Chief, Valparaiso
1,199 sks, Nosa Chief, Talcahuano
190 sks, Burma, Venice
500 sks, Morazan, Vera Cruz
263 sks, West Caddoa, Manchester
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE—25 cs, Imperator, Bluefields
10 dms, Aztec, Puerto Cortez
PITCH, TAR—498 bbls, Ingeren, Hoyanger
ROSIN—80 bbls, Suriname, Panama City
50 bbls, Suriname, Puerto Colombia
10 bbls, Suriname, Barranquilla
75 bbls, Suriname, Santa Marta
80 bbls, Suriname, Cartagena
20 bbls, Suriname, Callao
300 bbls, Scantic, Genoa
90 bbls, Gunderson, Cartagena
90 bbls, Gunderson, Buenaventura
23 bbls, Nosa Chief, Callao
14 bbls, Nosa Chief, Mollendo
5 bbls, Nosa Chief, Arica
19 bbls, Nosa Chief, Iquique
44 bbls, Nosa Chief, Corinto
20 bbls, Nosa Chief, Valparaiso
10 bbls, Castilla, Puerto Barrios
10 bbls, Cartago, Panama City
50 bbls, Nicaro, Ceiba
10 bbls, Hans Broge, Port of Spain
10 bbls, Hans Broge, Paramaribo
5 tons, Riol, Hamburg
SALT—185 bbls, Suriname, Cristobal
300 bbls, Sinaloa, Tampico
36 sks, Sinaloa, Bluefields
75 sks, Gunderson, Puerto Limon
500 sks, Blairdevon, Nuevitas
1,000 sks, Eilbek, Havana
1,400 sks, Castilla, Pperto Barrios
41 sks, Rama, Bluefields
300 sks, Nicaro, Ceiba
350 sks, Aztec, Puerto Cortez
565 sks, Hibueras, Ceiba
465 sks, Gansfjord, Santiago
250 sks, Rajah, Havana
500 sks, Seatrain, Havana
SOAP—6 cs, Suriname, Barranquilla
2 cs, Imperator, Bluefields
50 cs, Comerio, Ponce
100 cs, Hans Broge, Bridgetown
90 cs, Hans Broge, Port of Spain
COTTONSEED OIL—100 bbls, West Caddoa, Liverpool
50 bbls, West Caddoa, Manchester
SODA, CAUSTIC—29 dms, Hibueras, Ceiba
SILICATE—3 dms, Hibueras, Ceiba
STARCH—50 cs, Eilbek, Havana
STEARIN—200 sks, Eilbek, Havana
TALLOW—129 bbls, Nicaro, Ceiba
50 dms, Munplace, Progreso
TRIPOLI—300 bgs, West Caddoa, Manchester
TURPENTINE—100 cs, West Neris, Montevideo
1,100 cs, West Neris, La Plata
6 dms, Gunderson, Cartagena
100 cs, Ensley City, Yokohama
20 cs, Nosa Chief, Paita
150 cs, Nosa Chief, Callao
100 cs, Nosa Chief, Antofagasta
10 cs, Nosa Chief, Pacasmayo
10 dms, Nosa Chief, Pimental
1,600 cs, Nosa Chief, Valparaiso
10 dms, 100 cs, Nosa Chief, Talcahuano
500 cs, Atlantida, Cristobal
250 cs, Munindies, Buenos Aires
2 dms, Hans Broge, Port of Spain

Clearance Dates

Alegria, April 25
Amapala, April 25
Atlantida, April 19
Aztec, May 4
Benedick, April 30
Betty Maersk, April 22
Blairdevon, May 2
Burma, May 3
Caroline, April 18
Cartago, May 3
Castilla, April 25
City of Weatherford, April 26
Comerio, May 3
Eilbek, April 19
Ensley City, May 2
Fritzoe, April 25
Gansfjord, April 27
Gunderson, April 18
Hans Broge, April 24
Hibueras, April 26
Imperator, May 1
Ingeren, May 1
Morazan, April 18
Munindies, April 24
Munplace, April 23
Nicaro, April 23
Nosa Chief, April 20
Oilshipper, May 3
Padilla, April 25
Port Antonio, April 25
Rajah, April 26
Rama, May 3
Riol, April 30
Scantic, April 17
Seatrain, April 27
Suriname, April 11
Tegucigalpa, April 16
West Caddoa, April 25
West Neris, April 26

Norfolk Exports

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—36,000 lbs, Innoko Antwerp
DEXTRIN—440 bgs, 62,480 lbs, Kerkonkson Glasgow
MANDRAKE ROOT—2,361 lbs, Clairton, Liverpool
MICA, GRD—30,300 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
STARCH, CORN—440 bgs, 62,260 lbs, Innoko Antwerp
864 bgs, 120,960 lbs, Mahratta, London
15,400 bgs, 2,171,400 lbs, Clairton, Manchester
TOBACCO EXTRACT—1,231 lbs, Innoko, Antwerp
25,970 lbs, Westfalen, Bremen
Clairton, April 23

Clearance Dates

Innoko, April 22
Kerkonkson, April 27
Mahratta, April 23
Westfalen, April 29

Philadelphia Exports

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—124 cyl, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
SULPHATE — 11,450 bgs, Fairfield City, Honolulu
4,480 bgs, Fairfield City, San Carlos
5,113 bgs, Fairfield City, Samarang
6,215 bgs, Fairfield City, Sourabaya
1,724 bgs, Fairfield City, Batavia
ASPHALT—270 bbls, Welshman, Liverpool and Manchester
100 dms, Kasama, Karachi
BENZENE—6,000 tons, 1,934,824 gls, Lucillum, Hamburg
A lot, Venetin, La Pallice and Rouen
FIRECLAY—6 cs, Ambridge, Antwerp
GASOLINE—A lot, Capitaine Domiane, Rouen
25,243 bbls, Tamarac, Barrow and Bowling
2,000 cs, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
5,000 cs, Pocone, Santos
4,000 cs, Pocone, Paranagua
1,500,000 gls, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro
1,500 cs, Clan Ross, Cape Town
2,000 cs, Clan Ross, Massel Bay
1,000 cs, Clan Ross, Algoa Bay
500 cs, Clan Ross, East London
500 cs, Clan Ross, Port Natal
4,100 cs, Clan Ross, Lourenco Marques
A lot, Venetin, La Pallice and Rouen
GREASE, LUBRICATING—5 dms, 45 bbls, Norway, Kobe
50 cs, Welshman, Liverpool and Manchester
100 bbls, Ambridge, Antwerp
30 bbls, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
100 trcs, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
5 dms, 20 kegs, Kasama, Bombay
30 bbls, The Angeles, Montevideo
10 cs, 80 bckts, Clan Ross, Cape Town
85 cs, 5 dms, 6 kegs, Clann Ross, Algoa Bay
20 cs, 10 bckts, 3 kegs, Clan Ross, East London
20 cs, 100 dms, Clan Ross, Point Natal
5 cs, 50 dms, 5 kegs, Clan Ross, Lourenco Marques
60 dms, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
85 cs, 69 dms, 110 pails, Capillo, Santos
105 cs, 85 pails, Capillo, Rio Grande du Sul
HAIR, CALF—28 bls, Ambridge, Antwerp
CATTLE—A lot, Crefeld, Bremen
38 bls, Welshman, Liverpool and Manchester
89 bls, Ambridge, Antwerp
181 bls, Amasis, Hamburg
72 bls, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
HOG—32 bls, London Corporation, London
HORSE—A lot, Sarcoxie, Havre-Dunkirk
INK—6 cs, Fairfield City, Manila
PRINTING—204 kegs, Fairfield City, Cebu
WRITING—2 cs, Kasama, Karachi
INK AND PASTE—30 pkgs, Fairfield City, Manila
KEROSENE—8,000 cs, Ponce, Rio de Janeiro
5,000 cs, Ponce, Santos
2,000 cs, Ponce, Paranagua
A lot, Venetin, La Pallice and Rouen
LACQUERS—12 cs, Fairfield City, Manila
LARD—500 bxs, London Corporation, London
50 pails, Exporter, Malta
REFINED—100 trcs, Malmen, Malme
300 tubs, Malmen, Stockholm
600 bxs, Amasis, Hamburg
LICORICE MASS—250 cs, City of Flint, Hull
55 cs, Welshman, Liverpool and Manchester
25 cs, Ambridge, Antwerp
60 cs, Amasis, Hamburg
25 cs, Maryland, Havre
25 cs, Burgendijk, Rotterdam
55 cs, Meltonian, Liverpool and Manchester
40 cs, London Corporation, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—250 ctns, London Corporation, London
2 cs, Kasama, Karachi
NAPHTHA—62,000 tons, Hyrcania, London
PETROLEUM—5 cs, 5 dms, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
50 bckts, Pocone, Santos
11 dms, 13 bckts, Pocone, Paranagua
OIL—A lot, Exporter, Malta
A lot, Mahout, Sydney
26 dms, Pipestone County, Havre
83 dms, East Indian, Buenos Aires
10 dms, 716 bbls, Ambridge, Antwerp
6 dms, 8 bbls, Amasis, Hamburg
A lot, Sarcoxie, Havre, Dunkirk
ILLUMINATING—18 bbls, Malmen, Malmo
120 bbls, Ambridge, Antwerp
3,000 cs, Clan Ross, Capetown
3,000 cs, Clan Ross, Massel Bay
2,500 cs, Clan Ross, East London
3,050 cs, Clan Ross, Port Natal
6,000 cs, Clan Ross, Lourenco Marques
LUBRICATING—150 dms, 1,372 bbls, a lot, Meltonian, Liverpool and Manchester
265 dms, 165 bbls, Norway, Yokohama
1,520 cs, 435 dms, 115 bbls, Norway, Kobe
470 cs, 285 dms, 15 bbls, Norway, Moji
7 cs, 196 dms, 20 bbls, 4 half dms, 13 half bbls, Malmen, Malme
350 dms, 240 bbls, 55 half bbls, Malmen, Gothenburg
670 dms, 110 bbls, 74 half bbls, Malmen, Stockholm
120 dms, 100 bbls, 55 half bbls, 45 half dms, Malmen, Finland
100 dms, Malmen, Goteborg
76 bbls, 60 dms, 10 half bbls, Malmen, Norrkoping
50 bbls, Malmen, Copenhagen
25 bbls, 70 dms, 10 half bbls, Malmen, Helsingfors
69 dms, Fairfield City, Cebu
77 cs, 170 dms, Fairfield City, Honolulu
10 cs, 50 dms, Fairfield City, Iloilo
338 bbls, City of Flint, Hull
100 bbls, 234,217 gls, Spidoleine, St Louis du Rhone
250 bbls, 457,547 gls, Spidoleine, Genoa
50 cs, 758 bbls, 165 dms, Welshman, Liverpool and Manchester
800 bbls, Ambridge, Antwerp
500 bbls, Amasis, Hamburg
365 bbls, Maryland, Havre and Dunkirk
42 cs, 413 dms, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
760 cs, 266 dms, Pocone, Santos
105 cs, 14 dms, Pocone, Paranagua
45 bbls, Lucia C, Venice
130 bbls, Lucia C, Trieste
155 cs, 693 dms, Kasama, Karachi
1,176 dms, 10 half dms, Kasama, Bombay
225 cs, 52 dms, 30 half bbls, 750 bbls, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
18,620 bbls, Vacilite, London or Liverpool
108 dms, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
156 dms, 10 cs, The Angeles, Montevideo
285 dms, 680 cs, 450 bbls, Capillo, Santos
285 dms, The Angeles, Buenos Aires
239 dms, 235 cs, Capillo, Rio Grande du Sol
A lot, Express, Genoa
A lot, Schodack, Bordeaux
101 dms, 135 cs, Clan Ross, Capetown
3 dms, 45 cs, Clan Ross, Eost London
30 dms, 220 cs, Clan Ross, Port Natal
26 dms, 44 cs, Clan Ross, Laurenco Marques
4 dms, 7 cs, Exporter, Malta
MINERAL COLZA—50 cs, Clan Ross, Port Natal
50 dms, Kasama, Calcutta
MOTOR—51 dms, Ambridge, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT—7 dms, Welshman, Liverpool and Manchester
6 bbls, Ambridge, Antwerp
15 bbls, Amasis, Hamburg
10 bbls, Maryland, Havre
OLEO—100 trcs, Amasis, Hamburg
REFINED—26,162 bbls, Tamarac, Barrow and Bowling
TRANSFORMER—600 cs, 350 dms, Norway, Yokohama
600 cs, Norway, Moji
10 dms, Malmen, Gothenburg
6 cs, Kasama, Karachi
OIL, TRANSFORMER—20 cs, Kasama, Calcutta
55 cans, Kasama, Bombay
PAINT—3 bxs, 83 cs, 20 dms, Fairfield City, Manila
PAINT AND OIL—2 ctns, Fairfield City, Manila
PARAFFIN—756 bbls, Malmen, Malta
A lot, Crefeld, Bremen
56 bbls, Kasama, Madras
130 bbls, Kasama, Calcutta
155 bbls, Kasama, Bombay
865 bgs, 480 bbls, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
A lot, Express, Genoa
A lot, Natirar, Hamburg and Bremen
PASTE, OFFICE—196 pkgs, 2 cs, Fairfield City, Manila
50 pkgs, Fairfield City, Cebu
PIASSAVA—2 bls, Welshman, Liverpool and Manchester
SALVE—30 cs, Clan Ross, Port Natal
30 cs, Clan Ross, Capetown
30 cs, Clan Ross, Port Elizabeth
30 cs, Clan Ross, East London
SOAP—2 bbls, Welshman, Liverpool and Manchester
LIQUID—1 can, Amasis, Hamburg
SODA, CAUSTIC, SOLID—200 dms, Fairfield City, Manila
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE—600 cs, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
1,000 cs, Pocone, Santos
10 cs, Clan Ross, Capetown
45 cs, Clan Ross, Laurenco Marques

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—25 cs, 6 dms, Vestvard, Auckland
BENZENE—1,500 tons, Elsa, Antwerp
2,000 tons, Elsa, Hamburg
2,500 tons, Laristan, London
GASOLINE—6,000 cs, Vestvard, Auckland
4,000 tons, Elsa, Antwerp
24,000 bbls, West Neris, La Plata
GREASE—5 bbls, 25 dms, Vestvard, Auckland
30 cs, West Neris, Rosario
KEROSENE—300 dms, West Neris, La Plata
NAPHTHA—2,150 tons, Laristan, London
DEODORIZED—2,150 tons, Laristan, London
OIL, LUBRICATING—362 dms, 250 cs, Vestvard, Auckland
30 bbls, West Neris, Montevideo
90 dms, 35 cs, West Neris, Rosario
REFINED—2,200 tons, Laristan, London
PARAFFIN—200 cs, Vestvard, Auckland
PETROLEUM, COKE—2,000 tons, Ingeren, Hoyanger
1,300 tons, Ingeren, Eydehaven
CRUDE—3,360,000 gls, Frontenac, Montreal

Clearance Dates

Elsa, April 30
Frontenac, April 30
Ingeren, April 26
Laristan, May 2
Vestvard, April 27
West Neris, May 1

San Francisco Exports

ASPHALT—1,000 tons, Saale, Germany
2,130 lbs, Canadian Farmer, British Columbia
76 tons, Tahiti, New Zealand
5 tons, Loch Monar, England
280 tons, Taiyo, Japan
500 tons, Bintang, Dutch East Indies
BLACK, CARBON—46,874 lbs, Tahiti, Australia
CHEMICALS—6,474 lbs, Tahiti, New Zealand
10,890 lbs, Tahiti, Australia
1,884 lbs, Canadian Farmer, British Columbia
2,561 lbs, Emma Alexander, British Columbia
2,700 lbs, Everic, China
4,500 lbs, Everic, Philippine Islands
1,619 lbs, Taiyo, Japan
500 lbs, Admiral Moser, British Columbia
COPRA CAKE—681,200 lbs, Saale, Germany
GASOLINE—200 cs, Esparta, Nicaragua
550 cs, Esparta, Costa Rica
GREASE—25,960 lbs, Tahiti, New Zealand
2,618 lbs, Canadian Farmer, British Columbia
4,600 lbs, Taiyo, Japan
1,000 lbs, Bintang, Dutch East Indies
6,158 lbs, Admiral Moser, British Columbia
INFUSORIAL EARTH—7,760 lbs, Tahiti, Australia
25 tons, Taiyo, Japan
INK—2,711 lbs, Tahiti, New Zealand
6,353 lbs, Tahiti, Australia
3,303 lbs, Skogness, England
INSECTICIDE—10,000 lbs, Taiyo, Japan
KALSOMINE—1,400 lbs, Canadian Farmer, British Columbia
KEROSENE—40 cs, Tahiti, South Sea Islands
250 cs, Esparta, Costa Rica
LARD—53,268 lbs, Esparta, Columbia
LIME—72 bbls, Everic, Philippine Islands
LITHOPONE—47,992 lbs, Tahiti, Australia
MINERAL SPIRITS—50 cs, Belfast, China
OIL, COCONUT—16,515 lbs, Tahiti, New Zealand
FUEL—6,634 bbls, Dardon, Japan
LUBRICATING—8 dms, Tahiti, South Sea Islands
1,737 dms, Tahiti, New Zealand
305 cs, Tahiti, Australia
499 bbls, Tahiti, Australia
225 dms, Norfolk, Japan
90 cs, Norfolk, Japan
51 cs, Loch Monar, England
1 dm, Canadian Farmer, British Columbia
625 dms, Taiyo, Japan
535 bbls, Bintang, Dutch East Indies
20 cs, Bintank, Dutch East Indies
155 tanks, Admiral Moser, British Columbia
10 cs, Admiral Moser, British Columbia
20 cyls, Admiral Moser, British Columbia
PAINT—11 bbls, Saale, Germany
66 bbls, Saale, Belgium
4 cs, Tahiti, South Sea Islands
67 kgs, Tahiti, South Sea Islands
32 cs, Tahiti, New Zealand
18 dms, Tahiti, New Zealand
106 cs, Tahiti, Australia
3 bbls, Emma Alexander, British Columbia
386 cs, Everic, Philippine Islands
34 cs, Everic, India
4 dms, Everic, India
138 cs, Bintang, Dutch East Indies
117 dms, Bintang, Dutch East Indies
PERFUME—2,150 lbs, Canadian Farmer, British Columbia
POLISH—5,600 lbs, Belfast, China
1,750 lbs, Tahiti, Australia
3,360 lbs, Norfolk, Manchuria
2,150 lbs, Canadian Farmer, British Columbia
ROSIN—20 bbls, Tahiti, New Zealand
25 bbls, Tahiti, Australia
SALT—100,000 lbs, Tahiti, Australia
5,200 lbs, Bintang, Dutch East Indies
SOAP—330 lbs, Taiyo, Japan
SULPHUR—2,200 lbs, Tahiti, New Zealand
60,870 lbs, Tahiti, Australia
TALC—36,000 lbs, Canadian Farmer, British Columbia
TALLOW—4,000 lbs, Esparta, Nicaragua
TURPENTINE—475 cs, Everic, Philippine Islands

Clearance Dates

Admiral Moser, April 18
Belfast, April 16
Bintang, April 22
Canadian Farmer, April 19
Dardon, April 16
Emma Alexander, April 23
Esparta, April 18
Everic, April 20
Loch Monar, April 17
Norfolk, April 19
Saale, April 19
Skegness, April 18
Tahiti, April 17
Taiyo, April 23

Savannah Exports

CLAY—33 tons, Liberty Glo, Bremen
COTTON LINTERS—227 bls, Liberty Glo, Antwerp
1,585 bls, Liberty Glo, Hamburg
DEER TONGUE LEAVES—1,140 lbs, Liberty Glo, Hamburg
ROSIN, GUM—49 bbls, Berury, Para
120 bbls, Berury, Maranhao
500 bbls, Berury, Ceara
49 bbls, Berury, Natal
292 bbls, Berury, Maceio
147 bbls, Berury, Mossoro
200 bbls, France, Yokohama
400 bbls, Silverash, Yokohama
25 bbls, Silverash, Kobe
475 bbls, Silverash, Shanghai
800 bbls, Silverash, Semarang
100 bbls, Silverash, Tijilatjap
100 bbls, Silverash, Cheribon
57 bbls, Silverash, Singapore
25 bbls, Silverash, Melbourne
500 bbls, Leise Maersk, Batavia
100 bbls, Leise Maersk, Pedang
300 bbls, Leise Maersk, Semarang
150 bbls, Leise Maersk, Soerabaya
388 bbls, Liberty Glo, Antwerp
50 bbls, Liberty Glo, Bremen
1,865 bbls, Liberty Glo, Hamburg
ROSIN, GUM—97 bbls, Liberty Glo, Dundee
70 bbls, Hans Leonhardt, Bristol
WOOD—98 bbls, Berury, Maceio
100 bbls, Liberty Glo, Antwerp
25 bbls, Liberty Glo, Hamburg
TURPENTINE—29,050 gls, Hans Leonhardt, Glasgow
GUM—39,973 gls, Liberty Glo, Hamburg
WOOD—194 gls, Berury, Para
WOOD FLOUR—247 bbls, Berury, Para
725 bbls, Berury, Ceara
26 bbls, Berury, Maceio

Clearance Dates

Berury, May 1
France, May 4
Hans Leonhardt, May 5
Leise Maersk, May 4
Liberty Glo, May 5
Silverash, May 4

Seattle Exports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—8,600 bgs, President McKinley, Kobe
CASCARA—1,100 bls, Yngaren, Adelaide (from Tacoma)
DYE—39 cs, President McKinley, Kobe
GINSENG—21 pkgs, President McKinley, Hongkong
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, President McKinley, Shanghai
1 cs, President McKinley, Kobe
4 cs, President McKinley, Seoul
3 cs, President McKinley, Hongkong
PAINT—26 cs, President McKinley, Hongkong
25 cs, President McKinley, Moji

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT—200 sx, Medine, New York
1,200 bgs, El Coston, New York
BONE MEAL—1,250 bgs, El Isleo, Baltimore
EARTH—3,000 bgs, El Oriente, New York
3,000 bgs, El Isleo, Baltimore
3,000 bgs, El Coston, New York
2,000 bgs, El Cid, New York
GREASE—100 dms, El Oriente, New York
OIL, COTTONSEED—80 dms, El Coston, New York
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—81,000 bbls, J E O'Neil, New York
SALT—3,000 bgs, El Isleo, Baltimore
SULPHUR—1,000 tons, Point Martara, Tacoma
2,000 tons, Emergency Aid, Los Angeles
2,000 tons, Emergency Aid, San Francisco
REFINED—1,000 bgs, Emergency Aid, Los Angeles
2,500 tons, Emergency Aid, San Francisco
ROOF—36 bgs, Emergency Aid, San Francisco

Houston Coast Trade

FULLER'S EARTH—200 bgs, Point Montara, Los Angeles
GASOLINE—19,000 bbls, J Oswald Boyd, New Orleans
115,000 bbls, Sunoil, New York
OIL, COTTONSEED—67 dms, Point Montara, Portland
27 dms, Point Montara, San Francisco
75 dms, Point Montara, Los Angeles
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—82,000 bbls, Halo, New York
124,000 bbls, Tamiahua, New York

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—37,730 bbls, Los Alamos, Oakland
23,548 bbls, Richfield, Oakland
21,634 bbls, Kekoskee, Seattle
3,444 bbls, S & C Barge No 2, San Diego
33,053 bbls, Galena, Seattle
16,549 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
10,810 bbls, Lake Miraflores, San Francisco
79,409 bbls, Dean Emery, Baltimore
78,014 bbls, Atlantic Sun, Philadelphia
77,890 bbls, Pat Doheny, New York
21,163 bbls, R D Leonard, Philadelphia
96,549 bbls, Empire Arrow, New York
115,000 bbls, Sun, Philadelphia
74,424 bbls, Yorba Linda, New York
KEROSENE—3,581 bbls, Galena, Seattle
1,029 bbls, Lake Miraflores, San Francisco
OIL, DIESEL—1,806 bbls, Los Alamos, Oakland
9,211 bbls, Frank H Buck, Seattle
FUEL—46,946 bbls, Los Angeles, San Diego
75,710 bbls, Montebello, Mortinez
29,857 bbls, El Segundo, Eureka
25,130 bbls, La Brea, Oleum
45,987 bbls, Frank H Buck, Seattle
25,957 bbls, Cathwood, Martinez
70,209 bbls, Tejon, Portland
19,801 bbls, Galena, Seattle
27,740 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
GAS—29,741 bbls, Sconey Barge 82, New York
5,512 bbls, Yorba Linda, New York
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—74,236 bbls, Emma H Coppage, Avon
79,206 bbls, District of Columbia, Richmond
79,250 bbls, Utacarbon, Oleum
52,405 bbls, La Brea, Oleum
110,646 bbls, H M Storey, Richmond
DISTILLATE—1,040 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego

New Orleans Coast Trade

ASPHALT—17 tons, Lena Luckenbach
BLACK, CARBON—61 tons, Dio, San Francisco
CORK—8 tons, Dio, Los Angeles
BOARD—29 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Seattle
49 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Portland
37 tons, Lena Luckenbach, San Francisco
28 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Los Angeles
DISINFECTANT—18 tons, Dio, Oakland
DRUGS—66 tons, Lena Luckenbach, San Francisco
FERTILLER—2 tons, Dio, San Francisco
GASOLINE—19,000 bbls, J Oswald Boyd, Tampa
INK—12 tons, Dio, San Francisco
LARD SUBSTITUTES—17 tons, Lena Luckenbach Tacoma
102 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Seattle
143 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Portland
221 tons, Lena Luckenbach, San Francisco
30 tons, Point San Pedro, Portland
LYE—11 tons, Point San Pedro, San Diego
MOLASSES—17 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Seattle
30 tons, Lena Luckenbach, San Francisco
55 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Los Angeles
46 tons, Point San Pedro, Seattle
OIL, COTTONSEED—29 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Tacoma
14 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Portland
49 tons, Point San Pedro, Los Angeles
CORN—15 tons, Lena Luckenbach, San Francisco
LUBRICATING—33 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Los Angeles
MACHINE—2 tons, Dio, Oakland
PINE—20 tons, Point San Pedro, Seattle
PARAFFIN—14 tons, Point San Pedro, Los Angeles
SOAP—9 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Los Angeles
45 tons, Dio, San Francisco
SULPHUR—45 tons, Dio, Los Angeles
346 tons, Dio, Oakland
TAR—21 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Seattle
TURPENTINE—9 tons, Dio, Los Angeles
36 tons, Lena Luckenbach, Los Angeles
WHALE GUANO—31 tons, Dio, San Francisco

Containers Returned

New York

BARRELS—28, W McEwen & Co, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
140, West India Oil Co, Fort Victoria, Hamilton
95, West India Oil Co, Maraval, Demarara
74, Tidewater Oil Co, Nerissa, Martinique
CARBOYS—21, Grasselli Chemical Co, Carolyn, San Juan
CYLINDERS—41, J H Senior, Santa Cruz, Bahia
11, Fumigators' Supply Co, Inc, Minnewaska, London
7, P R Bohring, Carabobo, Maracaibo
24, Anglo American Petroleum Corp, Carabobo, Curacao
22, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Carabobo, Curacao
17, H Bower Chemical Mfg Co, Bogota, Pt Colombia
7, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Bogota, Pt Colombia
17, Furness, Withy & Co, Nerissa, Trinidad
28, Liquid Carbonic Co, Coamo, San Juan
12, Liquid Carbonic Co, Ebro, Cristobal
23, United Fruit Co, Tivives, Pt Barrios
13, Phoenix Utility Co, Ancon, Panama
2, National Ammonia Co, Ancon, Panama
9, F C Aste & Co, Ancon, Port au Prince
13, Phoenix Utility Co, Metapan, Pt Columbia
3, United Fruit Co, Metapan, Santa Marta
DRUMS—2, National Ammonia Co, Carolyn, San Juan
10, New York Lubricating Oil Co, Bergensfjord, Oslo
2, Bristol Myers Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz
20, The Texas Co, Bogota, Port de Paix
75, The Texas Co, Nerissa, Martinique
58, The Texas Co, Nerissa, Antigua
6, Sherlow Chemical Co, Nerissa, St Croix
60, Tidewater Oil Co, Exermont, Genoa
4, Amer West Africa Line, West Humshaw, Lagos
7, L W & P Armstrong, Coamo, San Juan
40, Roger Moran, Ebro, Callao
10, Pratt & Brake, Pan America, Buenos Aires
20, A W Salter, Pan America, Bahia
TUBES — 8, Liquid Carbonic Co, Munargo, Nassau
15, Liquid Carbonic Co, Ancon, Port au Prince

New Orleans

BARRELS—30, Texas Oil Co, Atlantida, Cristobal
DRUMS—93, American Fruit Co, Imperator, Cane Gracias or Bluefields
18, United States Aluminum Co, Halse, Georgetown
23, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Rama, Bluefields
105, H S Renshaw, Rama, Bluefields
4, Standard Oil Co, Rama, Bluefields
10, General Carbonic Co, Castilla, Tela
93, United Fruit Co, Castilla, Tela
14, Point Montara, San Francisco

Recent Charters

ASPHALT—1,848 tons, S S Ryburn, New York to French Atlantic, $5.25, May loading
FERTILIZER—3,114 tons, motorship Willmoto, New York to several ports of Far East, last half May loading
PETROLEUM—120,000 cs, S S Baron Carnegie, New Orleans to one to five ports Brazil or River Plate, basis 28c, May loading
6,600 tons, S S Barde, refined and/or spirit, 16s North Hatteras, option 18s Gulf to French Mediterranean, May
7,320 tons, S S Massis, refined and/or spirit, 18s 6d,, Gulf to London, May-June
8,640 tons, S S Skagerrak, refined and/or spirit, 17s 6d Gulf to U K-Continent, charters' option part cargo light gasoline, if used, rate to be 18s, June
8,500 tons, motorship Max Albrecht, lubricating oil, 23s, Gulf and New York to Antwerp and Rouen, late May
6,008 tons, S S Dannedaike, fuel or crude oil, 21c, Gulf to North Hatteras, May
10,600 tons, S S Altair, fuel or crude oil, 21c, Gulf to North Hatteras, May
5,000 tons, S S William Isom, gasoline, 35c, two trips, Gulf to Baltimore, mid-June
8,000-10,000 tons, S S ——, refined and/or spirit, 35c, Gulf to North Hatteras, May-June
13,500 tons, two Dieselships to be built, time charter, dirty trading, 7s 1½d four years, option 6s 10½d eight years, option 6s 7½d ten years, delivery May and August, 1930
10,600 tons, S S Agwiworld, fuel or crude oil, 21c Gulf, Cartagena, Venezuela, Aruba or Curacao, option 25c Tampico to North Hatteras, not east of New York, option Boston 2c extra or Charleston, S C, 3c less, May 20-30
12,623 tons, S S Agwipond, fuel or crude oil, 20c, Gulf to North Hatteras, May
9,790 tons, S S M F Elliot, refined and/or spirit, 98c, California to North Hatteras, June
11,200 tons, motorship Spinanger, refined and/or spirit, 27s 6d, California to U K-Continent, May
8,858 tons, S S Superga, refined and/or spirit, 19s Gulf to North Spain, option 21s South Spain, June
12,863 tons, S S D G Schofield, fuel oil, Gulf to Balboa, May

PETROLEUM—10,600 tons, S S Agwimars, light crude, 21c, Gulf to North Hatterns, early May
10,500 tons, S S Sabine Sun, light crude, 21c, Gulf to North Hatteras, early May
10,712 tons, S S Lompoc, six months' time charter, dirty trading, delivery May
QUEBRACHO—4,500 tons, S S Despina, Santa Fe to Havre, 33s
SULPHUR—3,221 tons, S S Toseric, Gulf to four ports of Australia, New Zealand, 35s, prompt loading

Proprietary Association

(Continued from page 29)

tended to direct the manufacturer in his label claims.

Multiple Seizures

The power to order multiple seizures is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and the F. D. I., without abridgement or limitation. A personnel unfriendly to self-medication has power to destroy any proprietary medicine business.

I do not believe the Administration is likely to exercise this power wilfully and wantonly. But it has the power so to do.

The statute provides that when the Secretary of Agriculture, under the provisions of the act, has certified that an article of food or drugs is adulterated within the meaning of the act and has furnished a copy of the results of analysis to the proper district attorney, such district attorney must institute proper proceedings without delay.

There have been times when this power has been ruthlessly exercised. A large number of seizures have been made in the past in different and remote jurisdictions, and this in the case of old and long established remedies, where the issues between the government and the manufacturer might well have been tried in a single jurisdiction.

The Administration may select its own jurisdiction in which a case is to be tried. It may select a court presided over by a judge not unfriendly to the government. Why not, tehn, in the interests of justice and fairness, ought it not to proceed in a single suit and let a court and jury pass upon the issue?

What good reason exists for a large number of seizures, say sixteen or twenty? If there is warrant for sixteen or twenty, there is warrant for thousands.

There may be conceivable cases where seizures should be made wherever the goods are found. This is not generally true, and particularly is it not true with respect to preparations that are well known; that have been in long use and are favorably regarded by the public, as evidenced by large sales and wide distribution.

It is only fair to say, since the transfer or the enforcement of the Food and Drugs act from the Bureau of Chemistry and the organization of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, that in but few cases have there been multiple seizures.

It is equally true that the power to cause these seizures is unlimited and unabridged. The fact that this power may be exercised is a constant menace to the manufacturer. He has no choice in the premises. He must accept the opinion of the department.

Gums, Waxes Shellac

(Continued from page 67)

Calcutta Shellac Shipments

Estimated shipments from Calcutta to the United States, United Kingdom and the Continent during the month of April were as follows:—

	Packages	
United States—		
orange	15,900	
garnet	2,200	
buttonlac	200	
seedlac	3,200	
Total		21,500
United Kingdom		8,500
Continent		6,300
Grand total		36,300

Shellac Ships Enroute

The following tabulation gives the names of shellac carriers and sailing dates from Calcutta; where last reported and the date; and the probable arrival date at New York:—

City of Hereford, March 16; Boston, May 4; May 8.
Lorenzo, March 26; Port Said, April 18; May 14.
Manaar, March 28; Boston, May 3; May 10.
City of Wellington, April 2; Port Said, May 2; May 28.
City of Worcester, April 10; Colombo, April 29; June 12.
Birchbank, April 13; Port Sudan, May 3; June 3.
Macharda, April 16; Port Sudar, April 30; May 30.
Unicoi, April 24; ————; June 6.
City of Lincoln, April 29; —— ————; June 20.
Knoxville City, May 4; ———— —; June 24.
Sailing or sailed:—Luceric, Glenbank, Malakand.

Coaltar Products

Intermediates

(Continued from page 50)

Hexalin.—The position was a steady one. Shipments appeared to be holding up well as the dye trade was active.

Methylanthraquinone.—Steady conditions ruled and shipments were holding well up to recent totals.

Nitrobenzene.—Business was moving in fair volume last week. Contract shipments have been going through in fair volume for some time past.

Orthotoluidin.—The recent development of a firmer undertone was a feature in this product. Producers were making fair shipments against contracts.

Paranitrophenol.—Conforming with the pronounced strength of the raw material, this item has shown a decidedly firm undertone.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Steady to firm marketing conditions ruled in this intermediate.

Resorcinol.—A fair volume of trade persisted last week. Producers were actively engaged as a rule.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—A fair amount of trading was in progress last week. A steady undertone ruled the market.

Benzoic.—There was very little change from the condition of stability which has long been operative. New business was received in fair volume.

Broenner's.—This intermediate was moving against the contracts which had been placed earlier in the year.

Laurent's.—The condition remained steady last week. No special increase in contract sales was noted.

Neville and Winther's.—This acid continued to meet with the usual amount of routine buying. Prices remained on a firm basis.

Picric.—Sales of this acid were going through in the usual volume on the basis of quotations.

Salicylic.—There was very little departure from the recent character of trading. Prices were quite firm all round.

Coaltar Colors

The demand for anilin colors was holding up well and gave promise of further expansion as a great many mills were preparing to operate on fall and winter weight fabrics. The market has been a broad one throughout the year to date and while competition has produced some price irregularity, the fact is that most products have been quite well maintained. Much comment was heard in trade circles anent the entrance of the powerful German chemical cartel into competition with the American chemical and dye industry. Another recent development was the extension of the German-Franco dye agreement to include the big Swiss interests for the purpose of combating increased activity of American and British dye producers in the Near and Far East, the understanding being that Germans will attempt to monopolize Near and Far East markets, the French, the South American trade, and the Swiss, the South European business. Germans are getting about 75 percent of the distribution; French, 17 percent, and Swiss, 8 percent.

Saunders P. Jones, jr., president of the Jones-Dabney Company, manufacturer of lacquers and varnishes, Louisville, has purchased a ten-acre tract on Woodside road, where he plans to erect a $100,000 home.

J. D. Burge, jr., of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company, Louisville, as president of the Norton Memorial Infirmary, is in charge of a drive to raise $125,000 of additional funds needed in a program calling for erection of a new hospital building.

William G. Duncan, Louisville, and Miss Anna Howard Williams, Frankfort, Ky., have announced their engagement to wed, May 29. Mr. Duncan is associated in business with his father, Stuart E. Duncan, chairman of the board of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation.

R. L. Cathcart has resigned as vice-president of the E. E. Zimmerman Company, Pittsburgh, and has gone into business on his own account. Mr. Cathcart is now located at 2247 Oliver building, Pittsburgh, and will deal in slab zinc, tin, lead, antimony, cadmium and similar products, the sale of which the E. E. Zimmerman company has discontinued.

YOUR RELIABLE FIRM OFFERS FOR SALE

KETTLES & MIXERS
1— 20 gal. "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Kettles.
5— 30 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettles.
7— 60 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettles.
3— 250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettles.
150—"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Jacketed Kettles, 40 and 80 gals. capacity.
2— 30 gal. Experimental Mixers.
2— 60 gal. Day Mixers.
3— 100 gal. Jacketed Mixer Kettles.
2— 150 gal. Jacketed Vallelrom Mixers.
1— 500 gal. C. I. Sulphonator.
2— 900 gal. Horizontal Steel Mixers.
5—1500 gal. C. I. Reduction Kettles.
3—1600 gal. Jacketed Nitrators.

DISTILLING APPARATUS
1— 50 gal. Jacketed Copper Still.
2— 75 gal. Jacketed Copper Stills.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Copper Still.
1—300 gal. Copper Still.
2—400 gal. Copper Stills.
4—115 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Stills.
1—150 gal. Enamelled Still.
6—Copper Columns, 15 in., 18 in., 34 in., Diam.
5—Doublegenators, 15 in., 18 in., 34 in. Diam.
9—Condensers, Assorted.

FILTERS
1—36 in. Shriver C. I. Filter Press.
1—36 in. Sperry C. I. Filter Press.
1—30 in. Shriver-Aldis C. I. Press.
4—30 in. sq. Wooden Filter Presses.
5—24 in. sq. Wooden Filter Presses.
3—24 in. sq. Cast Iron Filter Presses.
5—18 in. sq. Wooden Filter Presses.
20—30 in. Filter Press Skeletons.
2—Kiefer Multiple Filters.

EVAPORATORS
1—Devine Vacuum Evaporator.
4—Jacketed Evaporating Pans, 7 ft. x 30 in.
2—Evaporating Pans, 8 x 3 ft.
5—Zaremba Evaporators, 5 ft. diam.

VACUUM PUMPS
20—Beach Russ Rotary Vacuums.
8—Devine, 4 x 6 in. and 6 x 8; Belted.
1—Stokes, 2-stage, 6 x 3 in.
1—Devine, 5 x 10 x 8.
1—Blaisdell, 14 x 16 in.; Belted.
1—Alberger, 8 x 16 x 10.

MISCELLANEOUS
5—Abbe Mills, 24 x 30 in.; 4 ft. x 5 ft.
1—Aills-Chalmers Rotary Hammermill.
1—Jeffrey Spike Roll Coal Crusher.
1—Gruendler Crusher.
4—Lehman Bean Roasters.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Autoclave.
3—Grinnell Dryers, NEW.
2—Centrifugal Extractors, 12 in. to 40 in.
2—Laundry Ironers: Gas-Electric.

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CENTRIFUGALS (Extractors)
24—20 to 60" Standard makes.

DISTILLING EQUIPMENT
10—Copper Columns, 12 to 60" dia.
15—Condensers, 50 to 1200 sq. ft.

DRYERS—KILNS
4—Proctor & Gordon, 2 to 8 trucks; also 4 tray types.
9—Devine, Nos. 11, 23, 32, 34, 56.
4—Stokes, Devine, 3 x 15, 4 x 20', 5 x 25'.

EVAPORATORS AND PANS
2—Zaremba & Scott, single effects.
3—10 to 200 gal. Copper and C. I. Vac. Pans.

FILTER PRESSES
8—Iron, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 and 42".
6—Wood, 24, 30, 32, 36 and 42".
4—Kelly, Nos. 150, 250 and 450.
7—Sweetlands, Nos. 2, 7, 10, 11 and 12.
4—Oliver, 3 x 4, 6 x 6, 8 x 12.
2—American, 6", 8", 2 and 4 disc.

GRINDERS AND PULVERIZERS
6—Raymond, Nos. 1, 0, 00 and 0000.
4—Schutz-O'Neill, 16, 20, 22 and 28".

PAINT AND INK MILLS
10—5 x 12, 9 x 28, 12 x 30, 16 x 40".
10—12 to 36" dia. Iron and Stone Mills.
6—Pebble Mills, 10 to 500 gals.

KETTLES
9—Jack. open and closed, 50 to 1,000 gals.
18—Copper and Aluminum Kettles, 10 to 250 gals.

MIXERS
5—W. & P. Jack., and Plain, 9 to 300 gals.
4—Dough Mixers, 1 to 5 bbls.
3—Pony Mixers, 8 to 40 gals.
7—Day & Gedge Gray, 50 to 3,000 lbs.

Complete line of Pumps, Tanks, Stills, Boilers, etc.
Wire, Phone, Write for Complete Lists! We Will Buy Your Surplus Equipment!
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20%-25% and 10%-15%
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Agencies Wanted

IF YOUR sales are not big enough to keep your plant going at full capacity throughout the year, answer this ad. BOX 571, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OLD ESTABLISHED manufacturers of industrial chemicals in the Philadelphia district desire to expand activities through the acquisition of commercial processes and through the representation of domestic manufacturers who desire to market in Philadelphia and surrounding territory. Warehouse facilities with two rail connections. BOX 598, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Bottle fillers, crown cork capping machines, labeling machines, filters, centrifugal and rotary pumps. Also DeLaval and Sharples clarifiers, copper and aluminum stills, copper, aluminum and iron kettles, gas and coal steam boilers, copper columns, dephlegmators and condensers. Machinery and Equipment Co., 225 Sherman avenue, Newark, N. J.

ABBE PEBBLE MILLS:—Two 4-ft. by 5-ft.; two 80-gallon liquid interchangeable mixers; three pair of 50-gallon paste mixers; five 16 by 40 roller paint mills. Irving Barcan Co., 30 Church street, New York, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 2195.

FOR SALE—Six 40-gallon pony mixers with 15 cans, belt driven and 2-revolvators, hand power. BOX 548, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Twenty new 50-gallon enamel tanks, with covers, stands and faucets; 3-Kane 10 HP gas boilers; Day and Ross ointment mills; Day sifters and mixers; Stokes tablet machine; Kiefer fillers and filters; Sperry 12" iron filter press; Stokes powder filler; copper and other kettles; high speed mixers, etc. Chemical Machinery Co., 405 East 15th street, New York City. Stuyvesant 8139.

NEW YORK CITY stock, good pony mixers, post mixers, dough mixers, Day Jacketed Imperial mixers, jacketed kettles, three-roller mills, portable elevators, lift trucks, scales, trucks, fire extinguishers, steel lockers and cabinets. Mixing tanks designed and built. Also thirty fine rectangular tanks, 700 to 3,000 gallons. Storms-Harvey, 50 West Third street, Spring 8955.

MIXERS: One 100-gallon jacketed W. & P. mixer; one 250-gallon unjacketed W. & P. mixer; two No. 6 Sharples clarifiers; one Shriver lead 18x18 filter press; one 300-gallon Devine steam jacketed kettle; two 250-gallon copper steam jacketed kettles; two Rodgers motor-driven powder-filling machines; one Colton air type tube filler, collapsible, motor driven; one Colton capsule filler; one Day 8-gallon and 40-gallon pony mixers; one 300-gallon Pfaudler glass-lined storage tank; one Colton 20-gallon motor-driven paste or pony mixer. BOX 574, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE: Six 8, 15, 40 gallon pony mixers; eight 20-inch water-cooled stone mills; 50, 100 gallon W. & P. mixers; two No. 601 DeLaval clarifiers; Day powder mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.; two pebble mills, 100, 270 gallons, etc. Stein-Brill Corporation, 25 Church street, New York City.

FOR SALE—Equipment from alcohol plant. Four pneumercators complete with copper tubes; two 1,500 gallon steel storage tanks with stands; six 500 gallon liquid mixers on stands; three large platform scales. BOX 572, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Tilting mixers, 12 to 2½ bbls.; 15 x 30 steel three roll mills; 11 x 22 and 17 x 31 stone three roll mills; 55 in. stone melangeur; 24 in. disintegrator; 8 x 16 two roll iron crusher; 24 in. Coggeswell mill; 16, 30 and 42 in. stone dry mills; 21 in. chaser; gang of 4—12 in. W. C. iron paint mills; 20 in. stone paint mills; post mixer; 15 gal. pony mixer. P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Equipment Wanted

COPPER STILLS and kettles, 25 to 400 gals.; cast-iron filter presses; storage tanks, 2,000 to 20,000 gals.; autoclaves, 1 to 10 gals. BOX 490, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Two large Sweetland filter presses; 2 W. & P. mixers, 100 to 200 gallons capacity. Not interested unless full particulars are given. BOX 575, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EQUIPMENT WANTED—One rubber lined steel tank, 5½ ft. x 6 ft.; 3 ft. conical bottom and bottom outlet. BOX 588, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

ACRES, three and one-quarter. More available, deep water frontage, railroad sidings, close to Staten Island-New Jersey bridge at Elizabeth; equipped for oil plant tanks, 19,000-barrel capacity. Can be used for any other industrial purpose. Complete details R. L. Patterson, 277 No. Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

BROOKLYN, near bridge, two story brick building 20,000 square feet; sprinkler system; two 150-horsepower boilers; 2-ton 8 by 10 elevator; driveway entrance; unrestricted district; 30c. square foot. Technical Service Company, Woolworth Building, Fitzroy 6472.

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ACETONE OIL residue—4,000 gallons. Specifications and sample upon request. No reasonable offer refused. BOX 587, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

BUY YOUR products instead of enlarging your plant. When business is brisk and your factory cannot make up all your orders, use us as confidential intermediaries. When business slows down you will have profits instead of idle machinery. BOX 564, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

BY - PRODUCTS WANTED — Low priced chemical by-products, liquid or solid, are wanted by this advertiser. If you have such materials please communicate with BOX 576, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

NITRO - ORTHOLUIDIN: Source of regular supply at favorable price wanted. Send particulars to BOX 581, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE PURCHASE in any quantity dirty organic solvents, thinners and discarded lacquers, solvents used for oil and paint removers or metal cleaners. Send small sample for analysis so that you may obtain our best price. Master Craft Products Co., 623 Briar Place, Chicago.

Positions Vacant

PAINT TECHNOLOGIST.—We want a mature and experienced paint technologist to take charge of our control laboratory, assuming full responsibility for quality and uniformity of products. Must be qualified to formulate standard and special products and experienced with paint, lacquer, varnish and oils. Ability to organize and direct others is essential. Excellent opportunity for further advancement for fully qualified man. Program of expansion now developing. James B. Sipe & Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

CHEMIST, experienced in nitrocellulose lacquers, for Newark concern; must have a thorough knowledge of raw materials as well as finished lacquers; good opportunity and advancement for qualified man; give details in first letter. BOX 570, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FACTORY and production manager for growing paint and asphalt plant located in New Jersey; experience and executive ability essential. Give details, salary desired and references in first letter. BOX 586, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMEN—If you are selling your main line to the hardware, drug or grocery trade our internationally known insecticide line will fit in with yours. Large commissions and drawing account. Congress Petroleum Corp., 7 Water street, New York.

Positions Vacant

WANTED—By old established manufacturer of high class varnishes, enamels and wall finish, an experienced salesman for New Jersey on a commission basis. Territory already established. BOX 589, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST experienced in manufacturing a full line of pharmaceutical products wanted by a large concern in the middle west. Give age, manufacturing experience and salary expected. BOX 591, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Positions Wanted

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, who understands thoroughly the manufacture of tablets, capsules, galenicals and toilet preparations, desires position. Age, 30 years; married. BOX 594, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES or technical service work, experienced in the paint, varnish and lacquer lines. Broad knowledge of lacquer application, physical testing and demonstration by spray gun or otherwise. Available immediately. BOX 596, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN, experienced with rubber, paint and paper manufacturers through New England, seeks responsible connection, highest references. BOX 592, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

SERVICE MAN or superintendent, practical experience in all branches of general painting and decorating, coach and furniture finishing, factory and railway painting. Master painter for eight years, and several years as paint factory superintendent. Also analytical chemist with thorough technical knowledge of ingredients of paints, varnish, and lacquers. Reliable and responsible, with executive ability. English and French languages. Age 32. At present in Canada. BOX 585, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

NEWLY ESTABLISHED research laboratory in Chicago, in charge of prominent American and European chemists, desires to get in touch with manufacturers having problems in oil, paint, lacquer, chemical and allied lines. Reasonable retainer fees. Successful solution of most difficult problems has been demonstrated. BOX 561, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WHEN YOU need help on lacquers, when you want to duplicate or to improve a formula, when you need a new lacquer for a specific purpose. BOX 577, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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In Stock Ready for Immediate Shipment

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2—250-gallon, Jacketed, Agitated.
1—400-gallon, Jacketed, Agitated.

DRYERS

1—Proctor Tunnel Dryer.
4—Proctor and Gordon, tray and truck.
11—Vacuum Shelf, Nos. 27, 23, 12, 11.
6—Rotary Vacuum, 3 x 15' to 5 x 33'.
6—Drum Dryers, single and double, Atmospheric.

EVAPORATORS

8—Single, Double, Triple, Quadruple Effects; Swenson, Scott, Stokes.

CENTRIFUGALS

Copper and Steel Baskets

3—60" Tolhurst. 30" Troy.
4—48" Tolhurst. 24" Troy.
2—40" Tolhurst. 20" American.

FILTER PRESSES

17—Shriver, Johnson, Sperry, 12" x 12" to 42" x 42".
12—Sweetland, Nos. 12, 11, 10, 5, 2.
8—Oliver, 3 x 2, 6 x 4, 6 x 6.

W. & P. MIXERS

1—Size 8, Type 3, Unjacketed, 4½ gal.
1—Size 11, Type 3, Jacketed, 9 gal.
3—Size 15, Type 7, Jacketed, 100 gal.
2—Size 16, Type 6, Jacketed, 150 gal.
1—Size 17, Type 7, Jacketed, 200 gal.
1—Unjacketed, 450 gal.
2—Unjacketed, 950 gal.
1—Size 30, Jacketed, 2300 gal.

MIXERS

6—5000 gallons, Vertical coils.
2—Day Jumbo, 500 to 1000 gals.
15—Dough, Single and Double Blades, jacketed, unjacketed, 20 to 500 gals.
14—Sizes A, B, C and D, Day Sifters and Mixers.

KETTLES

All Types and Sizes

300 in stock—open top, closed, jacketed and unjacketed, with and without agitators, vertical and horizontal.

LIQUIDATION of the Entire Machinery and Equipment of the $4,000,000 New Departure Reduction Company plant at Green Ridge, Staten Island, N. Y.

SPECIAL ITEMS

103—Bartlett & Snow Vacuum Crystallizers or Reducing Digestor Jacketed Kettles, 9' 6" dia. x 3' deep, complete with agitators and driving mechanism.
5—625 H. P. Geary Boilers, Heine Type, 200 lbs. pressure. Complete with gravity feed Taylor Stokers and Automatic Ash Hoppers.
6000-ft. Scraper, Belt, Apron, Screw and Bucket Conveyors. Send for list.
MISCELLANEOUS—Motors, Pumps, Dry Pans, Swing Hammer Mills, Air Compressors, Rotary Screens, Gasoline Locomotives, 36" gauge.

Made of Cast Iron, Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Glass Lined, Lead Lined, Duriron and Monel Metal.
Capacities from 25 gals. to 20,000 gals.

DISTILLING UNITS

10—Badger and Lummus Copper Column Units, 54", 48", 36", 30", 24" and 12".

VACUUM PANS

10—Copper, 25 gal. to 600 gal.
2—100 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Pans.
1—6' Copper; 1—7' Cast Iron.

SULPHUR BURNERS

4—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 4' x 16', complete.

CRUSHING MACHINERY

Send for our new Bulletin listing Raymond Mills, Schutz-O'Neil Mills, Sturtevant, Fuller Lehigh, Ball and Pebble Mills, Hardinge Mills, Jaw and Gyratory Crushers, Tube Mills, Dryers and Kilns.

PAINT MACHINERY

Send for latest list of Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Burrstone Mills, Paste Mixers, Pony Mixers, Clarifiers, etc. Wanted: Your surplus paint machinery. Send us your list.

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Financial Records

Market Closes Firm With 6 Percent Money —General Industrial Alcohol Offering —Brokers' Loans Up

There was no decided change in the industrial security market last week, though a good supply of money on Friday placed the rate at 6 percent, with a resulting increase in buying orders, by virtue of which the week closed with the market firm. During the week an offering of the new stock of the recently-formed General Industrial Alcohol Corporation provided the only new development in the chemical and allied groups.

Loans to brokers by New York members of the Federal Reserve Bank totaled $5,551,000,000 for the week ended May 8, as compared with $5,532,000,000 the previous week. Member banks borrowing from the New York Reserve Bank totaled $189,000,000, as against $157,000,000 the week of May 1 and $229,000,000 for the corresponding week last year.

The trend of the market for the week with comparisons for the three previous weeks as illustrated by the Reporter's average price of twenty selected industrials, follows:— —

April 19	268.84
April 26	259,23
May 3	270.00
May 10	273.21

Business failures in the United States numbered 428 in the week of May 3, as compared with 421 in the previous week, according to reports to R. G. Dun & Co. Failures in Canada amounted to 30, a decrease of 11 for the week.

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Close May 10.
Acetol Prod	31½	17	23	18½	15½
Ahumada Lead	5⅜	2¾	4⅞	2⅞	2⅝
Air Reduction	100⅜	58	127	93¼	129½
Allied Chem	252⅜	146	305⅞	241	281
pfd	125⅜	121½	123⅞	121	122½
Allison Drug A	8½	7½	7¼	4½	..
"B"	15½	3½	5⅜	2¼	..
Alum. Co	197⅜	120	265	146	251¼
pfd	110¼	104	106¼	103½	..
Am. Ag. Chem	26	15⅞	23⅜	14½	15½
pfd	79⅝	55⅝	73⅜	53¼	53¼
Am. Can, pfd	147	136⅝	142	140⅝	141
common	117½	70½	149¼	107⅜	149
Am. Car & F	111½	88¼	106½	93	99
Am. Chicle	95	44	59	46⅜	57½
Am. Com. Al	87⅞	77½	90	74	46
Am. Cyan. "B"	65	30⅞	80	50¼	59⅝
pfd	101	95	102	98	..
A. D. S	15½	10½	11	9	..
Am. Home Prod	86	59	85⅝	75	78
Am. Metals	62⅜	30	81⅜	55½	56½
pfd	117½	111½	135	117	..
Am. Smelting	93⅜	92½	124¾	93½	105½
pfd	142	131	138	135¼	136
Am. Sol. Ch., pf	47	25¼	40½	26¼	49
common	28¾	11⅝	55⅞	46⅛	..
Am. Zinc	55¼	6⅜	49	30⅜	36½
pfd	114⅞	40	108	97⅜	102
Anaconda	116½	58⅜	174⅞	115¼	137½
Andes Cop. M	56	36⅛	68⅜	48	53⅛
Anglo-C. Nitrate	54	26½	45⅞	33	40¾
Archer-Daniels	112⅞	55¼	49⅛	36¼	37⅜
pfd	115¼	86⅜	115	114	..
Armour, Del., pf	97½	86⅜	95	85½	..
Armour, Ill., A	23½	11¼	18⅜	12⅛	14
Armour, Ill., B	13½	6⅞	10¼	6½	7¼
pfd	91½	67½	86	75½	76½
Atlas Powder	114	63	115	91⅜	96⅛
pfd	108	102½	106½	103	..
Beech-Nut	101¼	70⅜	101	81⅜	82⅜
Bon Ami	85½	69¼	89½	78¼	86
Borden	187	152	203⅜	174½	..
Bristol-Myers	97⅜	65	109⅞	89½	95
Butte C. & Z	12¼	4⅛	9½	6⅛	6½
Butte & Sup	16⅜	9	12⅜	8½	7¼
By-Prod. Coke	114⅜	65	129⅜	104¼	132
Call. L. & Z	5⅜	1⅜	4	2¼	2½
Calu. & Ariz	133	89	142⅜	121¼	134½
Calu. & Hecla	47½	20¼	61⅞	42⅛	44¼
Can. Ind. Al	50⅜	26¼	43	40	..
Casein Co	226	156	267	180	215
Celluloid Corp	122	34½	50	40	..
pfd	132	105	101	100	..
Cerro de Pasco	119	61½	120	99¼	101
Certainteed	53½	23⅜	23⅜	16½	25
1st pfd	120	119	81½	49½	..
Certo Corp	92¼	10½	92¼	56¾	..
Chick. Cot. Oil	56¼	45	56	40¾	..
Chile Copper	74⅞	37⅜	127½	71⅜	..
Coca-Cola	180½	127	140	123¼	130
Col.-Palm-Peet	123⅞	35⅞	80⅜	66⅛	..
Colum. Carbon	124½	79	158	124	163½
Com. Sol. "B"	250½	127⅜	361	223¼	366
Conta. Corp. "A"	36	26	23½	16¼	..
"B"	10½	9⅜	11½	7⅞	7½
Cont. Can	128⅜	53	80⅛	60	74⅝
pfd	128	123	126	124⅜	..
Corn Prod	94	64⅜	91⅞	82	94⅜
pfd	146⅞	138½	144⅜	141⅜	..
Coty, Inc	80⅞	62⅜	82½	51	66
Cudahy	71¼	54	67⅞	52⅜	54
Davison	63⅜	34⅜	69⅛	49	57⅜
Davis Drug	57¾	56	57½	37	31⅞
Devoe, Ray., "A"	61	40	64⅞	52⅞	55
1st pfd	120	108	115½	112	..
Diamond Match	165	134⅞	164	154½	..
Dixon Cruc	196	133	170	160¼	..
Drug, Inc	120¼	80	126½	110	116¼
Dupont	143⅞	133½	198¾	155⅜	178
deb	121½	114	118⅞	115⅜	117⅝
Eastman	194½	163	194½	170¼	178
pfd	180¼	123½	127½	126	..
Evans-Wall L	17⅞	6⅜	26⅜	14½	16¼
Federal Min	226	120	310	234	..
Fleischmann	80⅜	65	84⅜	68⅜	71⅛
Forhan "A"	35	25	33⅜	25	..
Gen. Am. Tank	99⅞	60⅞	102	81½	90
Glidden	36⅞	20⅜	46½	36⅞	46⅞
prior pfd	104⅞	95	105	103½	..
Gold Dust	141	71	82	54½	65
Greene Cananea	177	80⅜	197	152⅜	160
Hercules, pfd	123	118½	121⅜	115	..
Heyden, new	33	17½	24⅜	19½	33
Hires Co	26½	21½	25⅜	25⅜	..
Household Prod	84	64⅛	79½	65½	70¼
Inspiration Cop	48⅞	18	66⅜	43⅛	49
Intl. Agri	20⅞	13	17⅞	12½	12⅜
prior pfd	85	58⅜	88½	79¼	70
Int. Match, pfd	121⅞	85	102½	65¼	84½
Int. Nickel Can	44⅞	41½	72⅜	40½	52⅝
pfd	125	108	128	118	..
Int. Pr. Ink	57¼	47⅜	63	52	51¼
Johns-Man	202	96½	242⅜	155¼	184½
pfd	122	118½	121½	119	..
Kenn. Copper	154½	80⅛	104⅞	78⅝	90⅛
Kreuger & Toll	40⅜	32⅜	46⅜	35⅛	38¼
Lambert Co	136	79½	157	127⅛	143½
Lehn & Fink	68⅜	38	68½	52½	54⅞
Libby-Owens	186	109	220⅜	179	182¼
Liquid Carb	124½	63½	113⅞	71⅜	82½
MacA. & Forbes	57⅜	45	46	39⅜	37⅜
Magma Copper	75	43⅜	80¼	66	72½
Mathieson	190	117⅜	218	172	53⅜
pfd	130	115	125	120	..
McK. & Robbins	50⅝	41⅞	59	49	54⅜
pfd	63⅜	55⅜	62	55	60
Mead Johnson	72	53½	67⅜	60¼	57
Miami Copper	32	17⅜	54½	30⅝	42⅝
Monsanto	95	38¼	160	130	155
Nat'l Distillers	58½	29¼	55½	33	50½
pfd	71⅜	51¼	86½	67½	83½
Nat. Lead	136	115	173	132	..
pfd. "A"	147¼	139	141½	140	..
pfd. "B"	121½	112½	122	118	..
Nauheim Phar	28⅜	12	12	10	..
Nevada Copper	37⅝	20⅜	32⅜	20¼	..
Nevada Copper	39½	17⅝	62⅞	39⅜	49⅝
Neve Drug	34	11	14¼	7	..
New Cornelia	47½	25⅜	48⅜	40	..
N. J. Zinc	..	..	87⅜	75⅝	83¼
Nov. Agene	36	25	31½	22⅜	25⅜
Owens Bot	95⅞	74½	98⅜	81	82
Parke-Davis	55	38	58½	50	..
Patino Mines	42	23⅞	47⅜	34½	40½
People's Drug	90	43	94	74⅜	80
Pitts. Pl. Glass	300	310	76½	64	71½
Pratt & Lam	72	51½	85	63½	..
Procter & Gam	300	247	331	281¼	..
Prophylactic	91	63	82⅜	60¼	..
Royal Bak	52½	40¼	43⅛	30	31⅞
pfd	101½	100⅜	103⅛	99½	..
St. Joe Lead	62	37	94	62	68
Schulte	67½	37½	41½	25½	24
pfd	129	118⅞	118½	106	..
Seneca Copper	7½	2	10⅛	5¼	6¼
Sher.-Wil	92	65½	88⅜	81	95
Silica Gel., ctf	29	17	48¼	23⅛	39⅝
Spen. Kellogg	42	31½	43	37⅝	39¼
Stan. Pl. Glass	7⅞	2¼	9⅝	4½	6½
pfd	40	10	31	17	..
Swift & Co	150½	125	139½	129	..
Swift Intl	37⅞	25⅜	37⅞	29⅞	32⅜
Tenn. C. & C	19½	10½	20⅜	16¼	19½
Texas Gulf Sul	82½	62⅜	83⅜	72¼	80⅝
Tonopah Ext	18	5	.80	.08	.03⅜
Union Carbide	209	136½	258⅞	196½	254
United Carbon	43½	19	85⅝	46	85
pfd	96	68½	96	92	..
United Cigar	34⅝	22⅞	37½	21¾	21½
United Dye, pfd	74⅞	45⅜	60	63⅞	..
U. S. Asbestos	59¾	27½	52⅞	45⅛	48½
U. S. Gypsum	100	55	73	56	68
U. S. Ind. Al	138	102½	168½	128	166⅝
pfd	112¼	119	125⅞	124¼	..
United Zinc	1⅜	.20	2¼	1¼	1⅛
Utah Copper	273	139	293	264	..
Vick	84	58	94⅞	82	105⅝
Va. Car. 6 pc. pr.	64¼	44⅝	65½	50	50¼
7 pc. pr	99½	88½	97½	89	90
new	20⅜	12	24⅜	15⅜	15⅝
Walgreen	99½	37⅛	91	71¼	89⅞
warrants	72	16½	65	56	62
Wesson Oil	98⅜	67	48	37	41
pfd	108	102	112	63½	66
White Rock	49⅞	34¼	52¼	43	48⅝
Wilson & Co	16	11	13½	9	9
"A" pfd	35	22	27	17	19
pfd	77⅜	63½	79	59	..
Wrigley	84	68⅜	80⅞	70	77
Zonite	48⅜	27	44⅞	31½	..

Oil Securities

While none of the leading oil stocks showed any particular movement over the week, many of the group were off fractionally from the previous Friday's closing, as indicated in the average. The Standard group and other leaders, such as Texas and Sinclair, retained their previous week's level with little variation.

Of interest during the week was the announcement that stockholders of the Continental Oil Company will hold a meeting in June to vote on the proposed merger with the Marland Oil Company. The meeting this Wednesday of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey directors for dividend action was the cause of some comment late in the week.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparison with the three previous weeks, as illustrated by the Reporter's average price for twenty selected stocks, is as follows—

April 19	69.34
April 26	68.01
May 3	79.24
May 10	70.80

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Close May 10.
Amerada	43⅞	27⅛	42⅝	30	32
Am. Control	1⅜	.54	.72	.45	.50
Am. Maracaibo	9½	3¼	8⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Am. Nat. Gas	22	16¼	18⅜	13½	..
Anglo-Am	22⅜	14⅜	18¾	14⅜	15
A. G. W. I	59⅜	37¼	51	32½	60½
pfd	65¼	38	56⅞	45¾	56
Atl. Ref. pfd	118⅜	166	117⅜	115	70⅞
new	68⅜	50	68	53½	70⅞
Barnsdall, "A"	53	20	46⅞	38⅛	48¼
Beacon Oil	23½	12¼	28½	20	23½
Borne-Scrim	56	46	46½	50¼	..
British-Am	55	32½	62	51½	49½
Buckeye P. L	76	58	74¼	57	..
Carib. Syn	23⅞	3⅞	4⅜	2⅝	3⅜
Chesebrough	161	117¼	160⅜	140¼	..
Cities Service	90⅞	54	121⅞	88¼	116
pfd	103½	94½	98⅝	96⅜	98⅛
pfd "B"	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	9	105½
Colombia Syn	2¼	1	2	1⅜	1¼
Col. G. & E	138⅝	98½	160	133⅜	69⅝
pfd	110¼	106	107⅞	103⅞	103
Cons. Royalty	15⅝	6¼	11⅜	6⅞	7⅜
Cont.	23	13	29	17¼	22⅝
Creole Pet	17⅜	9⅞	11⅜	8½	8⅜
Crown Cent	3½	.76	2⅝	1⅛	1⅜
Crystal Oils	15	7	10⅞	8	..
Cum. P. L	144	88	75⅜	62	..
Darby Pet	33½	8½	26	17	15⅝
Derby Oil	2⅞	1	5	2	4
Eureka P. L	88	64⅛	70½	64½	..
Freeport-Texas	109¼	43	54⅞	38	46½
Galena	13	4½	6⅜	6	..
pfd. new	36	27	30	30	..
Gen. Asphalt	94⅞	68	81½	61	79
pfd	141½	110⅛	120¼	104½	123¼
Gulf Oil	159⅝	101⅛	167	142⅛	167⅜
Homakola	7½	5⅜	7½	4½	4⅞
Houston	167	79	109	80¼	97⅝
Houston Gulf	24⅞	11¼	22⅞	15	..
Humble	110½	59¼	115½	98⅞	121¼
Illinois P. L	290½	176½	318	285	..
Imperial	104	56⅜	114	88	116
Indep. O. & G	38⅝	21⅜	35⅝	30	38⅜
Indian Refining	39⅝	9	52⅝	29	48½
Indiana P. L	91⅞	74⅝	95	81¼	..
Intercon. Pet	3⅝	1	2½	1⅝	2⅜
Inter. Pet	55	37	65½	46⅛	53½
Kirby	3	1¼	3⅝	1⅜	..
Lago Oil	38½	27⅜	33	26¼	..
Leonard Oil	9⅜	5½	5⅞	5	5
Lion Oil	43⅜	30	33½	23¼	37½
Lone Star	69¼	48⅜	74⅞	67	..
pfd	119	115	116	114¼	..
Louisiana Oil	19⅜	9⅝	18	12⅜	15½
pfd	94½	80	100¼	89	..
Maracaibo	25½	12½	17¼	12	..
Maracaibo Ext	18⅛	15⅜	17¼	12	..
Marland	49⅜	33	47½	35⅞	38⅜
Mex. Ohio	8	2⅜	6⅜	3⅜	5
Mex. Oil	75	.20	6⅝	3⅜	..
Mex. Seaboard	71½	4⅜	69⅜	41½	54½
Midcontinent	44½	25⅛	39⅞	30½	36¼
Mid. States	7⅜	2⅜	5⅛	3⅜	4½
Mount. Gulf	3⅛	.76	1⅝	1⅛	1¼
Mount. Prod	28⅞	19½	22⅞	18½	17⅜
Municipal Serv	32½	13¼	32¼	25	..
Nat. Transit	32⅞	19⅜	25⅞	21⅜	24
Nat. Fuel Gas	30½	24⅜	27½	25¼	25½
Nat. Supply	138	87½	144	111⅜	129
New Bradford	5⅜	4¼	5	3⅞	..
N. Y. Pet. Roy	22⅞	15	24½	16	19¼
Northern P. L	69	56½	63	59	59½
N. Cent. Texas	13¼	9	11½	8¾	11⅜
Ohio Oil	83½	58½	74⅜	64¼	70⅜
Oil Well Supply	41	20¼	32	22½	24
pfd	110½	97	106½	101¼	..
Pacific Oil	2¼	1	1½	1	1¼
Pac. W. Oil	26¼	20	22¼	18½	18⅛
Pan-Am	55⅞	38¼	56⅝	40¼	60½
"B"	58⅞	37⅜	57⅞	40½	63¼
Pan-Am. W. "B"	28⅝	15½	17½	14¼	..
Pandem	6	2¼	4½	2	2⅛
Panhandle	21⅜	11½	15¼	9½	..
Pantepec	15⅞	8⅛	10¼	7½	..
Pennok	7⅜	5½	7⅝	4⅜	..
Penn. Mex. Fuel	84	28	44½	30	..
Phillips Pet	53⅞	35¼	47	37¼	42
Pierce Oil	5¼	½	3⅜	2¼	2⅝
pfd	50	16½	51½	30	41
Pierce Pet	6⅜	3½	5⅞	4⅝	5¼
Prairie Oil	68	46	65⅝	58	59½
pfd	50	16¼	..	..	..
Prairie P. L	55¾	49¾	60	53⅝	60¼
Prod. & Ref	29⅞	16	25⅞	18¼	21½
pfd	59⅜	41	43	38¼	..
Pure Oil	31⅝	19	28½	23¼	30
pfd	119	108	115½	112	..
Red Bank Oil	17	8	16	12	..
Reiter-Foster	13	4½	8½	5	5⅞
Richfield	56	23½	49⅝	39¾	47
Royal Dutch	64	44⅝	55¾	49⅞	52¼
Salt Creek Prod	35	23	25⅞	22	20⅜
Shell Union	39⅜	23¼	30¼	25⅜	29⅝
Simms Pet	27⅛	18¼	23⅞	18½	30⅜
Sinclair	46⅜	17⅜	45	35½	39¼
pfd	110	102½	111	109	..
Skelly Oil	42⅝	25	40⅞	32⅞	44¾
Solar Ref	216	167	50	38¼	..
South Penn	71⅞	26⅜	49	40⅜	57
South P. L	35⅞	12	21⅜	13	20⅞
S. W. Pa. P. L	100	70	70	64½	..
S. O. Cal	80	53	81¼	64	79⅞
S. O. Ind	95⅞	70⅞	103¼	56	58½
S. O. Kans	27⅜	15	21⅞	18	18⅞
S. O. Ky	49	44	45¼	38	39
S. O. Neb	54⅞	39⅞	49¼	45½	..
S. O. N. J	59⅜	37⅜	61½	48	62
S. O. N. Y	44¼	28⅝	45⅜	38	43¼
S. O. Ohio	138	71	124½	110¼	127⅞
Sun Oil	77	31½	68½	57	..
pfd	110	100	105½	100	..
Superior	14	2½	12	7	8⅝
Swan & F	23½	16	18	15	..
T. & P. C. & O	26⅜	12⅝	23½	16	20¼
Texas Corp	74⅜	50	68	57¼	66¼
Texon	43⅜	3	22	16⅝	21⅛
Tidal Osage	22⅞	13	16⅜	11½	15
Tidewater	41½	19⅝	37⅝	27⅞	37½
pfd	100⅜	86⅜	97½	90¼	95½
Tide W. Asso	25	14⅜	22	17½	22⅝
pfd	91⅜	81⅞	90	86	89
Transcon	14½	6⅜	13	9	13⅜
pfd	93⅜	75	89	82	..
Union Calif	58	42⅜	52½	46	50
Union Tank	128¼	110	150¼	121⅞	..
Vacuum	136⅜	72	133⅜	105½	124⅜
Venez. Pet	9¼	4⅜	6½	4½	..
White Eagle	38	20½	38	30¼	..
Wilcox O. & G	22⅞	18½	29⅜	19½	22
Woodley	8¼	4⅞	9½	5¾	5¾
Y. Oil & Gas	8¾	2⅜	5¾	2¾	2⅞

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of Record.
Associated Lead Manufacturers	Stock.	2½%	.....	.....
Atlantic Refining Company	Com.	25c.	June 15	May 21
Atlantic Refining Company	Com.	25c.	June 15	May 21
Continental Can Company	Com.	25c.	June 15	May 21
Drug, Inc	Pfd.	$1.75	July 1	June 15
Eastman Kodak Company	Com.	$1.00	June 1	May 15
Eastman Kodak Company	Com.	$1.25	July 1	May 31
Eastman Kodak Company	Ex.	75c.	July 1	May 31
Eastman Kodak Company	Pfd.	$1.50	July 1	May 31
General Development Company	Com.	25c.	June 29	June 15
Imperial Oil Company, Ltd	Com.	12½c.	June 1	May 31
Lehn & Fink	Com.	75c.	June 1	May 30
Ohio Oil Company	Com.	50c.	June 15	May 15
Patino Mines & Enterpr. Consol., Inc	Int.	4s.	.....	.....
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	Cash.	62½c.	June 15	May 16
Standard Oil Company of Nebraska	Q.	62½c.	June 20	May 27
Standard Oil Company of Nebraska	Ex.	62½c.	June 20	May 27
Sun Oil Company	Q.	25c.	June 15	May 25
Union Tank Car Company	Q.	$1.25	June 1	May 15
United States Gypsum Company	Q.	40c.	June 30	June 15
United States Gypsum Company	Pfd.	40c.	June 30	June 15
Vacuum Oil Company	Q.	$1.00	June 29	May 31
Wrigley, Jr., William, Company	Com.	1%	July 1	June 20

Financial Notes

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP LINES report for the year of 1928 shows a gross operating revenue of $31,879,605, compared with $36,177,423 in 1927. Net income for the past year, after interest, taxes and other charges, amounted to $648,185, compared with $848,791 in 1927.

INTER-CONTINENT PETROLEUM CORP. has acquired a 75 percent interest in the Turkish American Petroleum Corp., which owns twelve concessions in European and Asiatic Turkey. H. T. O'Brien, for fourteen years with the Standard Oil Company in Rumania, has been placed in charge of the property and had opened offices in Constantinople.

CALUMET & ARIZONA MINING COMPANY reports for the first quarter of 1929 a net income of $3,690,617, after depreciation and depletion, representing the combined earnings of Calumet and the New Cornelia Copper Company. This is equal to $4.38 a share on 842,857 shares now outstanding of the new consolidated company, the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company of Delaware.

PEOPLES DRUG STORES sales for the month of April were up 28 percent by comparison with April, 1928, at $1,171,264, as against $912,853 in April, 1928.

KENNECOTT COPPER COMPANY'S acquisition of American Smelting & Refining Company is not founded on facts, according to President Birch of the former company. The only basis for such a rumor is the fact that Kennecott has recently renewed a long time contract with American Smelting for the treatment of the company's ores.

PIERCE PETROLEUM COMPANY'S stockholders re-elected four retiring class "B" directors, Irwin Untermeyer, Richard Sutro, W. W. Coplitts and Theodore Schultz, at the annual meeting.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY directors were re-elected at the annual meeting. The stockholders also approved the employees stock purchase plan. About 65 percent of the outstanding stock was voted.

HOUSTON GULF GAS COMPANY reports for the first quarter of 1929 net earnings, after all charges but before Federal taxes, of $401,444, equal to 85c. a share. This compares with $455,389 for the entire year of 1928, after estimated Federal taxes, equal to about 96c. a share on the same capitalization.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL CORP. showed net earnings of $245,883 after all charges in the first quarter of 1929, equal to $2.04 a share on 107,956 common shares outstanding.

UNITED CARBON COMPANY for the first quarter of 1929 reports a net profit of $412,887, as compared with $142,732 in the corresponding quarter of 1929.

VIKING OIL CORPORATION stock offering was made last week, consisting of 18,000 shares of no par $2 cumulative and preferred stock and 18,000 shares of no par common stock.

LION OIL REFINING COMPANY has sold 50,000 shares of new capital stock to a group of bankers, bringing the total outstanding stock to 300,000 shares. The additional stock has been listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON, LTD., of Canada, including its subsidiaries, the Alberta Linseed Oil Company and the Pacific White Lead Company, reports for the year 1928, net profits amounting to $216,134, as compared with $192,648 in 1927. Total operations for the year showed a gain of $86,498.65 in the profit and loss account.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY has filed notice with the secretary of state of Delaware that its authorized capital has been increased from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000 shares of no par value.

RIO GRANDE OIL COMPANY reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, a net income of $1,263,235, after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, equal to $1.05 a share on 1,200,000 common shares, as compared with $126,844, or 24 percent a share in the corresponding quarter of 1928.

WARNER-QUINLAN COMPANY reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, net income of $211,207 after all charges, including depreciation, depletion and reserve for federal taxes, equal to 43c. a share on 488,359 shares outstanding, against $141,251, or 59c. a share on the 240,380 common shares outstanding in the corresponding period of 1928.

PANHANDLE PRODUCING & REFINING COMPANY and subsidiary companies report for the quarter ended March 31, 1928, a consolidated net income of $32,929 after taxes, depletion and depreciation, equal to $1.28 a share, as compared a net loss of $12,532 in the corresponding quarter of 1928.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY reports a net profit of $2,026,934 for the March quarter, after all charges, equal to $1.03 a share, as compared with $1,649,028, or 84c. a share in the corresponding quarter of 1928.

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